A GENERAL

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

VOL. II.

A GENERAL

DICTIONARY

ENGLISH, LATIN, GUAGE

A GENERAL

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OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

One main Object of which, is, to eſtabliſh a plain and permanent

STANDARD of PRONUNCIATION.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A RHETORICAL GRAMMAR.

By THOMAS SHERIDAN, A.M.

QUO MINUS SUNT FERENDI QUI HANC ARTEM UT TENUEM AC JEJUNAM CAVILLANTUR; QUÆ NISI ORATORI FUTURO FUNDAMENTA FIDELITER JECERIT, QUICQUID SUPERSTRUXERIS, CORRUET. NECESSARIA PUERIS, JUCUNDA SENIBUS, DULCIS SECRETORUM COMES; ET QUÆ VEL SOLA, OMNI STUDIORUM GENERE, PLUS HABET OPERIS, QUAM OSTENTATIONIS.

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MDCCLXXX.

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One great Object of which, is, to establish a plain and permanent

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A RHETORICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL GRAMMAR.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

BY THOMAS SHERIDAN, A.M.

QUO TENDAS SCIRE TERENDI QUE HABE ARTEM UT TENEAS AC JEJUNAM CAVILLATIONEM; QUIS NISI ORATORI TOTORO FUNDAMENTA EIDELITER JACERIT, QUICQUID SUPERSTRUXERIS, CORRUET. NEC SERENA FACIES, LUCENDA SERENUS, DULCIS SERENITUDINE COMES; ET OFFENSIONIS, OMNI STUDIORUM GENERE, PLUS HABET OFFENSIONIS, QUAM OBLECTATIONIS.

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L.

LAB

LA, lä'. interject. See, look, behold.

LABDANUM, läb'-dä-nům. ſ. A reſin of the ſofter kind. This juice exſudates from a low ſpreading ſhrub, of the ciſtus kind, in Crete.

LABEL, lä'-bĕl. ſ. A ſmall ſlip or ſcrip of writing; any thing appendant to a larger writing; a ſmall plate hung on the necks of bottles to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral ſorts of wines; in law, a narrow ſlip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending ſeal.

LABENT, lä'-bĕnt. a. Sliding, gliding, ſlipping.

LABIAL, lä'-byăl. a. Uttered by the lips; belonging to the lips.

LABIATED, lä'-byä-tĭd. a. Formed with lips.

LABIODENTAL, lä-byō-dĕn'-tăl. a. Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

LABORATORY, läb'-bō-rä-tŭr-y. ſ. A chemiſt's workroom.

LAB

LABORIOUS, lä-bō'-ryŭs. a. Diligent in work, aſſiduous; requiring labour, tireſome, not eaſy.

LABORIOUSLY, lä-bō'-ryŭs-lў. ad. With labour, with toil.

LABORIOUSNESS, lä-bō'-ryŭs-nĭs. ſ. Toilſomeneſs, difficulty; diligence, aſſiduity.

LABOUR, lä'-bŭr. ſ. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of ſtrength, pains, toil; work to be done; childbirth, travail.

To LABOUR, lä'-bŭr. v. n. To toil, to act with painful effort; to do work, to take pains; to move with difficulty; to be diſeaſed with; to be in diſtreſs, to be preſſed; to be in childbirth, to be in travail.

To LABOUR, lä'-bŭr. v. a. To work at, to move with difficulty; to beat, to belabour.

LABOURER, lä'-bŭr-ŭr. ſ. One who is employed in coarſe and toilſome work; one who takes pains in any employment.

LABOURSOME, lä'-bŭr-sŭm. a. Made with great labour and diligence.

LABRA, lā'-brȧ. ſ. A lip.

LABYRINTH, lȧb'-bėr-inth. ſ. A maze, a place formed with inextricable windings.

LACE, lā'ſe. ſ. A ſtring, a cord; a ſnare, a gin; a platted ſtring with which women faſten their clothes; ornaments of fine thread curiouſly woven; textures of thread with gold or ſilver.

To LACE, lā'ſe. v. a. To faſten with a ſtring run through eilet holes; to adorn with gold or ſilver textures ſewed on; to embelliſh with variegations; to beat.

LACEMAN, lā'ſe-mȧn. ſ. One who deals in lace.

LACERABLE, lȧs'-sėr-ȧbl. a. Such as may be torn.

To LACERATE, lȧs'-sėr-āte. v. a. To tear, to rend.

LACERATION, lȧs-sėr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

LACERATIVE, lȧs'-sėr-ā-tiv. a. Tearing, having the power to tear.

LACHRYMAL, lȧk'-krȳ-mȧl. a. Generating tears.

LACHRYMARY, lȧk'-krȳ-mėr-ȳ. a. Containing tears.

LACHRYMATION, lȧk-krȳ-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of weeping or ſhedding tears.

LACHRYMATORY, lȧk''-krȳ-mȧ-tŭr'-ȳ. ſ. A veſſel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

To LACK, lȧk'. v. a. To want, to need, to be without.

To LACK, lȧk'. v. n. To be in want; to be wanting.

LACK, lȧk'. ſ. Want, need, failure.

LACKBRAIN, lȧk'-brāne. ſ. One that wants wit.

LACKER, lȧk'-kŭr. ſ. A kind of varniſh.

To LACKER, lȧk'-kŭr. v. a. To do over with lacker.

LACKEY, lȧk'-kȳ. ſ. An attending ſervant, a foot-boy.

To LACKEY, lȧk'-kȳ. v. a. To attend ſervilely.

To LACKEY, lȧk'-kȳ. v. n. To act as a foot-boy, to pay ſervile attendance.

LACKLINEN, lȧk'-lin-nin. a. Wanting ſhirts.

LACKLUSTRE, lȧk'-lŭs'-tŭr. a. Wanting brightneſs.

LACONICK, lȧ-kŏn'-ik. a. Short, brief.

LACONISM, lȧk'-kō-nizm. ſ. A conciſe ſtile.

LACONICALLY, lȧ-kŏn'-nȳ-kȧl-ȳ. ad. Briefly, conciſely.

LACTARY, lȧk'-tȧ-rȳ. a. Milky.

LACTARY, lȧk'-tȧ-rȳ. ſ. A dairy houſe.

LACTATION, lȧk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or time of giving ſuck.

LACTEAL, lȧk'-tē-ȧl. a. Conveying chyle.

LACTEAL, lȧk'-tē-ȧl. ſ. The veſſel that conveys chyle.

LACTEOUS, lȧk'-tē-ŭs. a. Milky; lacteal, conveying chyle.

LACTESCENCE, lȧk-tės'-sėns. ſ. Tendency to milk.

LACTESCENT, lȧk-tės'-sėnt. a. Producing milk.

LACTIFEROUS, lȧk-tif'-fėr-ŭs. a. Conveying or bringing milk.

LAD, lȧd'. ſ. A boy, a ſtripling.

LADDER, lȧd'-dŭr. ſ. A frame made with ſteps placed between two upright pieces; any thing by which one climbs; a gradual riſe.

LADE, lā'de. ſ. The mouth of a river, from the Saxon Lade, which ſignifies a purging or diſcharging.

To LADE, lā'de. v. a. To load, to freight, to burthen; to heave out, to throw out.

LADING, lā'-ding. ſ. Weight, burden, freight.

LADLE, lā'dl. ſ. A large ſpoon, a veſſel with a long handle uſed in throwing out any liquid; the receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LADY, lā'dȳ. ſ. A woman of high rank; the title of Lady properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks; a word of complaiſance uſed to women.

LADY-BEDSTRAW, lā'-dȳ-bėd-ſtrā''. ſ. A plant.

LADY-BIRD, lā'-dy-bird. f. A small beetle.

LADY-COW, lā'-dy-kow. f. A kind of insect of the beetle kind.

LADY-FLY, lā'-dy-fly. f. The beetle kind.

LADY-DAY, lā'-dy-dā. f. The day on which the annunciation of the bleſſed virgin is celebrated.

LADY-LIKE, lā'-dy-like. a. Soft, delicate, elegant.

LADY-MANTLE, lā'-dy-mantl. f. A plant.

LADYSHIP, lā'-dy-ſhip. f. The title of a lady.

LADY's-SLIPPER, lā'-dyz-slip'-pur. f. A flower.

LADY's-SMOCK, lā'-dyz-ſmok. f. A flower.

LAG, lăg'. a. Coming behind, falling ſhort; ſluggiſh, ſlow, tardy; laſt, long, delayed.

LAG, lăg'. f. The loweſt claſs, the rump, the fag end; he that comes laſt, or hangs behind.

To LAG', lăg'. v. n. To loiter, to move ſlowly; to ſtay behind, not to come in.

LAGGER, lăg'-gur. f. A loiterer; an idler.

LAICAL, lā'-y-kăl. a. Belonging to the laity, or people as diſtinct from the clergy.

LAID, lā'de. Preterite participle of Lay.

LAIN, lā'ne. Preterite participle of Lye.

LAIR, lā're. f. The couch of a boar, or wild beaſt.

LAIRD, lā'rd. f. The lord of a manor in the Scottiſh dialect.

LAITY, lā'-it-y. f. The people as diſtinguiſhed from the clergy; the ſtate of a layman.

LAKE, lā'ke. f. A large diffuſion of inland water; ſmall plaſh of water; a middle colour betwixt ultramarine and vermilion.

LAMB, lăm'. f. The young of a ſheep; typically, the Saviour of the world.

LAMBKIN, lăm'-kin. f. A little lamb.

LAMBATIVE, lăm'-bă-tiv. a. Taken by licking.

LAMBATIVE, lăm'-bă-tiv. f. A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LAMBS-WOOL, lămz'-wul. f. Ale mixed with the pulp of roaſted apples.

LAMBENT, lăm'-bent. a. Playing about, gliding over without harm.

LAMBOIDAL, lăm-boi'-dăl. a. Having the form of the letter lambda or A.

LAME, lā'me. a. Crippled, diſabled in the limbs; hobbling, not ſmooth, alluding to the feet of a verſe; imperfect, unſatisfactory.

To LAME, lā'me. v. a. To cripple.

LAMELLATED, lăm'-mel-lā-tid. a. Covered with films or plates.

LAMELY, lā'me-ly. ad. Like a cripple, without natural force or activity; imperfectly.

LAMENESS, lā'me-nis. f. The ſtate of a cripple, loſs or inability of limbs; imperfection, weakneſs.

To LAMENT, lă-ment'. v. n. To mourn, to wail, to grieve, to expreſs ſorrow.

To LAMENT, lă-ment'. v. a. To bewail, to mourn, to bemoan, to ſorrow for.

LAMENT, lă-ment'. f. Sorrow audibly expreſſed, lamentation; expreſſion of ſorrow.

LAMENTABLE, lăm'-men-tăbl. a. To be lamented, cauſing ſorrow; mournful, ſorrowful, expreſſing ſorrow; miſerable, in a ludicrous or low ſenſe; pitiful.

LAMENTABLY, lăm'-men-tăb-ly. ad. With expreſſions or tokens of ſorrow; ſo as to cauſe ſorrow; pitifully, deſpicably.

LAMENTATION, lăm-men-tā'-ſhun. f. Expreſſion of ſorrow, audible grief.

LAMENTER, lă-men'-tur. f. He who mourns or laments.

LAMENTINE, lăm'-men-tine. f. A fiſh called a ſea-cow or manatee.

LAMINA, lăm'-my-nă. f. Thin plate, one coat laid over another.

LAMINATED, lăm'-my-nă-tid. a. Plated; uſed of ſuch bodies whoſe contexture diſcovers ſuch a diſpoſition as that of plates lying over one another.

To LAMM, lăm'. v. a. To beat ſoundly with a cudgel. A low word.

LAMMAS, lăm'-măs. f. The firſt of Auguſt.

LAMP, lămp'. f. A light made with oil and a wick; that which contains the oil and wick; any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.

LAMPASS, lăm'păs. f. A lump of fleſh, about the

the bigneſs of a nut, in the roof of a horſe's mouth.

LAMPBLACK, lăm'-blăk. ſ. It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a baſon, and as it is ſurred ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell.

LAMPOON, lăm-pōōn'. ſ. A perſonal ſatire, abuſe, cenſure written not to reform but to vex.

To LAMPOON, lăm-pōōn'. v. a. To abuſe with perſonal ſatire.

LAMPOONER, lăm-pōōn'-ŭr. ſ. A ſcribbler of perſonal ſatire.

LAMPREY, lămp'-prў. ſ. A fiſh much like the eel.

LAMPRON, lămp'-prŭn. ſ. A kind of ſea fiſh; a long eel.

LANCE, lănſ'. ſ. A long ſpear.

To LANCE, lănſ'. v. a. To pierce, to cut; to open chirurgically, to cut in order to a cure.

LANCET, lăn'-sit. ſ. A ſmall pointed chirurgical inſtrument.

To LANCH, lănſh'. v. a. This word is too often written Launch; To dart, to caſt as a lance.

LANCINATION, lăn-ſў-nā'-shŭn. ſ. Tearing, laceration.

To LANCINATE, lăn'-ſў-nāte. v. a. To tear, to rend.

LAND, lănd'. ſ. A country; a region, diſtinct from other countries; earth, diſtinct from water; ground, ſurface of the place; an eſtate real and immoveable; nation, people.

To LAND, lănd'. v. a. To ſet on ſhore.

To LAND, lănd'. v. n. To come on ſhore.

LAND-FORCES, lănd'-fōr-sĭz. ſ. Warlike powers not naval, ſoldiers that ſerve on land.

LANDED, lăn'-dĭd. a. Having a fortune in land.

LANDFALL, lănd'-fāl. ſ. A ſudden tranſlation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LANDFLOOD, lănd'-flŭd. ſ. Inundation.

LANDHOLDER, lănd'-hōl-dŭr. ſ. One whoſe fortune is in land.

LANDJOBBER, lănd'-dzhŏb-ŭr. ſ. One who buys and ſells land for other men.

LANDGRAVE, lănd'-grāve. ſ. A title of dominion.

LANDING, lăn'-dĭng.

LANDING-PLACE, lăn'-dĭng-plāſe. ſ. Top of ſtairs.

LANDLADY, lăn'-lā-dў. ſ. A woman who has tenants holding from her; the miſtreſs of an inn.

LANDLESS, lănd'-lĭs. a. Without property, without fortune.

LANDLOCKED, lănd'-lŏkt. a. Shut in, or incloſed with land.

LANDLOPER, lănd'-lō-pŭr. ſ. A landman; a term of reproach uſed by ſeamen of thoſe who paſs their lives on ſhore.

LANDLORD, lănd'-lōrd. ſ. One who owns land or houſes; the maſter of an inn.

LANDMARK, lănd'-mărk. ſ. Any thing ſet up to preſerve boundaries.

LANDSCAPE, lănd'-skip. ſ. A region, the proſpect of a country; a picture, repreſenting an extent of ſpace, with the various objects in it.

LAND-TAX, lănd'-tăks. ſ. Tax laid upon land and houſes.

LAND-WAITER, lănd'-wā-tŭr. ſ. An officer of the cuſtoms, who is to watch what goods are landed.

LANDWARD, lănd'-wŏrd. ad. Towards the land.

LANE, lāne. ſ. A narrow way between hedges; a narrow ſtreet, an alley; a paſſage between men ſtanding on each ſide.

LANERET, lăn'-nĕr-ĕt. ſ. A little hawk.

LANGUAGE, lăng'-gwĭdzh. ſ. Human ſpeech; the tongue of one nation as diſtinct from others; ſtile, manner of expreſſion.

LANGUAGED, lăng'-gwĭdzhd. a. Having various languages.

LANGUAGE-MASTER, lăng'-gwĭdzh-măſ-tŭr. ſ. One whoſe profeſſion is to teach languages.

LANGUID, lăng'-gwĭd. a. Faint, weak, feeble; dull, heartleſs.

LANGUIDLY, lăng'-gwĭd-lў. ad. Weakly, feebly.

LANGUIDNESS,

LANGUIDNESS, lăng'-gwĭd-nĭs. f. Weakneſs, feebleneſs.

To LANGUISH, lăng'-gwĭſh. v. n. To grow feeble, to pine away, to loſe ſtrength; to be no longer vigorous in motion; to ſink or pine under ſorrow; to look with ſoftneſs or tenderneſs.

LANGUISH, lăng'-gwĭſh. ſ. Soft appearance.

LANGUISHINGLY, lăng'-gwĭſh-ĭng-lȳ. ad. Weakly, feebly, with feeble ſoftneſs; dully, tediouſly.

LANGUISHMENT, lăng'-gwĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. State of pining; ſoftneſs of mien.

LANGUOR, lăng'-gwŭr. ſ. A faintneſs, which may ariſe from want or decay of ſpirits.

To LANIATE, lā'-nyāte. v. a. To tear in pieces, to rend, to lacerate.

LANIFICE, lăn'-ȳ-fĭs. ſ. Woollen manufacture.

LANIGEROUS, lă-nĭdzh'-ĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing wool.

LANK, lăngk'. a. Looſe, not filled up, not ſtiffened out, not fat; faint, languid.

LANKNESS, lăngk'-nĭs. ſ. Want of plumpneſs.

LANNER, lăn'-nŭr. ſ. A ſpecies of hawk.

LANSQUENET, lăn'-ſkĭn-nĕt. ſ. A common foot ſoldier; a game at cards.

LANTERN, lăn'-tŭrn. ſ. A tranſparent caſe for a candle; a lighthouſe, a light hung out to guide ſhips.

LANTERN-JAWS, lăn'-tĕrn-dzhā'z. ſ. A thin viſage.

LANUGINOUS, lă-nū'-dzhĭn-ŭs. a. Downy, covered with ſoft hair.

LAP, lăp'. ſ. The looſe part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleaſure; the part of the clothes that is ſpread horizontally over the knees; the part formed by the knees in a ſitting poſture.

To LAP, lăp'. v. a. To wrap or twiſt round any thing; to involve in any thing.

To LAP, lăp'. v. n. To be ſpread or twiſted over any thing.

To LAP, lăp'. v. n. To feed by quick repeated motions of the tongue.

To LAP, lăp'. v. a. To lick up.

LAPDOG, lăp'-dŏg. ſ. A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

LAPFUL, lăp'-fŭl. ſ. As much as can be contained in the lap.

LAPICIDE, lăp'-pȳ-ſīd. ſ. A ſtone-cutter.

LAPIDARY, lăp'-pȳ-dĕr-ȳ. ſ. One who deals in ſtones or gems.

To LAPIDATE, lă'-pȳ-dāte. v. a. To ſtone, to kill by ſtoning.

LAPIDATION, lăp-pȳ-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſtoning.

LAPIDEOUS, lă-pĭd'-yŭs. a. Stony, of the nature of ſtone.

LAPIDESCENCE, lă-pȳ-dĕs'-sĕns. ſ. Stoney concretion.

LAPIDESCENT, lă-pȳ-dĕs'-ſĕnt. a. Growing or turning to ſtone.

LAPIDIFICK, lă-pȳ-dĭf'-fĭk. a. Forming ſtones.

LAPIDIST, lăp'-pȳ-dĭſt. ſ. A dealer in ſtones or gems.

LAPIS, lā'-pĭs. ſ. A ſtone.

LAPIS-LAZULI, lă-pĭs-lăz'-zhŭ-lȳ. ſ. A ſtone of an azure or blue colour.

LAPPER, lăp'-pŭr. ſ. One who wraps up; one who laps or licks.

LAPPET, lăp'-pĭt. ſ. The parts of a headdreſs that hang looſe.

LAPSE, lăp's. ſ. Flow, fall, glide; petty error, ſmall miſtake; tranſlation of right from one to another.

To LAPSE, lăp's. v. n. To glide ſlowly, to fall by degrees; to ſlip by inadvertency or miſtake; to loſe the proper time; to fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another; to fall from perfection, truth or faith.

LAPWING, lăp'-wĭng. ſ. A clamorous bird with long wings.

LAPWORK, lăp'-wŭrk. ſ. Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

LARBOARD, lā'r-bŏrd. ſ. The left-hand ſide of a ſhip, when you ſtand with your face to the head.

LARCENY, lā'r-ſnȳ. ſ. Petty theft.

LARCH, lā'rtſh. ſ. A tree of the fir kind which drops its leaves in winter.

LARD, lā′rd. ſ. The greaſe of ſwine; bacon, the fleſh of ſwine.

To LARD, lā′rd. v. a. To ſtuff with bacon; to fatten; to mix with ſomething elſe by way of improvement.

LARDER, lā′r-dŭr. ſ. The room where meat is kept or ſalted.

LARDERER, lā′r-dŭr-ŭr. ſ. One who has the charge of the larder.

LARGE, lā′rdzh. a. Big, bulky; wide, extenſive; liberal, abundant, plentiful; copious, diffuſe; At Large, without reſtraint, diffuſely.

LARGELY, lā′rdzh-lў. ad. Widely, extenſively; copiouſly, diffuſely; liberally, bounteouſly; abundantly.

LARGENESS, lā′rdzh-nĭs. ſ. Bigneſs, greatneſs, extenſion, wideneſs.

LARGESS, lā′r-dzhĭs. ſ. A preſent, a gift, a bounty.

LARGITION, lār-dzhĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of giving.

LARK, lā′rk. ſ. A ſmall ſinging-bird.

LARKER, lā′rk-ŭr. ſ. A catcher of larks.

LARKSPUR, lā′rk-ſpŭr. ſ. A plant.

LARVATED, lā′r-vā-tĭd. a. Maſked.

LARUM, lā′-rŭm. ſ. Alarm; noiſe noting danger.

LARYNGOTOMY, lā′rĭn-gŏt′′-tŏ-mў. ſ. An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to aſſiſt reſpiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinſey.

LARYNX, lā′-rĭnks. ſ. The windpipe, the trachea.

LASCIVIENT, lăs-ſĭv′-vўĕnt. a. Frolickſome, wantoning.

LASCIVIOUS, lăs-ſĭv′-vўŭs. a. Leud, luſtful; wanton, ſoft, luxurious.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, lăs-ſĭv′-vўŭs-nĭs. ſ. Wantonneſs, looſeneſs.

LASCIVIOUSLY, lăs-ſĭv′-vўŭs-lў. ad. Leudly, wantonly, looſely.

LASH, lăſh′. ſ. A ſtroke with any thing pliant and tough; the thong or point of the whip; a leaſh, or ſtring in which an animal is held; a ſtroke of ſatire, a ſarcaſm.

To LASH, lăſh′. v. a. To ſtrike with any thing pliant, to ſcourge; to move with a ſudden ſpring or jirk; to beat, to ſtrike with a ſharp ſound; to ſcourge with ſatire; to tie any thing down to the ſide or maſt of a ſhip.

To LASH, lăſh′. v. n. To ply the whip.

LASHER, lăſh′-ŭr. ſ. One that whips or laſhes.

LASS, lăs′. ſ. A girl, a maid, a young woman.

LASSITUDE, lăs′-ſў-tŭd. ſ. Wearineſs, fatigue.

LASSLORN, lăs′-lŏrn. a. Forſaken by his miſtreſs.

LAST, lăſt′. a. Lateſt, that which follows all the reſt in time; hindmoſt, which follows in order of place; next before the preſent, as Laſt week; utmoſt; At Laſt, in concluſion at the end; The Laſt, the end.

LAST, lăſt′. ad. The laſt time, the time next before the preſent; in concluſion.

To LAST, lăſt′. v. n. To endure, to continue.

LAST, lăſt′. ſ. The mould on which ſhoes are formed; a load, a certain weight or meaſure.

LASTAGE, lăs′-tĭdzh. ſ. Cuſtom paid for freightage; the ballaſt of a ſhip.

LASTING, lăs′-tĭng. particip. a. Continuing, durable; of long continuance, perpetual.

LASTINGLY, lăs′-tĭng-lў. ad. Perpetually.

LASTINGNESS, lăs′-tĭng-nĭs. ſ. Durableneſs; continuance.

LASTLY, lăſt′-lў. ad. In the laſt place; in the concluſion, at laſt.

LATCH, lătſh′. ſ. A catch of a door moved by a ſtring or handle.

To LATCH, lătſh′. v. a. To faſten with a latch; to faſten, to cloſe.

LATCHES, lătſh′-ĭz. ſ. Latches or laſkets, in a ſhip, are loups made by ſmall ropes.

LATCHET, lătſh′-ĭt. ſ. The ſtring that faſtens the ſhoe.

LATE, lā′te. a. Contrary to early, ſlow, tardy, long delayed; laſt in any place, office, or character; the deceaſed; far in the day or night.

LATE, lā′te. ad. After long delays, after a

long time; in a latter ſeaſon; lately, not long ago; far in the day or night.

LATED, lā'-tĭd. a. Belated, ſurpriſed by the night.

LATELY, lā'te-lȳ. ad. Not long ago.

LATENESS, lā'te-nĭs. ſ. Time far advanced.

LATENT, lā'-tĕnt. a. Hidden, concealed, ſecret.

LATERAL, lăt'-tĕr-ăl. a. Growing out on the ſide, belonging to the ſide; placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.

LATERALITY, lăt-tĕr-ăl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. The quality of having diſtinct ſides.

LATERALLY, lăt'-tĕr-ăl-ȳ. ſ. By the ſide, ſidewiſe.

LATEWARD, lā'te-wărd, ad. Somewhat late.

LATH, lā'th. ſ. A ſmall long piece of wood uſed to ſupport the tiles of houſes.

To LATH, lā'th. v. a. To fit up with laths.

LATHE, lā'the. ſ. The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter ſo as ſhape it by the chizel.

To LATHER, lăth'-ŭr. v. n. To form a foam.

To LATHER, lăth'-ŭr. v. a. To cover with foam of water and ſoap.

LATHER, lăth'-ŭr. ſ. A foam or froth made commonly by beating ſoap with water.

LATIN, lăt'-tĭn. a. Written or ſpoken in the language of the old Romans.

LATINISM, lăt'-tĭn-ĭzm. ſ. A latin idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to the Latin.

LATINIST, lăt'-tĭn-ĭſt. ſ. One ſkilled in Latin.

LATINITY, lă-tĭn'-nĭt-ȳ. ſ. The Latin tongue.

To LATINIZE, lăt'-tĭn-ĭze. v. n. To uſe words or phraſes borrowed from the Latin.

To LATINIZE, lăt'-tĭn-ĭze. v. a. To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.

LATISH, lā'te-ĭſh. a. Somewhat late.

LATIROSTROUS, lă-tȳ-rŏs'-trŭs. a. Broad-beaked.

LATITANCY, lăt'-tȳ-tăn-ſȳ. ſ. The ſtate of lying hid.

LATITANT, lăt'-tȳ-tănt. a. Concealed, lying hid.

LATITATION, lăt-ȳ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of lying concealed.

LATITUDE, lăt'-tȳ-tſhŏd. ſ. Breadth, width; room, ſpace, extent; the extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator; a particular degree, reckoned from the equator; unreſtrained acceptation; freedom from ſettled rules, laxity; extent, diffuſion.

LATITUDINARIAN, lăt-ȳ-tſhŏ-dȳ-nā'-ryăn. a. Not reſtrained, not confined.

LATRANT, lā'-trănt. a. Barking.

LATRIA, lā'-tryă. ſ. The higheſt kind of worſhip, as diſtinguiſhed by the Papiſts from the Dulia.

LATTEN, lăt'-tĕn. ſ. Braſs, a mixture of copper and calaminaris ſtone.

LATTER, lăt'-tŭr. a. Happening after ſomething elſe; modern, lately done or paſt; mentioned laſt of two.

LATTERLY, lăt'-tŭr-lȳ. ad. Of late.

LATTICE, lăt'-tĭs. ſ. A window made up with a kind of net-work; a window made with ſticks or irons croſſing each other at ſmall diſtances.

To LATTICE, lăt'-tĭs. v. a. To mark with croſs parts like a lattice.

LAVATION, lă-vā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of waſhing.

LAVATORY, lăv'-vă-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. A waſh; ſomething in which parts diſeaſed are waſhed.

LAUD, lā'd. ſ. Praiſe, honour paid, celebration; that part of divine worſhip which conſiſts in praiſe.

To LAUD, lā'd. v. a. To praiſe, to celebrate.

LAUDABLE, lā'-dăbl. a. Praiſe-worthy, commendable; healthy, ſalubrious.

LAUDABLENESS, lā'-dăbl-nĭs. ſ. Praiſe-worthineſs.

LAUDABLY, lā'-dăb-lȳ. ad. In a manner deſerving praiſe.

LAUDANUM, lŏd'-dă-nŭm. ſ. A ſoporifick tincture.

To LAVE, lā've. v. a. To waſh, to bathe; to lade, to draw out.

To

To LAVE, lāve. v. n. To wash himself, to bathe.

To LAVEER, lā-vēr. v. n. To change the direction often in a course.

LAVENDER, lăv'-vin-dŭr. s. The name of a plant.

LAVER, lā'-vŭr. s. A washing vessel.

To LAUGH, lăf. v. n. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites; In poetry, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile; To Laugh at, to treat with contempt, to ridicule.

To LAUGH, lăf'. v. a. To deride, to scorn.

LAUGH, lăf'. s. The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAUGHABLE, lăf'-făbl. a. Such as may properly excite laughter.

LAUGHER, lăf'-fŭr. s. A man fond of merriment.

LAUGHINGLY, lăf'-fing-lȳ. ad. In a merry way, merrily.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, lăf'-fing-stŏk. s. A butt, an object of ridicule.

LAUGHTER, lăf'-tŭr. s. Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAVISH, lăv'-vish. a. Prodigal, wasteful, indiscreetly liberal; scattered in waste, profuse; wild, unrestrained.

To LAVISH, lăv'-vish. v. a. To scatter with profusion.

LAVISHER, lăv'-vish-ŭr. s. A prodigal; a profuse man.

LAVISHLY, lăv'-vish-lȳ. ad. Profusely, prodigally.

LAVISHMENT, lăv'-vish-mĕnt. } s. Prodiga-
LAVISHNESS, lăv'-vish-nis. } lity, profusion.

To LAUNCH, lănsh'. v. n. To force into the sea; to rove at large; to expatiate.

To LAUNCH, lănsh'. v. a. To push to sea; to dart from the hand.

LAUND, lā'nd. s. A plain extended between woods.

LAUNDRESS, lăn'-dris. s. A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

LAUNDRY, lăn'-drȳ. s. The room in which clothes are washed; the act or state of washing.

LAVOLTA, lā-vŏl'-tă. s. An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering.

LAUREATE, lā'-ryăt. a. Decked or invested with a laurel.

LAUREATION, lā-rē-ā'-shŭn. s. It denotes in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred.

LAUREL, lŏr'-rĭl. s. A tree, called also the cherry-bay.

LAU'RELED, lŏr'-rĭld. a. Crowned or decorated with laurel.

LAW, lā. s. A rule of action; a decree, edict, statute, or custom, publickly established; judicial process; conformity to law, any thing lawful; an established and constant mode of process.

LAWFUL, lā'-fŭl. a. Agreeable to law; conformable to law.

LAWFULLY, lā'-fŭl-ȳ. ad. Legally, agreeably to law.

LAWFULNESS, lā'-fŭl-nis. s. Legality; allowance of law.

LAWGIVER, lā'-giv-ŭr. s. Legislator, one that makes laws.

LAWGIVING, lā'-giv-ing. a. Legislative.

LAWLESS, lā'-lis. a. Unrestrained by any law, not subject to law; contrary to law, illegal.

LAWLESSLY, lā'-lis-lȳ. ad. In a manner contrary to law.

LAWMAKER, lā'-mā-kŭr. s. One who makes laws, a lawgiver.

LAWN, lā'n. s. An open space between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

LAWSUIT, lā'-shōt. s. A process in law, a litigation.

LAWYER, loi'-yĕr. s. Professor of law, advocate, pleader.

LAX, lăks'. a. Loose, not confined, not closely joined; vague, not rigidly exact; loose in body,

body, ſo as to go frequently to ſtool; ſlack, not tenſe.

LAX, lăks'. ſ. A looſeneſs, a diarrhœa.

LAXATION, lăk-sā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of looſening or ſlackening; the ſtate of being looſened or ſlackened.

LAXATIVE, lăks'-ă-tĭv. a. Having the power to eaſe coſtiveneſs.

LAXATIVE, lăks'-ă-tĭv. ſ. A medicine ſlightly purgative.

LAXATIVENESS, lăks'-ă-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. Power of eaſing coſtiveneſs.

LAXITY, lăks'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Not compreſſion, not cloſe coheſion; contrariety to rigorous preciſion; looſeneſs, not coſtiveneſs; ſlackneſs, contrariety to tenſion; openneſs, not cloſeneſs.

LAXNESS, lăks'-nĭs. ſ. Laxity, not tenſion, not preciſion, not coſtiveneſs.

LAY, lā'. preterite of Lye.

To LAY, lā'. v. a. To place along; to beat down corn or graſs; to keep from riſing, to ſettle, to ſtill; to put, to place; to make a bet; to ſpread on a ſurface; to calm, to ſtill, to quiet, to allay; to prohibit a ſpirit to walk; to ſet on the table; to propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground; to wager; to repoſit any thing; to bring forth eggs; to apply with violence; to apply nearly; to impute, to charge; to throw by violence; To Lay apart, to reject, to put by; To Lay aſide, to put away, not to retain; To Lay before, to expoſe to view, to ſhew, to diſplay; To Lay by, to reſerve for ſome future time, to put from one, to diſmiſs; To Lay down, to depoſit as a pledge, equivalent, or ſatisfaction; to quit, to reſign; to commit to repoſe; to advance as a propoſition; To Lay for, to attempt by ambuſh, or inſidious practices; To Lay forth, to diffuſe, to expatiate; to place when dead in a decent poſture; To Lay hold of, to ſeize, to catch; To Lay in, to ſtore, to treaſure; To Lay on, to apply with violence; To Lay open, to ſhew, to expoſe; To Lay over, to incruſt, to cover; To Lay out, to expend, to diſplay, to diſcover, to diſpoſe, to plan; To Lay out, with the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; To Lay to, to charge upon, to apply with vigour, to harraſs, to attack; To Lay together, to collect, to bring into one view; To Lay under, to ſubject to; To Lay up, to confine, to ſtore, to treaſure; To Lay upon, to importune, to wager upon.

To LAY, lā'. v. n. To bring eggs, to contrive; To Lay about, to ſtrike on all ſides; To Lay at, to ſtrike, to endeavour to ſtrike; To Lay in for, to make overtures of oblique invitation; To Lay on, to ſtrike, to beat; to act with vehemence; To Lay out, to take meaſures.

LAY, lā'. ſ. A row, a ſtratum; a wager.

LAY, lā'. ſ. Graſſy ground, meadow, ground unplowed.

LAY, lā'. ſ. A ſong.

LAY, lā'. a. Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as diſtinct from the clergy.

LAYER, lā'-ŭr. ſ. A ſtratum, or row; a bed; one body ſpread over another; a ſprig of a plant; a hen that lays eggs.

LAYMAN, lā'-măn. ſ. One of the people diſtinct from the clergy; an image.

LAZAR, lăz'-zăr. ſ. One deformed and nauſeous with filthy and peſtilential diſeaſes.

LAZAR-HOUSE, lăz'-zăr-hous. } ſ. A houſe
LAZARETTO, lăz-zăr-rĕt'-tō. } for the reception of the diſeaſed, an hoſpital.

LAZARWORT, lăz'-zăr-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

LAZILY, lā'-zў-lў. ad. Idly, ſluggiſhly, heavily.

LAZINESS, lā'-zў-nĭs. ſ. Idleneſs, ſluggiſhneſs.

LAZING, lā'-zĭng. a. Sluggiſh, idle.

LAZULI, lăz'-zhŭ-lў. ſ. The ground of this ſtone is blue, variegated with yellow and white.

LAZY, lā'-zy. a. Idle, ſluggiſh, unwilling to work; ſlow, tedious.

LEA, lē'. ſ. Ground incloſed, not open.

LEAD, lĕd'. ſ. A ſoft heavy metal; In the plural, flat roof to walk on.

To LEAD, lĕd'. v. a. To fit with lead in any manner.

To LEAD, lē'd. v. a. preter. Led. To guide by

the hand; to conduct to any place; to conduct as head or commander; to introduce by going firſt; to guide, to ſhow the method of attaining; to draw, to entice, to allure; to induce, to prevail on by pleaſing motives; to paſs, to ſpend in any certain manner.

To LEAD, lēd. v. n. To conduct as a commander; to ſhew the way by going firſt.

LEAD, lēd. ſ. Guidance, firſt place.

LEADEN, lĕd'n. a. Made of lead; heavy, dull.

LEADER, lē'-dŭr. ſ. One that leads, or conducts; captain, commander; one who goes firſt; one at the head of any party or faction.

LEADING, lē'-dĭng. part. a. Principal.

LEADING-STRINGS, lē'-dĭng-ſtringz. ſ. Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

LEADWORT, lĕd'-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

LEAF, lēf. ſ. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers; a part of a book, containing two pages; one ſide of a double door; any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

To LEAF, lēf. v. n. To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

LEAFLESS, lēf-lĭs. a. Naked of leaves.

LEAFY, lēf-ў. a. Full of leaves.

LEAGUE, lēg. ſ. A confederacy, a combination.

To LEAGUE, lēg. v. n. To unite, to confederate.

LEAGUE, lēg. ſ. A meaſure of length, containing three miles.

LEAGUED, lēgd. a. Confederated.

LEAGUER, lē-gŭr. ſ. Siege, inveſtment of a town.

LEAK, lēk. ſ. A breach or hole which lets in water.

To LEAK, lēk. v. n. To let water in or out; to drop through a breach.

LEAKAGE, lēk-ĭdzh. ſ. Allowance made for accidental loſs in liquid meaſures.

LEAKY, lē'-kў. a. Battered or pierced, ſo as to let water in or out; loquacious, not cloſe.

To LEAN, lēn. v. n. preter. Leaned or Leant. To incline againſt, to reſt againſt; to tend towards; to be in a bending poſture.

LEAN, lēn. a. Not fat, meagre, wanting fleſh; not unctuous, thin, hungry; low, poor; in oppoſition to great or rich.

LEAN, lēn. ſ. That part of fleſh which conſiſts of the muſcle without the fat.

LEANLY, lēn-lў. ad. Meagerly, without plumpneſs.

LEANNESS, lēn-nĭs. ſ. Extenuation of body, want of fleſh, meagerneſs; want of buſk.

To LEAP, lēp. v. n. To jump, to move upward or progreſſively without change of the feet; to ruſh with vehemence; to bound; to ſpring; to fly, to ſtart.

To LEAP, lēp. v. a. To paſs over, or into, by leaping; to compreſs, as beaſts.

LEAP, lēp. ſ. Bound, jump, act of leaping; ſpace paſſed by leaping; ſudden tranſition; an aſſault of an animal of prey; embrace of animals.

LEAP-FROG, lēp'-frŏg. ſ. A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

LEAP-YEAR, lēp'-yēr. ſ. Leap-year, or biſſextile, is every fourth year, and ſo called from its leaping a day more that year than in a common year: ſo that the common year hath three hundred and ſixty-five days, but the Leap-year three hundred and ſixty-ſix; and then February hath twenty-nine days, which in common years hath but twenty-eight.

To LEARN, lĕrn. v. a. To gain the knowledge or ſkill of; to teach; improperly uſed in this laſt ſenſe.

To LEARN, lĕrn. v. n. To receive inſtruction; to improve by example.

LEARNED, lĕr'-nĭd. a. Verſed in ſcience and literature; ſkilled, ſkilful, knowing; ſkilled in ſcholaſtick knowledge.

LEARNEDLY, lĕr'-nĭd-lў. ad. With knowledge, with ſkill.

LEARNING, lĕr'-nĭng. ſ. Literature, ſkill in languages or ſciences; ſkill in any thing good or bad.

LEARNER, lĕr'-nŭr. ſ. One who is yet in his rudiments.

LEASE, lēs. ſ. A contract by which, in conſideration of ſome payment, a temporary poſſeſſion

ſeſſion is granted of houſes or lands; any tenure.

To LEASE, lēz. v. a. To let by leaſe.

To LEASE, lēz. v. n. To glean, to gather what the harveſt men leave.

LEASER, lē'-zŭr. ſ. Gleaner.

LEASH, lēſh'. ſ. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courſer leads his greyhound; a band wherewith to tie any thing in general.

To LEASH, lēſh'. v. a. To bind, to hold in a ſtring.

LEASH, lēs. ſ. A brace and a half. A ſportſman's term.

LEASING, lē'-zing. ſ. Lies, falſehood.

LEAST, lēſt. a. the ſuperlative of Little. Little beyond others, ſmalleſt.

LEAST, lēſt. ad. In the loweſt degree.

LEATHER, lĕth'-ŭr. ſ. Dreſſed hides of animals; ſkin, ironically.

LEATHERCOAT, lĕth'-ŭr-kōt. ſ. An apple with a tough rind.

LEATHERY, lĕth'-ŭr-y. a. Reſembling leather.

LEAVE, lēv. ſ. Grant of liberty, permiſſion, allowance; farewell, adieu.

To LEAVE, lēv. v. a. pret. I Left; I have Left. To quit, to forſake; to have remaining at death; to ſuffer to remain; to fix as a token or remembrance; to bequeath, to give as inheritance; to give up, to reſign; to ceaſe to do, to deſiſt from; To Leave off, to deſiſt from, to forbear; to forſake; To Leave out, to omit, to neglect.

To LEAVE, lēv. v. n. To ceaſe, to deſiſt; To Leave off, to deſiſt, to ſtop.

LEAVED, lēvd. a. Furniſhed with foliage; made with leaves or folds.

LEAVEN, lĕv'n. ſ. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the maſs.

To LEAVEN, lĕv'n. v. a. To ferment by ſomething mixed; to taint, to imbue.

LEAVER, lē'v-ŭr. ſ. One who deſerts or forſakes.

LEAVES, lēvz. ſ. The plural of Leaf.

LEAVINGS, lē'v-ingz. ſ. Remnant, relicks, offal.

LECHER, lĕtſh'-ŭr. ſ. A whoremaſter.

LECHEROUS, lĕtſh'-ĕr-ŭs. a. Leud, luſtful.

LECHEROUSLY, lĕtſh'-ĕr-ŭs-ly. ad. Leudly, luſtfully.

LECHEROUSNESS, lĕtſh'-ĕr-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. Leudneſs.

LECHERY, lĕtſh'-ĕr-y. ſ. Leudneſs, luſt.

LECTION, lĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. A reading; a varicty in copies.

LECTURE, lĕk'-tſhŭr. ſ. A diſcourſe pronounced upon any ſubject; the act or practice of reading, peruſal; a magiſterial reprimand.

To LECTURE, lĕk'-tſhŭr. v. a. To inſtruct formally; to inſtruct inſolently and dogmatically.

LECTURER, lĕk'-tſhŭr-ŭr. ſ. An inſtructor, a teacher by way of lecture, a preacher in a church hired by the pariſh to aſſiſt the rector.

LECTURESHIP, lĕk'-tſhŭr-ſhip. ſ. The office of a lecturer.

LED, lĕd'. part. pret. of Lead.

LEDGE, lĕdzh'. ſ. A row, layer, ſtratum; a ridge riſing above the reſt; any prominence or riſing part.

LEDHORSE, lĕd'-hŏrs. ſ. A ſumpter horſe.

LEE, lē'. ſ. Dregs, ſediment, refuſe. Sea term; It is generally that ſide which is oppoſite to the wind, as the Lee-ſhore is that the wind blows on.

LEE, lē'. a. Having the wind blowing on it; having the wind directed towards it.

LEECH, lē'tſh. ſ. A phyſician, a profeſſor of the art of healing; a kind of ſmall water ſerpent, which faſtens on animals, and ſucks the blood.

LEECH-CRAFT, lē'tſh-krăft. ſ. The art of healing.

LEEK, lē'k. ſ. A pot herb.

LEER, lē'r. ſ. An oblique view; a laboured caſt of countenance.

To LEER, lē'r. v. n. To look obliquely, to look archly; to look with a forced countenance.

LEES, lē'z. ſ. Dregs, ſediment.

LEET, lē't. ſ. A law day.

LEEWARD,

LEEWARD, lū′-ŭrd. a. Towards the wind. See LEE.

LEFT, lĕft′. participle preter. of Leave.

LEFT, lĕft′. a. Siniſtrous; not on the right hand.

LEFT-HANDED, lĕft′-hăn-dĭd. a. Uſing the left-hand rather than right.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, lĕft′-hăn-dĭd-nĭs. ſ. Habitual uſe of the left-hand.

LEG, lĕg′. ſ. The limb by which animals walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot in men; an act of obeiſance; that by which any thing is ſupported on the ground: as, the Leg of a table.

LEGACY, lĕg′-gă-sў. ſ. Legacy is a particular thing given by laſt will and teſtament.

LEGAL, lē′-găl. a. Done or conceived according to law; lawful, not contrary to law.

LEGALITY, lē-găl′-lĭt-ў. ſ. Lawfulneſs.

To LEGALISE, lē′-găl-īze. v. a. To authorize; to make lawful.

LEGALLY, lē′-găl-lў. ad. Lawfully, according to law.

LEGATARY, lĕg′-ă-tĕr-ў. ſ. One who has a legacy left.

LEGATINE, lĕg′-gă-tīne. a. Made by a legate; belonging to a legate of the Roman ſee.

LEGATE, lĕg′-găt. ſ. A deputy, an ambaſſador; a kind of ſpiritual ambaſſador from the pope.

LEGATEE, lĕg-gă-tē′. ſ. One who has a legacy left him.

LEGATION, lē-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Deputation, commiſſion, embaſſy.

LEGATOR, lĕg-gā-tŏr′. ſ. One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

LEGEND, lē′-dzhĕnd. ſ. A chronicle or regiſter of the lives of ſaints; any memorial or relation; an incredible unauthentick narrative; any inſcription, particularly on medals or coins.

LEGER, lĕdzh′-ŭr. ſ. A leger-book, a book that lies in the compting-houſe.

LEGERDEMAIN, lĕdzh-ŭr-dē-mā′n. ſ. Slight of hand, juggle, power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion, trick.

LEGERITY, lē-dzhĕr′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Lightneſs, nimbleneſs.

LEGGED, lĕgd′. a. Having legs.

LEGIBLE, lĕdzh′-ĭbl. ſ. Such as may be read; apparent, diſcoverable.

LEGIBLY, lĕdzh′-ĭb-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as may be read.

LEGION, lē′-dzhŭn. ſ. A body of Roman ſoldiers, conſiſting of about five thouſand; a military force; any great number.

LEGIONARY, lē′-dzhŭn-ĕr-ў. a. Relating to a legion; containing a legion; containing a great indefinite number.

LEGISLATION, lĕdzh-ĭs-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of giving laws.

LEGISLATIVE, lĕdzh′-ĭs-lā-tĭv. a. Giving laws, lawgiving.

LEGISLATOR, lĕdzh′-ĭs-lā-tŭr. ſ. A lawgiver, one who makes laws for any community.

LEGISLATURE, lĕdzh′-ĭs-lā-tſhŭr. ſ. The power that makes laws.

LEGITIMACY, lē-dzhĭt′-tў-mă-ſў. ſ. Lawfulneſs of birth; genuineneſs, not ſpuriouſneſs.

LEGITIMATE, lē-dzhĭt′-tў-mĕt. a. Born in marriage, lawfully begotten.

To LEGITIMATE, lē-dzhĭt′-tў-māte. v. a. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth; to make lawful.

LEGITIMATELY, lē-dzhĭt′-tў-mĕt-lў. ad. Lawfully, genuinely.

LEGITIMATION, lē-dzhĭt-tў-mā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Lawful birth; the act of inveſting with the privileges of lawful birth.

LEGUME, lĕg′-gūm. } ſ. Seeds not reaped,
LEGUMEN, lē-gū′-mĕn. } but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger ſeeds; pulſe.

LEGUMINOUS, lē-gū′-mĭn-ŭs. a. Belonging to pulſe, conſiſting of pulſe.

LEISURABLE, lē′-zhŭr-ăbl. a. Done at leiſure, not hurried, enjoying leiſure.

LEISURABLY, lē′-zhŭr-ăb-lў. ad. At leiſure, without tumult or hurry.

LEISURE, lē′-zhŭr. ſ. Freedom from buſineſs

or

or hurry; vacancy of mind; convenience of time.

LEISURELY, lē'zhûr-lȳ. a. Not haſty, deliberate.

LEISURELY, lē'-zhûr-lȳ. ad. Not in a hurry, ſlowly.

LEMMA, lĕm'-mȧ. ſ. A propoſition previouſly aſſumed.

LEMON, lĕm'-mŭn. ſ. The fruit of the lemon-tree; the tree that bears lemons.

LEMONADE, lĕm-mŭn-ā'de. ſ. Liquor made of water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons.

To LEND, lĕnd'. v. a. To deliver ſomething to another on condition of repayment; to ſuffer to be uſed on condition that it be reſtored; to afford, to grant in general.

LENDER, lĕn'-dûr. ſ. One who lends any thing; one who makes a trade of putting money to intereſt.

LENGTH, lenk'th. ſ. The extent of any thing material from end to end; horizontal extenſion; a certain portion of ſpace or time; extent of duration; full extent, uncontracted ſtate; end; At Length, at laſt, in concluſion.

To LENGTHEN, lĕnk'thn. v. a. To draw out, to make longer; to protract, to continue; to protract pronunciation; To Lengthen out, to protract, to extend.

To LENGTHEN, lenk'thn. v. n. To grow longer, to increaſe in length.

LENGTHWISE, lenkth'-wīz. ad. According to the length.

LENIENT, lē'-nyĕnt. a. Aſſuaſive, ſoftening, mitigating; laxative, emollient.

LENIENT, lē'-nyĕnt. ſ. An emollient or aſſuaſive application.

To LENIFY, lĕn'-nȳ-fȳ. v. a. To aſſuage, to mitigate.

LENITIVE, lĕn'-nit-tĭv. a. Aſſuaſive, emollient.

LENITIVE, lĕn'-nit-tĭv. ſ. Any thing applied to eaſe pain; a palliative.

LENITY, lĕn'-nȳ-tȳ. ſ. Mildneſs, mercy, tenderneſs.

LENS, lĕnz'. ſ. A glaſs ſpherically convex on both ſides, is uſually called a Lens; ſuch as is a burning-glaſs, or ſpectacle-glaſs, or an object glaſs of a teleſcope.

LENT, lĕnt'. part. paſſ. from Lend.

LENT, lĕnt'. ſ. The quadrageſimal faſt; a time of abſtinence.

LENTEN, lĕnt'n. a. Such as is uſed in lent, ſparing.

LENTICULAR, lĕn-tik'-kŭ-lĕr. a. Doubly convex, of the form of a lens.

LENTIFORM, lĕn'-tȳ-fȧrm. a. Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS, lĕn-tĭdzh'-in-ŭs. a. Scurfy, furfuraceous.

LENTIGO, lĕn-tī'-gō. ſ. A freckly or ſcurfy eruption upon the ſkin.

LENTIL, lĕn'-tĭl. ſ. A kind of pulſe.

LENTISK, lĕn'-tĭſk. ſ. A beautiful evergreen, the maſtick tree.

LENTITUDE, lĕn'-tȳ-tūd. ſ. Sluggiſhneſs, ſlowneſs.

LENTNER, lĕnt'-nûr. ſ. A kind of hawk.

LENTOR, lĕn'-tŏr. ſ. Tenacity, viſcoſity; ſlowneſs, delay. In phyſic, that fizy, viſcid part of the blood which obſtructs the veſſels.

LENTOUS, lĕn'-tŭs. a. Viſcous, tenacious, capable to be drawn out.

LEONINE, lē'-ō-nīne. a. Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion. Leonine verſes are thoſe of which the end rhymes to the middle, ſo named from Leo the inventor.

LEOPARD, lĕp'-pûrd. ſ. A ſpotted beaſt of prey.

LEPER, lĕp'-pûr. ſ. One infected with a leproſy.

LEPEROUS, lĕp'-prŭs. a. Cauſing leproſy.

LEPORINE, lē'-pō-rīne. a. Belonging to a hare, having the nature of a hare.

LEPROSY, lĕp'-prŭſ-ſȳ. ſ. A loathſome diſtemper, which covers the body with a kind of white ſcales.

LEPROUS, lĕp'-prŭs. a. Infected with a leproſy.

LESS, lĕs'. A negative or privative termination. Joined to a ſubſtantive it implies the abſence or privation of the thing; as, a witleſs man.

LESS, lĕs'. a. The comparative of Little: oppoſed to greater.

LESS, lĕs'. ſ. A ſmaller quantity, a ſmaller degree.

LESS, lĕs'. ad. In a ſmaller degree, in a lower degree.

LESSEE, lĕs-sē'. ſ. The perſon to whom a leaſe is given.

To LESSEN, lĕs'n. v. a. To diminiſh in bulk; to diminiſh in degree of any quality; to degrade, to deprive of power or dignity.

To LESSEN, lĕs'n. v. n. To grow leſs; to ſhrink.

LESSER, lĕs'-sŭr. a. A barbarous corruption of Leſs.

LESSON, lĕs'n. ſ. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher; precept, notion inculcated; portions of ſcripture read in divine ſervice; tune pricked for an inſtrument; a rating lecture.

LESSOR, lĕs'-sŏr. ſ. One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwiſe by leaſe.

LEST, lĕſt' or lē'ſt. conj. That not; for fear that.

To LET, lĕt'. v. a. To allow, to ſuffer, to permit; to put to hire, to grant to a tenant; to ſuffer any thing to take a courſe which requires no impulſive violence; to permit to take any ſtate or courſe; To Let blood, is elliptical for To let out blood, to free it from confinement, to ſuffer it to ſtream out of the vein; To Let in, to admit; To Let off, to diſcharge; To Let out, to leaſe out, to give to hire or farm.

To LET, lĕt'. v. a. To hinder, to obſtruct, to oppoſe. Not much uſed now.

LET, lĕt'. ſ. Hindrance, obſtacle, obſtruction, impediment.

LETHARGICK, lĕ-thā'r-dzhĭk. a. Sleepy, beyond the natural power of ſleep.

LETHARGICKNESS, lĕ-thā'r-dzhĭk-nĭs. ſ. Sleepineſs, drowſineſs.

LETHARGY, lĕth'-ĕr--dzhў. ſ. A morbid drowſineſs, a ſleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

LETHE, lē'-thē. ſ. Oblivion, a draught of oblivion.

LETTER, lĕt'-tŭr. ſ. One who lets or permits; one who hinders; one who gives vent to any thing, as a blood letter.

LETTER, lĕt'-tŭr. ſ. One of the elements of ſyllables; a written meſſage, an epiſtle; the literal or expreſſed meaning; Letters without the ſingular, learning; type with which books are printed.

To LETTER, lĕt'-tŭr. v. a. To ſtamp with letters.

LETTERED, lĕt'-tŭrd. a. Literate, educated to learning.

LETTUCE, lĕt'-tĭs. ſ. A plant.

LEVANT, lē-vănt'. ſ. The eaſt, particularly thoſe coaſts of the Mediterranean eaſt of Italy.

LEVATOR, lē-vā'-tŏr. ſ. A chirurgical inſtrument, whereby depreſſed parts of the ſkull are lifted up.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, lū-kŏ-flĕg'-mā-ſў. ſ. Paleneſs, with viſcid juices and cold ſweatings.

LEUCOPHLEGMATICK, lū-kŏ-flĕg-măt'-ĭk. a. Having ſuch a conſtitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viſcid, and cold.

LEVEE, lĕv'-vў. ſ. The time of riſing; the concourſe of thoſe who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

LEVEL, lĕv'-vĭl. a. Even, not having one part higher than another; even with any thing elſe, in the ſame line with any thing.

To LEVEL, lĕv'-vĭl. v. a. To make even, to free from inequalities; to reduce to the ſame height with ſomething elſe; to lay flat; to bring to equality of condition; to point in taking aim, to aim; to direct to any end.

To LEVEL, lĕv'-vĭl. v. n. To aim at, to bring the gun or arrow to the ſame direction with the mark; to conjecture, to attempt to gueſs; to be in the ſame direction with a mark; to make attempts, to aim.

LEVEL, lĕv'-vĭl. ſ. A plane; a ſurface without protuberances or inequalities; rate, ſtandard; a ſtate of equality; an inſtrument whereby maſons adjuſt their work; rule, borrowed from the mechanick level; the line of direction in which any miſſive weapon is aimed; the line in which the ſight paſſes.

LEVELLER, lĕv'-vĕl-lŭr. ſ. One who makes any thing even; one who deſtroys ſuperiority, one who endeavours to bring all to the ſame ſtate.

LEVELNESS, lĕv'-vĕl-nĕs. ſ. Evenneſs, equality of ſurface; equality with ſomething elſe.

LEVEN, lĕv'n. ſ. Ferment, that which being mixed in bread makes it riſe and ferment; any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater maſs.

LEVER, lē'-vŭr. ſ. The ſecond mechanical power, uſed to elevate or raiſe a great weight.

LEVERET, lĕv'-vĕr-ĭt. ſ. A young hare.

LEVIABLE, lĕv'-vy̆-ăbl. a. That may be levied.

LEVIATHAN, lē-vī'-ă-thăn. ſ. A large water animal mentioned in the book of Job. By ſome imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

To LEVIGATE, lĕv'-vy̆-gāte. v. a. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder; to mix till the liquor becomes ſmooth and uniform.

LEVIGATION, lĕv-y̆-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of reducing hard bodies into a ſubtile powder.

LEVITE, lē'-vīte. ſ. One of the tribe of Levi, one born to the office of prieſthood among the Jews; a prieſt, uſed in contempt.

LEVITICAL, lē-vĭt'-ty̆-kăl. a. Belonging to the Levites.

LEVITY, lĕv'-vy̆-ty̆. ſ. Lightneſs; inconſtancy; unſteadineſs; idle pleaſure, vanity; trifling gaiety.

To LEVY, lĕv'-vy̆. v. a. To raiſe, to bring together men; to raiſe money; to make war.

LEVY, lĕv'-vy̆. ſ. The act of raiſing money or men; war raiſed.

LEWD, lūd. a. Wicked, bad; luſtful, libidinous.

LEWDLY, lūd'-ly̆. ad. Wickedly; libidinouſly, luſtfully.

LEWDNESS, lūd'-nĭs. ſ. Luſtful licentiouſneſs.

LEWDSTER, lūd'-ſtŭr. ſ. A lecher, one given to criminal pleaſures. Not uſed.

LEWIS D'OR, lū-y̆-dō'r. ſ. A golden French coin, in value about twenty ſhillings.

LEXICOGRAPHER, lĕks-y̆-kŏg'-grăf-ŭr. ſ. A writer of dictionaries.

LEXICOGRAPHY, lĕks'-y̆-kŏg'-grăf-y̆. ſ. The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON, lĕks'-y̆-kŭn. ſ. A dictionary.

LEY, lē. ſ. A field.

LIABLE, lī'-ăbl. ſ. Obnoxious, not exempt, ſubject.

LIAR, lī'-ŭr. ſ. One who tells falſehood, one who wants veracity.

LIBATION, lī-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of ſome deity; the wine ſo poured.

LIBBARD, lĭb'-bŭrd. ſ. A leopard.

LIBEL, lī'-bĕl. ſ. A ſatire, defamatory writing, a lampoon; in the civil law, a declaration or charge in writing againſt a perſon in court.

To LIBEL, lī'-bĕl. v. n. To ſpread defamation, generally written or printed.

To LIBEL, lī'-bĕl. v. a. To ſatiriſe, to lampoon.

LIBELLER, lī'-bĕl-lŭr. ſ. A defamer by writing, a lampooner.

LIBELLOUS, lī'-bĕl-lŭs. a. Defamatory.

LIBERAL, lĭb'-bĕr-ăl. a. Not mean, not low in birth; becoming a gentleman; munificent, generous, bountiful.

LIBERALITY, lĭb-bĕr-răl'-ĭt-y̆. ſ. Munificence, bounty, generoſity.

LIBERALLY, lĭb'-bĕr-răl-y̆. ad. Bountifully, largely.

LIBERTINE, lĭb'-bĕr-tĭn. ſ. One who lives without reſtraint or law; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion; in law, a freedman, or rather the ſon of a freedman.

LIBERTINE, lĭb'-bĕr-tĭn. a. Licentious, irreligious.

LIBERTINISM, lĭb'-bĕr-tĭn-ĭzm. ſ. Irreligion, licentiouſneſs of opinions and practice.

LIBERTY, lĭb'-bĕr-ty̆. ſ. Freedom as oppoſed to ſlavery; freedom as oppoſed to neceſſity; privilege, exemption, immunity; relaxation of reſtraint; leave, permiſſion.

LIBIDINOUS, lĭ-bĭd'-ĭn-ŭs. a. Lewd, luſtful.

LIBIDI-

LIBIDINOUSLY, lĭ-bĭd′-ĭn-ŭs-lȳ. ad. Lewdly, luſtfully.

LIBRAL, lī′-brăl. a. Of a pound weight.

LIBRARIAN, lī-brā′-ryăn. ſ. One who has the care of a library.

LIBRARY, lī′-brā-rȳ. ſ. A large collection of books; the place where a collection of books is kept.

To LIBRATE, lī′-brāt. v. a. To poiſe, to balance.

LIBRATION, lī-brā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being balanced; in aſtronomy, Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the ſun, and the latitude of the ſtars, change from time to time.

LIBRATORY, lī′-brā-tŭr-ȳ. a. Balancing, playing like a balance.

LICE, lī′ſe. The plural of Louſe.

LICEBANE, lī′ſe-bān. ſ. A plant.

LICENSE, lī′-ſĕns. ſ. Exorbitant liberty, contempt of legal and neceſſary reſtraint; a grant of permiſſion; liberty, permiſſion.

To LICENSE, lī′-ſĕns. v. a. To ſet at liberty; to permit by a legal grant.

LICENSER, lī′-ſĕn-ſŭr. ſ. A granter of permiſſion.

LICENTIATE, lī-ſĕn′-ſhĕt. ſ. A man who uſes licenſe; a degree in Spaniſh univerſities.

To LICENTIATE, lī-ſĕn′-ſhāte. v. a. To permit, to encourage by licenſe.

LICENTIOUS, lī-ſĕn′-ſhŭs. a. Unreſtrained by law or morality; preſumptuous, unconfined.

LICENTIOUSLY, lī-ſĕn′-ſhŭs-lȳ. ad. With too much liberty.

LICENTIOUSNESS, lī-ſĕn′-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Boundleſs liberty, contempt of juſt reſtraint.

To LICK, lĭk′. v. a. To paſs over with the tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue; To Lick up, to devour.

LICK, lĭk′. ſ. A blow, rough uſage.

LICKERISH, lĭk′-ĕr-ĭſh. } a. Nice in the
LICKEROUS, lĭk′-ĕr-ŭs. } choice of food; delicate, tempting the appetite.

LICKERISHNESS, lĭk′-ĕr-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Niceneſs of palate.

LICORICE, lĭk′-kŭr-ĭs. ſ. A root of ſweet taſte.

LICTOR, lĭk′-tŭr. ſ. A Roman officer, a kind of beadle.

LID, lĭd′. ſ. A cover, any thing that ſhuts down over a veſſel; the membrane that, when we ſleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

LIE, lē′. ſ. Any thing impregnated with ſome other body, as ſoap or ſalt.

LIE, lȳ′. ſ. A criminal falſehood; a charge of falſehood; a fiction.

To LIE, lȳ′. v. n. To utter criminal falſehood.

To LIE, lȳ′. v. n. To reſt horizontally, or with very great inclination againſt ſomething elſe; to reſt, to lean upon; to be repoſited in the grave; to be in a ſtate of decumbiture; to be placed or ſituated; to preſs upon; to be in any particular ſtate; to be in a ſtate of concealment; to be in priſon; to be in a bad ſtate; to conſiſt; to be in the power, to belong to; to be charged in any thing, as, an action Lieth againſt one; to coſt, as, it Lies me in more money; To Lie at, to importune, to teaſe; To Lie by, to reſt, to remain ſtill; To Lie down, to reſt, to go into a ſtate of repoſe; To Lie in, to be in childbed; To Lie under, to be ſubject to; To Lie upon, to become an obligation or duty; To Lie with, to converſe in bed.

LIEF, lē′f. a. Dear, beloved. Obſolete.

LIEGE, lē′dzh. a. Bound by ſome feudal tenure, ſubject; ſovereign.

LIEGE, lē′dzh. ſ. Sovereign, ſuperior lord.

LIEGEMAN, lē′dzh-măn. ſ. A ſubject.

LIEGER, lē′-dzhŭr. ſ. A reſident ambaſſador.

LIEN, lī′-ĕn. the participle of Lie. Lain. Obſolete.

LIENTERICK, lī′-ĕn-tĕr′-rĭk. a. Pertaining to a lientery.

LIENTERY, lī′-ĕn-tĕr-rȳ. ſ. A particular looſeneſs, wherein the food paſſes ſuddenly through the ſtomach and guts.

LIER, lī′-ĕr. ſ. One that reſts or lies down.

LIEU, lū′. ſ. Place, room.

LIEVE, lē′v. ad. Willingly.

LIEUTENANCY, lĭf-tĕn′-năn-ſy. ſ. The

office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT, lif-ten'-nant. ſ. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority; in war, one who holds the next rank to a ſuperior of any denomination.

LIEUTENANTSHIP, lif-ten'-nant-ſhip. ſ. The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE, life. ſ. plural Lives. Union and co-operation of ſoul with body; preſent ſtate; enjoyment, or poſſeſſion of terreſtrial exiſtance; blood, the ſuppoſed vehicle of life; conduct, manner of living with reſpect to virtue or vice; condition, manner of living with reſpect to happineſs and miſery; continuance of our preſent ſtate; the living form, reſemblance exactly copied; common occurrences, human affairs, the courſe of things; narrative of a life paſt; ſpirit, briſkneſs, vivacity, reſolution; animated exiſtence, animal being; a word of endearment.

LIFEBLOOD, life-blud. ſ. The blood neceſſary to life.

LIFEGIVING, life-giv-ving. ſ. Having the power to give life.

LIFEGUARD, life-gard. ſ. The guard of a king's perſon.

LIFELESS, life-lis. a. Dead; unanimated; without power, force, or ſpirit.

LIFELESLY, life-lis-ly. ad. Without vigour, without ſpirit.

LIFELIKE, life-like. ſ. Like a living perſon.

LIFESTRING, life-ſtring. ſ. Nerve, ſtrings imagined to convey life.

LIFETIME, life-time. ſ. Continuance or duration of life.

LIFEWEARY, life-we-ry. a. Wretched, tired of living.

To LIFT, lift'. v. a. To raiſe from the ground, to elevate; to exalt; to ſwell with pride. Up is ſometimes emphatically added to Lift.

To LIFT, lift'. v. n. To ſtrive to raiſe by ſtrength.

LIFT, lift'. ſ. The act of lifting, the manner of lifting; a hard ſtruggle.

LIFTER, lif'-tur. ſ. One that lifts.

To LIG, lig'. v. n. To lie. Obſolete.

LIGAMENT, lig'-gà-ment. ſ. A ſtrong compact ſubſtance which unites the bones in articulation; any thing which connects the parts of the body; bond, chain, entanglement.

LIGAMENTAL, lig-à-men'-tal. } a. Com-
LIGAMENTOUS, lig-à-men'-tus. } poſing a ligament.

LIGATION, li-gà'-ſhun. ſ. The act of binding; the ſtate of being bound.

LIGATURE, lig'-gà-tſhur. ſ. Any thing bound on, bandage; the act of binding; the ſtate of being bound.

LIGHT, lite. ſ. That quality or action of the medium of ſight by which we ſee; illumination of mind, inſtruction, knowledge; the part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is ſuppoſed to fall; point of view, ſituation, direction in which the light falls; explanation; any thing that gives light, a pharos, a taper.

LIGHT, lite. a. Not heavy; not burdenſome, eaſy to be worn, or carried; not afflictive, eaſy to be endured; eaſy to be performed, not difficult, not valuable; eaſy to be acted on by any power; active, nimble; unencumbered, unembarraſſed, clear of impediments; ſlight, not great; eaſy to admit any influence, unſteady, unſettled; gay, airy, without dignity or ſolidity; not chaſte, not regular in conduct.

LIGHT, lite. a. from Light. Bright, clear; not dark, tending to whiteneſs.

LIGHT, lite. ad. Lightly, cheaply.

To LIGHT, lite. v. a. To kindle, to inflame, to ſet on fire; to give light to, to guide by light; to illuminate; to lighten, to eaſe of a burthen.

To LIGHT, lite. v. n. To happen, to fall upon by chance; to deſcend from a horſe or carriage; to fall in any particular direction; to fall, to ſtrike on; to ſettle, to reſt.

To LIGHTEN, li'tn. v. n. To flaſh with thunder; to ſhine like lightning; to fall or light, from Light, v. n.

To LIGHTEN, li'tn. v. a. To illuminate, to enlighten; to exonerate, to unload; to make leſs heavy; to exhilarate, to cheer.

LIGHTER, lī'te-ŭr. ſ. A heavy boat into which ſhips are lightened or unloaded.

LIGHTERMAN, lī'te-ŭr-măn. ſ. One who manages a lighter.

LIGHTFINGERED, lī'te-fĭng-gŭrd. a. Nimble at conveyance, thieviſh.

LIGHTFOOT, lī'te-fŭt. a. Nimble in running or dancing, active.

LIGHTFOOT, lī'te-fŭt. ſ. Veniſon.

LIGHTHEADED, lī'te-hĕd'-ĭd. a. Unſteady, thoughtleſs; delirious, diſordered in the mind by diſeaſe.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS, lī'te-hĕd'-ĭd-nĭs. ſ. Delirioufneſs, diſorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEARTED, lī'te-hăr-tĭd. a. Gay, merry.

LIGHTHOUSE, lī'te-hous. ſ. An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ſhips at ſea.

LIGHTLEGGED, lī'te-lĕg'd. a. Nimble, ſwift.

LIGHTLESS, lī'te-lĭs. a. Wanting light, dark.

LIGHTLY, lī'te-lў. ad. Without weight, without deep impreſſion; eaſily, readily, without reaſon; cheerfully; not chaſtely; nimbly, with agility; gaily, airily, with levity.

LIGHTMINDED, lī'te-mīn-dĭd. a. Unſettled, unſteady.

LIGHTNESS, lī'te-nĭs. ſ. Levity, want of weight; inconſtancy, unſteadineſs; unchaſtity, want of conduct in women; agility, nimbleneſs.

LIGHTNING, lī'te-nĭng. ſ. The flaſh that precedes thunder; mitigation, abatement.

LIGHTS, lī'ts. ſ. The lungs, the organs of breathing.

LIGHTSOME, lī'te-ſŭm. a. Luminous, not dark, not obſcure, not opake; gay, airy, having the power to exhilarate.

LIGHTSOMENESS, lī'te-ſŭm-nĭs. ſ. Luminouſneſs, not opacity, not obſcurity; cheerfulneſs, merriment, levity.

LIGNALOES, lĭg-năl'-ō-ēz. ſ. Aloes wood.

LIGNEOUS, lĭg'-nў-ŭs. a. Made of wood; wooden, reſembling wood.

LIGNUMVITÆ, lĭg'-nŭm-vī'-tē. ſ. Guaicum, a very hard wood.

LIGURE, lĭ'-gŭre. ſ. A precious ſtone.

LIKE, lī'ke. a. Reſembling, having reſemblance; equal, of the ſame quantity; for Likely, probable, credible; likely, in a ſtate that gives probable expectations.

LIKE, lī'ke. ſ. Some perſon or thing reſembling another; near approach, a ſtate like to another ſtate.

LIKE, lī'ke. ad. In the ſame manner, in the ſame manner as; in ſuch a manner as befits; likely, probably.

To LIKE, lī'ke. v. a. To chuſe with ſome degree of preference; to approve, to view with approbation.

To LIKE, lī'ke. v. n. To be pleaſed with.

LIKELIHOOD, lī'ke-lў-hŭd. ſ. Appearance; ſhew; reſemblance, likeneſs; probability, veriſimilitude, appearance of truth.

LIKELY, lī'ke-lў. a. Such as may be liked, ſuch as may pleaſe; probable, ſuch as may in reaſon be thought or believed.

LIKELY, lī'ke-lў. ad. Probably, as may reaſonably be thought.

To LIKEN, lī'kn. v. a. To repreſent as having reſemblance.

LIKENESS, lī'ke-nĭs. ſ. Reſemblance, ſimilitude; form, appearance; one who reſembles another.

LIKEWISE, lī'ke-wīze. ad. In like manner, alſo, moreover, too.

LIKING, lī'-kĭng. a. Plump, in the ſtate of plumpneſs.

LIKING, lī'-kĭng. ſ. Good ſtate of body, plumpneſs; ſtate of trial; inclination.

LILACH, lī'-lăk. ſ. A tree.

LILIED, lĭl'-lўd. a. Embelliſhed with lilies.

LILY, lĭl'-lў. ſ. A flower.

LILY-DAFFODIL, lĭl'-lў-dăf'-fō-dĭl. ſ. A foreign flower.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, lĭl'-lў-ŏf-the-văl'-lў. May lily.

LILYLIVERED, lĭl'-lў-lĭv-vŭrd. a. White livered, cowardly.

LIMATURE, lī'-mă-tſhŏr. ſ. Filings of any

any metal, the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB, lĭm'. ſ. A member, jointed or articulated part of animals; an edge, a border.

To LIMB, lĭm'. v. a. To ſupply with limbs; to tear aſunder, to diſmember.

LIMBECK, lĭm'-bĭk. ſ. A ſtill.

LIMBED, lĭmd'. a. Formed with regard to limbs.

LIMBER, lĭm'-bŭr. a. Flexible, eaſily bent, pliant.

LIMBERNESS, lĭm'-bŭr-nĭs. ſ. Flexibility, pliancy.

LIMBO, lĭm'-bō. ſ. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleaſure nor pain; any place of miſery and reſtraint.

LIME, lī'me. ſ. A viſcous ſubſtance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it; matter of which mortar is made; the linden tree; a ſpecies of lemon.

To LIME, lī'me. v. a. To entangle, to enſnare; to ſmear with lime; to cement; to manure ground with lime.

LIMEKILN, lī'me-kĭl. ſ. Kiln where ſtones are burnt to lime.

LIMESTONE, lī'me-ſtōne. ſ. The ſtone of which lime is made.

LIME-WATER, lī'me-wâ-tŭr. ſ. It is made by pouring water upon quick lime.

LIMIT, lĭm'-mĭt. ſ. Bound, border, utmoſt reach.

To LIMIT, lĭm'-mĭt. v. a. To confine within certain bounds, to reſtrain, to circumſcribe; to reſtrain from a lax or general ſignification.

LIMITARY, lĭm'-mĭt-tĕr-ў. a. Placed at the boundaries as a guard or ſuperintendant.

LIMITATION, lĭm-mў-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Reſtriction, circumſpection; confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

To LIMN, lĭm'. v. a. To draw, to paint any thing.

LIMNER, lĭm'-nŭr. ſ. A painter, a picture-maker.

LIMOUS, lī'-mŭs. a. Muddy, ſlimy.

LIMP, lĭmp'. ſ. A halt.

To LIMP, lĭmp'. v. n. To halt, to walk lamely.

LIMPIT, lĭm'-pĭt. ſ. A kind of ſhell fiſh.

LIMPID, lĭm'-pĭd. a. Clear, pure, tranſparent.

LIMPIDNESS, lĭm'-pĭd-nĭs. ſ. Clearneſs, purity.

LIMPINGLY, lĭmp'-pĭng-lў. ad. In a lame halting manner.

LIMY, lī'-mў. a. Viſcous, glutinous; containing lime.

To LIN, lĭn'. v. n. To ſtop, to give over.

LINCHPIN, lĭnſh'-pĭn. ſ. An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LINCTUS, lĭnk'-tŭs. ſ. Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LINDEN, lĭn'-dĕn. ſ. The lime tree.

LINE, lī'ne. ſ. Longitudinal extenſion; a ſlender ſtring; a thread extended to direct any operations; the ſtring that ſuſtains the angler's hook; lineaments, or marks in the hand or face; outline; as much as is written from one margin to the other, a verſe; rank; work thrown up, trench; extenſion, limit; equator, equinoctial circle; progeny, family aſcending or deſcending; one tenth of an inch.

To LINE, lī'ne. v. a. To cover on the inſide; to put any thing in the inſide; to guard within; to ſtrengthen by inner works; to cover over.

LINEAGE, lĭn'-nyâdzh. ſ. Race, progeny, family.

LINEAL, lĭn'-nyâl. a. Compoſed of lines; delineated; deſcending in a direct genealogy; claimed by deſcent; allied by direct deſcent.

LINEALLY, lĭn'-yâl-lў. ad. In a direct line.

LINEAMENT, lĭn'-nyâ-mĕnt. ſ. Feature, diſcriminating mark in the form.

LINEAR, lĭn'-nyâr. a. Compoſed of lines, having the form of lines.

LINEATION, lĭn-ў-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Draught of a line or lines.

LINEN, lĭn'-nĭn. ſ. Cloth made of hemp or flax.

LINEN, lĭn'-nĭn. a. Made of linen, reſembling linen.

LINENDRAPER, lĭn'-nĭn-drā-pŭr. ſ. He who deals in linen.

LING,

LING, ling'. ſ. Heath; a kind of ſea fiſh.

To LINGER, ling'-gůr. v. n. To remain long in languor and pain; to heſitate, to be in ſuſpence; to remain long; to remain long without any action or determination; to wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to be long in producing effect.

LINGERER, ling'-gůr-ůr. ſ. One who lingers.

LINGERINGLY, ling'-gůr-ing-ly. a. With delay, tediouſly.

LINGO, ling'-gō. ſ. Language, tongue, ſpeech.

LINGUACIOUS, ling-gwā'-shůs. a. Full of tongue, talkative.

LINGUADENTAL, ling-gwā-dēn'-tăl. a. Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

LINGUIST, ling'-gwiſt. ſ. A man ſkilful in languages.

LINGWORT, ling'-wůrt. ſ. An herb.

LINIMENT, lin'-ny-ment. ſ. Ointment, balſam.

LINING, lī'-ning. ſ. The inner covering of any thing; that which is within.

LINK, link'. ſ. A ſingle ring of a chain; any thing doubled and cloſed together; a chain, any thing connecting; any ſingle part of a ſeries or chain of conſequences; a torch made of pitch and hards.

To LINK, link'. v. a. To unite, to conjoin in concord; to join; to join by confederacy or contract; to connect; to unite in a regular ſeries of conſequences.

LINKBOY, link'-boy. ſ. A boy that carries a torch to accommodate paſſengers with light.

LINNET, lin'-nit. ſ. A ſmall ſinging bird.

LINSEED, lin'-sēd. ſ. The ſeed of flax.

LINSEYWOOLSEY, lin'-sy-wůl'-sy. a. Made of linen and wool mixed, vile, mean.

LINSTOCK, lin'-stok. ſ. A ſtaff of wood with a match at the end of it, uſed by gunners in firing cannon.

LINT, lint'. ſ. The ſoft ſubſtance commonly called flax; linen ſcraped into ſoft woolly ſubſtance to lay on ſores.

LINTEL, lin'-tel. ſ. That part of the door frame that lies croſs the door poſts over head.

LION, lī'-ůn. ſ. The fierceſt and moſt magnanimous of four-footed beaſts.

LIONESS, lī'-ůn-nes. ſ. A ſhe-lion.

LIONLEAF, lī'-ůn-lēf. ſ. A plant.

LION'S-MOUTH, lī'-ůnz-mouth. }
LION'S-PAW, lī'-ůnz-pā. } ſ. The
LION'S-TAIL, lī'-ůnz-tāle. } name of
LION'S-TOOTH, lī'-ůnz-tōth. } an herb.

LIP, lip'. ſ. The outer part of the mouth, the muſcles that ſhoot beyond the teeth; the edge of any thing; To make a lip, to hang the lip in ſullenneſs and contempt.

LIPLABOUR, lip'-lā-bůr. ſ. Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind.

LIPOTHYMOUS, lī-pōth'-y-můs. a. Swooning, fainting.

LIPOTHYMY, lī-pōth'-y-my. ſ. Swoon, fainting fit.

LIPPED, lipt'. a. Having lips.

LIPPITUDE, lip'-py-thōd. ſ. Bleareneſs of eyes.

LIPWISDOM, lip'-wiz-dům. ſ. Wiſdom in talk without practice.

LIQUABLE, lik'-kwābl. a. Such as may be melted.

LIQUATION, lī-kwā'-shůn. ſ. The art of melting; capacity to be melted.

To LIQUATE, lī'-kwāte. v. n. To melt, to liquefy.

LIQUEFACTION, lik-kwē-fāk'-shůn. ſ. The act of melting, the ſtate of being melted.

LIQUEFIABLE, lik'-kwē-fī-ābl. a. Such as may be melted.

To LIQUEFY, lik'-kwē-fy. v. a. To melt, to diſſolve.

To LIQUEFY, lik'-wē-fy. v. n. To grow liquid.

LIQUESCENCY, lī-kwēs'-sēn-sy. ſ. Aptneſs to melt.

LIQUESCENT, lī-kwēs'-sēnt. a. Melting.

LIQUID, lik'-kwid. a. Not ſolid, not forming one continuous ſubſtance, fluid; ſoft, clear; pronounced without any jar or harſhneſs; diſſolved, ſo as not to be attainable by law.

LIQUID, lik'-kwid. ſ. Liquid ſubſtance, liquor.

To LIQUIDATE, lik'-kwy-date. v. a. To clear away, to leſſen debts.

LIQUIDITY, li-kwid'-it-y. ſ. Subtilty; the property or ſtate of being fluid.

LIQUIDNESS, lik'-kwid-nis. ſ. Quality of being liquid, fluency.

LIQUOR, lik'-kur. ſ. Any thing liquid; ſtrong drink, in familiar language.

To LIQUOR, lik'-kur. v. a. To drench or moiſten.

To LISP, liſp. v. n. To ſpeak with too frequent appulſes of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

LISP, liſp'. ſ. The act of liſping.

LISPER, liſ'-pur. ſ. One who liſps.

LIST, liſt'. ſ. A roll, a catalogue; encloſed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought; deſire, willingneſs, choice; a ſtrip of cloth; a border.

To LIST, liſt'. v. n. To chuſe, to deſire, to be diſpoſed.

To LIST, liſt'. v. a. To enliſt, to enrol or regiſter; to retain and enrol ſoldiers; to encloſe for combats; to ſew together, in ſuch a ſort as to make a particoloured ſhew; to hearken to, to liſten, to attend.

LISTED, liſ'-tid. a. Striped, particoloured in long ſtreaks.

To LISTEN, liſ'n. v. a. To hear, to attend. Obſolete.

To LISTEN, liſ'n. v. n. To hearken, to give attention.

LISTENER, liſ'-nur. ſ. One that hearkens, a hearkener.

LISTLESS, liſt'-lis. a. Without inclination, without any determination to one more than another; careleſs, heedleſs.

LISTLESLY, liſt'-lis-ly. ad. Without thought, without attention.

LISTLESNESS, liſt'-lis-nis. ſ. Inattention, want of deſire.

LIT, lit'. the preterite of Light.

LITANY, lit'-tẽn-y. ſ. A form of ſupplicatory prayer.

LITERAL, lit'-tẽr-ãl. a. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative; following the letter, or exact words; conſiſting of letters.

LITERALLY, lit'-tẽr-rãl-y. ad. According to the primitive import of words; with cloſe adherence to words.

LITERALITY, lit-tẽr-rãl'-it-y. ſ. Original meaning.

LITERATI, lit-tẽr-rã'-ti. ſ. The learned.

LITERATURE, lit'-tẽr-rã-tſhõr. ſ. Learning; ſkill in letters.

LITHARGE, lith'-ãrdzh. ſ. Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper.

LITHE, li'the. a. Limber, flexible.

LITHENESS, li'th-nis. ſ. Limberneſs, flexibility.

LITHOGRAPHY, li-thog'-grã-fy. ſ. The art or practice of engraving upon ſtones.

LITHOMANCY, li'-thõ-mãn-ſy. ſ. Prediction by ſtones.

LITHONTRIPTICK, li-thõn-trip'-tik. a. Any medicine proper to diſſolve the ſtone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOTOMIST, li-thõt'-tõ-miſt. ſ. A chirurgeon who extracts the ſtone by opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, li-thõt'-tõ-my. ſ. The art or practice of cutting for the ſtone.

LITIGANT, lit'-ty-gãnt. ſ. One engaged in a ſuit of law.

LITIGANT, lit'-ty-gãnt. a. Engaged in a juridical conteſt.

To LITIGATE, lit'-ty-gãte. v. a. To conteſt in law, to debate by judicial proceſs.

To LITIGATE, lit'-ty-gãte. v. n. To manage a ſuit, to carry on a cauſe.

LITIGATION, lit-ty-gã'-ſhun. ſ. Judicial conteſt, ſuit of law.

LITIGIOUS, lit-tidzh'-ũs. a. Inclinable to law-ſuits, quarrelſome, wrangling.

LITIGIOUSLY, lit-tidzh'-ũſ-ly. ad. Wranglingly.

LITIGIOUSNESS, lit-tidzh'-ũſ-nis. ſ. A wrangling diſpoſition.

LITTER, lit'-tûr. ſ. A kind of portable bed; a carriage hung between two horſes; the ſtraw laid under animals; a brood of young; any number of things thrown ſluttiſhly about; a birth of animals.

To LITTER, lit'-tûr. v. a. To bring forth, uſed of beaſts; to cover with things negligently; to cover with ſtraw.

LITTLE, lit'l. a. Small in quantity; diminutive; of ſmall dignity, power, or importance; not much, not many; ſome.

LITTLE, lit'l. ſ. A ſmall ſpace; a ſmall part, a ſmall proportion; a ſlight affair; not much.

LITTLE, lit'l. ad. In a ſmall degree; in a ſmall quantity; in ſome degree, but not great; not much.

LITTLENESS, lit'l-nis. ſ. Smalneſs of bulk; meanneſs, want of grandeur; want of dignity.

LITTORAL, lit'-tô-rál. a. Belonging to the ſhore.

LITURGY, lit'-tûr-dzhy. ſ. Form of prayers, formulary of publick devotions.

To LIVE, liv'. v. n. To be in a ſtate of animation; to paſs life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happineſs or miſery; to continue in life; to remain undeſtroyed; to converſe, to cohabit; to maintain one's ſelf; to be in a ſtate of motion or vegetation; to be unextinguiſhed.

LIVE, live. a. Quick, not dead; active, not extinguiſhed.

LIVELESS, live-lis. ad. Wanting life; rather Lifeleſs.

LIVELIHOOD, live-ly-hûd. ſ. Support of life, maintenance, means of living.

LIVELINESS, live-ly-nis. ſ. Appearance of life; vivacity, ſprightlineſs.

LIVELONG, liv'-lông. a. Tedious, long in paſſing; laſting, durable.

LIVELY, live-ly. a. Briſk, vigorous; gay, airy; repreſenting life; ſtrong, energetick.

LIVELILY, live-ly-ly. } ad. Briſkly, vigo-
LIVELY, live-ly. } rouſly; with ſtrong reſemblance of life.

LIVER, liv'-vûr. ſ. One who lives; one who lives in any partticular manner; one of the entrails.

LIVERCOLOUR, liv'-vûr-kûl-lûr. a. Dark red.

LIVERGROWN, liv'-vûr-grôn. a. Having a great liver.

LIVERWORT, liv'-vûr-wûrt. ſ. A plant.

LIVERY, liv'-vêr-y. ſ. The act of giving or taking poſſeſſion; releaſe from wardſhip; the writ by which poſſeſſion is obtained; the ſtate of being kept at a certain rate; the clothes given to ſervants; a particular dreſs, a garb worn as a token or conſequence of any thing.

LIVERYMAN, liv'-vêr-y-mân. ſ. One who wears a livery, a ſervant of an inferior kind; in London, a freeman of ſome ſtanding in a company.

LIVES, live. The plural of Life.

LIVID, liv'-id. a. Diſcoloured, as with a blow.

LIVIDITY, li-vid'-it-y. ſ. Diſcolouration, as by a blow.

LIVING, liv'-ving. ſ. Support, maintenance, fortune on which one lives; power of continuing life; livelihood; benefice of a clergyman.

LIVINGLY, liv'-ving-ly. ad. In the living ſtate.

LIVRE, live'-vûr. ſ. The ſum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ſhilling.

LIXIVIAL, lik-siv'-yál. a. Impregnated with ſalts like a lixivium; obtained by lixivium.

LIXIVIATE, lik-siv'-yát. a. Making a lixivium.

LIXIVIUM, lik'-siv'-yûm. ſ. Lye, water impregnated with ſalt of whatſoever kind.

LIZARD, liz'-zêrd. ſ. An animal reſembling a ſerpent, with legs added to it.

LIZARDSTONE, liz'-zêrd-ſtôn. ſ. A kind of ſtone.

LO, lô! interject. Look, ſee, behold.

LOACH, lô'tſh. ſ. A little fiſh.

LOAD, lô'd. ſ. A burthen, a freight, lading; any thing that depreſſes; as much drink as one can bear.

To

To LOAD, lō'd. v. a. To burden, to freight; to encumber, to embarraſs; to charge a gun; to make heavy.

LOAD, lō'd. ſ. The leading vein in a mine.

LOADER, lō'-dur. ſ. He who loads.

LOADSMAN, lō'dz-man. ſ. He who leads the way, a pilot.

LOADSTAR, lō'd-ſtar. ſ. The poleſtar, the cynoſure, the leading or guiding ſtar.

LOADSTONE, lō'd-ſtōn. ſ. The magnet, the ſtone on which the mariners compaſs needle is touched to give it a direction north and ſouth.

LOAF, lō'f. ſ. A maſs of bread as it is formed by the baker; any maſs into which a body is wrought.

LOAM, lō'm. ſ. Fat unctuous earth, marl.

To LOAM, lō'm. v. a. To ſmear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

LOAMY, lō'-mẏ. a. Marly.

LOAN, lō'n. ſ. Any thing lent, any thing delivered to another on condition of return or repayment.

LOATH, lō'th. a. Unwilling, diſliking, not ready.

To LOATHE, lō'th. v. a. To hate; to look on with abhorrence; to conſider with the diſguſt of ſatiety; to ſee food with diſlike.

LOATHER, lō'th-ur. ſ. One that loaths.

LOATHFUL, lō'th-fūl. a. Abhorring, hating; abhorred, hated.

LOATHINGLY, lō'th-ing-lẏ. ad. In a faſtidious manner.

LOATHLY, lō'th-lẏ. ad. Unwillingly, without liking or inclination.

LOATHNESS, lō'th-nis. ſ. Unwillingneſs.

LOATHSOME, lō'th-ſum. a. Abhorred, deteſtable; cauſing ſatiety or faſtidiouſneſs.

LOATHSOMENESS, lō'th-ſum-nis. ſ. Quality of raiſing hatred.

LOAVES, lō'vz. Plural of Loaf.

LOB, lŏb'. ſ. Any one heavy, clumſy, or ſluggiſh; lob's pound, a priſon; a big worm.

To LOB, lŏb'. v. a. To let fall in a ſlovenly or lazy manner.

LOBBY, lŏb'-bẏ. ſ. An opening before a room.

LOBE, lō'be. ſ. A diviſion, a diſtinct part; uſed commonly for a part of the lungs.

LOBSTER, lŏb'-ſtur. ſ. A ſhell fiſh.

LOCAL, lō'-kal. a. Having the properties of place; relating to place; being in a particular place.

LOCALITY, lō-kal'-it-ẏ. ſ. Exiſtence in place, relation of place or diſtance.

LOCALLY, lō'-kal-ẏ. ad. With reſpect to place.

LOCATION, lō-kā'-ſhun. ſ. Situation with reſpect to place, act of placing.

LOCK, lŏk'. ſ. An inſtrument compoſed of ſprings and bolts, uſed to faſten doors or cheſts; the part of the gun by which fire is ſtruck; a hug, a grapple; any incloſure; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft; a contrivance to raiſe the water on a river or canal made navigable.

To LOCK, lŏk'. v. a. To ſhut or faſten with locks; to ſhut up or confine as with locks; to cloſe faſt.

To LOCK, lŏk. v. n. To become faſt by a lock; to unite by mutual inſertion.

LOCKER, lŏk'-kur. ſ. Any thing that is cloſed with a lock, a drawer.

LOCKET, lŏk'-kit. ſ. A ſmall lock, any catch or ſpring to faſten a necklace or other ornament.

LOCKRAM, lŏk'-krum. ſ. A ſort of coarſe linen.

LOCOMOTION, lō'-kō-mō'-ſhun. ſ. Power of changing place.

LOCOMOTIVE, lō'-kō-mō'-tiv. a. Changing place, having the power of removing or changing place.

LOCUST, lō'-kuſt. ſ. A devouring inſect.

LOCUST-TREE, lō'-kuſt-trē. ſ. A ſpecies of acacia.

LODESTAR, lō'd-ſtar. See LOADSTAR.

LODESTONE, lō'd-ſtōn. See LOADSTONE.

To LODGE, lŏdzh'. v. a. To place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to place, to plant; to fix, to ſettle; to place in the memory; to harbour or cover; to afford place to; to lay flat.

To

To LODGE, lŏdzh′. v. n. To reſide, to keep reſidence; to take a temporary habitation; to take up reſidence at night; to lie flat.

LODGE, lŏdzh′. ſ. A ſmall houſe in a park or foreſt; a ſmall houſe, as the porter's lodge.

LODGEMENT, lŏdzh′-mĕnt. ſ. Accumulation of any thing in a certain place; poſſeſſion of the enemy's work.

LODGER, lŏdzh′-ŭr. ſ. One who lives in rooms hired in the houſe of another; one that reſides in any place.

LODGING, lŏdzh′-ĭng. ſ. Temporary habitation, rooms hired in the houſe of another; place of reſidence; harbour, covert; convenience to ſleep on.

LOFT, lâ′ft. ſ. A floor; the higheſt floor; rooms on high.

LOFTILY, lâ′f-tĭ-lў. ad. On high, in an elevated place; proudly, haughtily; with elevation of language or ſentiment, ſublimely.

LOFTINESS, lâ′f-tў-nĭs. ſ. Height, local elevation; ſublimity, elevation of ſentiment; pride, haughtineſs.

LOFTY, lâ′f-tў. a. High, elevated in place; ſublime, elevated in ſentiment; proud, haughty.

LOG, lŏg′. ſ. A ſhapeleſs bulky piece of wood; an Hebrew meaſure, which held a quarter of a cab, and conſequently five-ſixths of a pint.

LOGARITHMS, lŏg′-â-rĭthmz. ſ. The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.

LOGGATS, lŏg′-gĭts. ſ. A play or game.

LOGGERHEAD, lŏg′-gŭr-hĕd. ſ. A dolt, a blockhead, a thickſcul.

LOGGERHEADED, lŏg′-gŭr-hĕd-ĭd. a. Dull, ſtupid, doltiſh.

LOGICK, lŏdzh′-ĭk. ſ. Logick is the art of uſing reaſon well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others.

LOGICAL, lŏdzh′-ĭk-âl. a. Pertaining to logick; ſkilled in logick; furniſhed with logick.

LOGICALLY, lŏdzh′-ў-kâl-ў. ad. According to the laws of logick.

LOGICIAN, lŏ-dzĭſh-ŭn. ſ. A teacher or profeſſor of logick.

LOGMAN, lŏg′-măn. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to carry logs.

LOGOMACHY, lŏ′-gŏ-mâk-ў. ſ. A contention in words, a contention about words.

LOGWOOD, lŏg′-wŭd. ſ. A wood much uſed in dying.

LOHOCK, lŏ′-hŏk. ſ. Medicines which are now commonly called eclegma's, lambatives, or linctus's.

LOIN, loi′n. ſ. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher; Loins, the reins.

To LOITER, loi′-tŭr. v. n. To linger, to ſpend time careleſsly.

LOITERER, loi′-tŭr-ŭr. ſ. A lingerer, an idler, a lazy wretch.

To LOLL, lŏl′. v. n. To lean idly, to reſt lazily againſt any thing; to hang out, uſed of the tongue.

LOMP, lŏmp′. ſ. A kind of roundiſh fiſh.

LONE, lŏ′ne. a. Solitary; ſingle, without company.

LONELINESS, lŏ′ne-lў-nĭs. ſ. Solitude, want of company.

LONELY, lŏ′ne-lў. a. Solitary, addicted to ſolitude.

LONENESS, lŏ′ne-nĭs. ſ. Solitude; diſlike of company.

LONESOME, lŏ′ne-ſŭm. a. Solitary, diſmal.

LONG, lŏng′. a. Not ſhort; having one of its geometrical dimenſions in a greater degree than either of the other; of any certain meaſure in length; not ſoon ceaſing, or at an end; dilatory; longing, deſirous; reaching to a great diſtance; protracted, as a long note.

LONGBOAT, lŏng′-bŏt. ſ. The largeſt boat belonging to a ſhip.

LONGEVITY, lŏn-jev′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Length of life.

LONGIMANOUS, lŏn-jĭm′-mâ-nŭs. a. Long-handed, having long hands.

LONGIMETRY, lŏn-jĭm′-mĕ-trў. ſ. The art or practice of meaſuring diſtances.

LONGING, lŏng′-ĭng. ſ. Earneſt deſire.

LONGINGLY, lŏng′-ĭng-lў. ad. With inceſſant wiſhes.

LONGITUDE, lŏn′-jў-tŭhŏd. ſ. Length, the greateſt

greateſt dimenſion; the circumference of the earth meaſured from any meridian; the diſtance of any part of the earth to the eaſt or weſt of any place; the poſition of any thing to eaſt or weſt.

LONGITUDINAL, lŏn-jy-thŏ'-dy-năl. a. Meaſured by the length, running in the longeſt direction.

LONGLY, lŏng'-ly. ad. Longingly, with great liking. Not uſed.

LONGSOME, lŏng'-ſŭm. a. Tedious, wearifome by its length.

LONGSUFFERING, lŏng'-ſŭf'-fur-ing. a. Patient, not eaſily provoked.

LONGWAYS, lŏng'-wāz. ad. In the longitudinal direction.

LONGWINDED, lŏng'-wĭn'-did. a. Long-breathed, tedious.

LONGWISE, lŏng'-wīz. ad. In the longitudinal direction.

LOO, lō'. ſ. A game at cards.

LOOBILY, lō'-by-ly. a. Aukward, clumſy.

LOOF, lōf. ſ. It is that part aloft of the ſhip which lies juſt before the cheſs-trees, as far as the bulk head of the caſtle.

To LOOF, lŭf'. v. a. To bring the ſhip cloſe to a wind.

LOOBY, lō'-by. ſ. A lumber, a clumſy clown.

LOOFED, lō'ft. a. Gone to a diſtance.

To LOOK, lŭk'. v. n. To direct the eye to or from any object; to have the power of ſeeing; to direct the intellectual eye; to expect; to take care, to watch; to be directed with regard to any object; to have any particular appearance; to ſeem; to have any air, mien, or manner; to form the air in any particular manner; To Look about one, to be alarmed, to be vigilant; To Look after, to attend, to take care of; To Look for, to expect; To Look into, to examine, to ſift, to inſpect cloſely; To Look on, to reſpect, to regard, to eſteem, to be a mere idle ſpectator; To Look over, to examine, to try one by one; To Look out, to ſearch, to ſeek, to be on the watch; To Look to, to watch, to take care of.

To LOOK, lŭk'. v. a. To ſeek, to ſearch for; to turn the eye upon; to influence by looks; To Look out, to diſcover by ſearching.

LOOK, lŭk'. interj. See! lo! behold! obſerve!

LOOK, lŭk'. ſ. Air of the face, mien, caſt of the countenance; the act of looking or ſeeing.

LOOKER, lŭk'-ŭr. ſ. One that looks; Looker on, ſpectator, not agent.

LOOKING-GLASS, lŭk'-king-glās. ſ. Mirror, a glaſs which ſhews forms reflected.

LOOM, lō'm. ſ. The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.

LOOM, lō'm. ſ. A bird.

LOON, lō'n. ſ. A ſorry fellow, a ſcoundrel.

LOOP, lō'p. ſ. A double through which a ſtring or lace is drawn, an ornamental double or fringe.

LOOPED, lō'pt. a. Full of holes.

LOOPHOLE, lō'p-hōl. ſ. Aperture, hole to give a paſſage; a ſhift, an evaſion.

LOOPHOLED, lō'p-hōld. a. Full of holes, full of openings.

To LOOSE, lō's. v. a. To unbind, to untie any thing faſtened; to relax; to free from any thing painful; to diſengage.

To LOOSE, lō's. v. n. To ſet ſail, to depart by looſing the anchor.

LOOSE, lō's. a. Unbound, untied; not faſt; not tight; not crouded; wanton; not cloſe, not conciſe; vague, indeterminate; not ſtrict; unconnected, rambling; lax of body; diſengaged; free from confinement; remiſs, not attentive; To break Looſe, to gain liberty; To let Looſe, to ſet at liberty, to ſet at large.

LOOSE, lō's. ſ. Liberty, freedom from reſtraint; diſmiſſion from any reſtraining force.

LOOSELY, lō's-ly. ad. Not faſt, not firmly; without bandage; without union; irregularly; negligently; meanly; unchaſtely.

To LOOSEN, lō'sn. v. n. To part, to ſeparate.

To LOOSEN, lō'sn. v. a. To relax any thing tied; to make leſs coherent; to ſeparate a compages; to free from reſtraint; to make not coſtive.

LOOSENESS, lō's-nis. ſ. State contrary to

that of being faſt or fixed; criminal levity; irregularity; lewdneſs, unchaſtity; diarrhœa, flux of the belly.

LOOSESTRIFE, lo͞o's-ſtrife. ſ. An herb.

To LOP, lop'. v. a. To cut the branches of trees; to cut off any thing.

LOP, lop'. ſ. That which is cut from trees; a flea.

LOPPER, lop'-pur. ſ. One that cuts trees.

LOQUACIOUS, lo-kwa'-ſhus. a. Full of talk; babbling, not ſecret.

LOQUACITY, lo-kwas'-sit-y. ſ. Too much talk.

LORD, la'rd. ſ. The Divine Being, Jehovah; monarch, ruler; maſter; a tyrant; a huſband; a nobleman; a general name for a peer of England; an honorary title applied to officers, as lord chief juſtice, lord mayor.

To LORD, la'rd. v. n. To domineer, to rule deſpotically.

LORDING, la'r-ding. ſ. Lord in contempt or ridicule.

LORDLING, la'rd-ling. ſ. A diminutive lord.

LORDLINESS, la'rd-ly-nis. ſ. Dignity, high ſtation; pride, haughtineſs.

LORDLY, la'rd-ly. a. Befitting a lord; proud, imperious, inſolent.

LORDLY, la'rd-ly. ad. Imperiouſly, proudly.

LORDSHIP, la'rd-ſhip. ſ. Dominion, power; ſeigniory, domain; title of honour uſed to a nobleman not a duke; titulary compellation of judges, and ſome other perſons in authority.

LORE, lo're. ſ. Leſſon, doctrine, inſtruction.

To LORICATE, lor'-ry-kate. v. a. To plate over.

LORIMER, lor'-ry-mur. } ſ. Bridle-cutter.
LORINER, lor'-ry-nur. }

LORN, la'rn. Forſaken, loſt. Obſolete.

To LOSE, lo'ze. v. a. To forfeit by unlucky conteſt, the contrary to win; to be deprived of; to poſſeſs no longer; to have any thing gone ſo as that it cannot be found or had again; to bewilder; to throw away, to employ ineffectually; to miſs, to part with ſo as not to recover.

To LOSE, lo'ze. v. n. Not to win, to ſuffer loſs; to decline, to fail.

LOSEABLE, lo'z-ibl. a. Subject to privation.

LOSER, lo'-zur. ſ. One that is deprived of any thing, one that forfeits any thing, the contrary to winner or gainer.

LOSS, los'. ſ. Forfeiture, the contrary to gain; damage; deprivation; fault, puzzle; uſeleſs application.

LOST, loſt'. pret. of To loſe.

LOST, loſt'. part. of To loſe.

LOT, lot'. ſ. Fortune, ſtate aſſigned; a chance; a die, or any thing uſed in determining chances; a portion, a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot; proportion of taxes, as to pay ſcot and Lot.

LOTE TREE, lo'te-tre. ſ. The Lotos.

LOTION, lo'-ſhun. ſ. A Lotion is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, uſed to waſh any diſeaſed parts; a coſmetic.

LOTTERY, lot'-tur-y. ſ. A game of chance, diſtribution of prizes by chance.

LOUD, lou'd. a. Noiſy, ſtriking the ear with great force; clamorous, turbulent.

LOUDLY, lou'd-ly. ad. Noiſily, ſo as to be heard far; clamorouſly.

LOUDNESS, lou'd-nis. ſ. Noiſe, force of ſound; turbulence, vehemence or furiouſneſs of clamour.

To LOVE, luv'. v. a. To regard with paſſionate affection; to regard with tenderneſs of affection; to be pleaſed with, to like; to regard with reverence.

LOVE, luv'. ſ. The paſſion between the ſexes; kindneſs, good-will, friendſhip, affection; courtſhip; tenderneſs; liking, inclination to; object beloved; lewdneſs; fondneſs, concord; principle of union; pictureſque repreſentation of love, a cupid; a word of endearment; due reverence to God; a kind of thin ſilk ſtuff.

LOVEAPPLE, luv'-apl. ſ. A plant, the fruit of a plant.

LOVEKNOT, luv'-not. ſ. A complicated figure, by which affection is figured.

LOVELETTER, luv'-let-tur. ſ. Letter of courtſhip.

LOVE-

LOVELILY, lŭv'-lĭ-lĭ. ad. Amiably.
LOVELINESS, lŭv'-lĭ-nĭs. ſ. Amiableneſs; qualities of mind or body that excite love.
LOVELORN, lŭv'-lôrn. a. Forſaken of one's love.
LOVELY, lŭv'-lĭ. a. Amiable; exciting love.
LOVEMONGER, lŭv'-mŭng-gûr. ſ. One who deals in affairs of love.
LOVER, lŭv'-vûr. ſ. One who is in love; a friend, one who regards with kindneſs; one who likes any thing.
LOUVER, lô'-vûr. ſ. An opening for the ſmoke.
LOVESECRET, lŭv'-ſē-krĭt. ſ. Secret between lovers.
LOVESICK, lŭv'-sĭk. a. Diſordered with love, languiſhing with amorous deſire.
LOVESOME, lŭv'-ſŭm. a. Lovely. A word not uſed.
LOVESONG, lŭv'-ſŏng. ſ. Song expreſſing love.
LOVESUIT, lŭv'-ſût. ſ. Courtſhip.
LOVETALE, lŭv'-tāle. ſ. Narrative of love.
LOVETHOUGHT, lŭv'-thât. ſ. Amorous fancy.
LOVETOY, lŭv'-toy. ſ. Small preſents given by lovers.
LOVETRICK, lŭv'-trĭk. ſ. Art of expreſſing love.
LOUGH, lŏk'. ſ. A lake, a large inland ſtanding water.
LOVING, lŭv'-vĭng. participial a. Kind, affectionate; expreſſing kindneſs.
LOVINGKINDNESS, lŭv'-vĭng-kyĭnd'-nĭs. ſ. Tenderneſs, favour, mercy.
LOVINGLY, lŭv'-vĭng-lĭ. ad. Affectionately, with kindneſs.
LOVINGNESS, lŭv'-vĭng-nĭs. ſ. Kindneſs; affection.
LOUIS D'OR, lô-ĭ-dô'r. ſ. A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty ſhillings.
To LOUNGE, lou'ndzh. v. n. To idle, to live lazily.
LOUNGER, lou'n-dzhûr. ſ. An idler.
LOUSE, lou's. ſ. A ſmall animal, of which different ſpecies live and feed on the bodies of men, beaſts, and perhaps of all living creatures.
To LOUSE, louz'. v. a. To clean from lice.
LOUSEWORT, lou's-wûrt. ſ. The name of a plant.
LOUSILY, lou'-zĭ-lĭ. ad. In a paltry, mean, and ſcurvy way.
LOUSINESS, lou'-zĭ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of abounding with lice.
LOUSY, lou'-zĭ. a. Swarming with lice, over-run with lice; mean, low born.
LOUT, lout'. ſ. A mean awkward fellow, a bumpkin, a clown.
To LOUT, lout'. v. n. To pay obeiſance, to bow. Obſolete.
LOUTISH, lout'-ĭſh. a. Clowniſh; bumpkinly.
LOUTISHLY, lout'-ĭſh-lĭ. ad. With the air of a clown, with the gait of a bumpkin.
LOW, lô'. a. Not high; not riſing far upwards; not elevated in ſituation; deſcending far downwards, deep; not deep, ſhallow, uſed of water; not of high price; not loud, not noiſy; late in time, as the Lower empire; dejected, depreſſed; abject; diſhonourable; not ſublime, not exalted in thought or diction; reduced, in poor circumſtances.
LOW, lô'. ad. Not aloft, not at a high price, meanly; in times near our own; with a depreſſion of the voice; in a ſtate of ſubjection.
To LOW, lô'. v. n. To bellow as a cow.
LOWBELL, lô'-bĕl. ſ. A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame.
To LOWER, lô'-ûr. v. a. To bring low, to bring down by way of ſubmiſſion; to ſuffer to ſink down; to leſſen, to make leſs in price or value.
To LOWER, lô'-ûr. v. n. To grow leſs, to fall, to ſink.
To LOWER, low'-ûr. v. n. To appear dark, ſtormy, and gloomy, to be clouded; to frown, to pout, to look ſullen.
LOWER, low'-ûr. ſ. Cloudineſs; gloomineſs; cloudineſs of look.
LOWERINGLY, low'r-rĭng-lĭ. ad. With cloudineſs, gloomily.

LOWERMOST, lō'-ûr-mûſt. a. Loweſt.
LOWLAND, lō'-land. ſ. The country that is low in reſpect of neighbouring hills.
LOWLILY, lō'-lĭ-lĭ. ad. Humbly, meanly.
LOWLINESS, lō'-lĭ-nĭs. ſ. Humility; meanneſs, abject depreſſion.
LOWLY, lō'-lĭ. a. Humble, meek, mild; mean; not lofty, not ſublime.
LOWN, lō'n. ſ. A ſcoundrel, a raſcal, a ſtupid fellow.
LOWNESS, lō'-nĭs. ſ. Abſence of height; meanneſs of condition; want of rank; want of ſublimity; ſubmiſſiveneſs; depreſſion; dejection.
To LOWT, lowt'. v. a. To overpower. Obſolete.
LOWTHOUGHTED, lō-thâ't-ĭd. a. Having the thoughts with-held from ſublime or heavenly meditations; mean in ſentiment, narrow-minded.
LOWSPIRITED, lō-ſpĕr'-ĭt-ĭd. a. Dejected, depreſſed, not lively.
LOXODROMICK, lŏk'-ſō-drŏm-ĭk. ſ. Loxodromick is the art of oblique ſailing by the rhomb.
LOYAL, loy'-ăl. a. Obedient, true to the prince; faithful in love, true to a lady or lover.
LOYALIST, loy'-ăl-lĭſt. ſ. One who profeſſes uncommon adherence to his king.
LOYALLY, loy'-ăl-lĭ. ad. With fidelity, with true adherence to a king.
LOYALTY, loy'-ăl-tĭ. ſ. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince; fidelity to a lady or lover.
LOZENGE, lŏz'-zĭndzh. ſ. A rhomb; the form of the ſhield in a ſingle lady's coat of arms; Lozenge is a form of a medicine made into ſmall pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or waſted; a cake of preſerved fruit.
LU, lō'. ſ. A game at cards.
LUBBARD, lŭb'-bûrd. ſ. A lazy ſturdy fellow.
LUBBER, lŭb'-bûr. ſ. A ſturdy drone, an idle fat booby.
LUBBERLY, lŭb'-bûr-lĭ. a. Lazy and bulky.
LUBBERLY, lŭb'-bûr-lĭ. ad. Awkwardly, clumſily.
To LUBRICATE, lū'-brĭ-kāte. v. a. To make ſmooth or ſlippery.
To LUBRICITATE, lū-brĭs'-ſĭ-tāte. v. a. To ſmooth, to make ſlippery.
LUBRICITY, lū-brĭs'-ſĭ-tĭ. ſ. Slipperineſs, ſmoothneſs of ſurface; aptneſs to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion; uncertainty, ſlipperineſs, inſtability; wantonneſs, lewdneſs.
LUBRICK, lū'-brĭk. a. Slippery, ſmooth; uncertain; wanton, lewd.
LUBRICOUS, lū'-brĭ-kŭs. a. Slippery, ſmooth; uncertain.
LUBRIFICATION, lū-brĭ-fĭ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſmoothing.
LUBRIFACTION, lū-brĭ-fāk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of lubricating or ſmoothing.
LUCE, lū's. ſ. A pike full grown.
LUCENT, lū'-ſĕnt. a. Shining, bright, ſplendid.
LUCERNE, lū'-ſĕrn. ſ. A kind of graſs cultivated as clover.
LUCID, lū'-ſĭd. a. Bright, glittering; pellucid, tranſparent; bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened with madneſs.
LUCIDITY, lū-ſĭd'-ĭt-ĭ. ſ. Splendor, brightneſs.
LUCIFEROUS, lū-ſĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Giving light, affording means of diſcovery.
LUCIFICK, lū-ſĭf'-fĭk. a. Making light, producing light.
LUCK, lŭk'. ſ. Chance, accident, fortune, hap; fortune, good or bad.
LUCKILY, lŭk'-kĭ-lĭ. ad. Fortunately, by good hap.
LUCKINESS, lŭk'-kĭ-nĭs. ſ. Good fortune, good hap, caſual happineſs.
LUCKLESS, lŭk'-lĭs. a. Unfortunate, unhappy.
LUCKY, lŭk'-kĭ. a. Fortunate, happy by chance.
LUCRATIVE, lū'-krā-tĭv. a. Gainful, profitable.
LUCRE, lū'-kûr. ſ. Gain, profit.

LUCRIFEROUS, lu-krif'-fer-us. a. Gainful, profitable.

LUCRIFICK, lu-krif'-fik. a. Producing gain, profit.

LUCTATION, luk-ta'-shun. ſ. Struggle, effort, conteſt.

To LUCUBRATE, lu'-ku-brate. v. a. To watch, to ſtudy by night.

LUCUBRATION, lu-ku-bra'-shun. ſ. Study by candle-light, any thing compoſed by night.

LUCUBRATORY, lu''-ku-bra-tur'-y. a. Compoſed by candle-light.

LUCULENT, lu'-ku-lent. a. Clear, tranſparent; certain, evident.

LUDICROUS, lu'-dy-krus. a. Burleſque, merry, exciting laughter.

LUDICROUSLY, lu'-dy-krus-ly. ad. Sportively, in burleſque.

LUDICROUSNESS, lu'-dy-krus-nis. ſ. Burleſque, ſportiveneſs.

LUDIFICATION, lu-dy-fy-ka'-shun. ſ. The act of mocking.

To LUFF, luf'. v. n. To keep cloſe to the wind. Sea term.

To LUG, lug'. v. a. To hail or drag, to pull with violence; To Lug out, to draw a ſword, in burleſque language.

To LUG, lug'. v. n. To lag, to come heavily.

LUG, lug'. ſ. A kind of ſmall fiſh; in Scotland, an ear; a land meaſure, a pole or perch.

LUGGAGE, lug'-gidzh. ſ. Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy.

LUGUBRIOUS, lu-gu'-bryus. a. Mournful, ſorrowful.

LUKEWARM, lu'k-warm. a. Moderately or mildly warm; indifferent, not ardent, not zealous.

LUKEWARMLY, lu'k-warm-ly. ad. With moderate warmth; with indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS, lu'k-warm-nis. ſ. Moderate or pleaſing heat; indifference, want of ardour.

To LULL, lul'. v. a. To compoſe to ſleep by a pleaſing ſound; to quiet, to put to reſt.

LULLABY, lul'-la-by. ſ. A ſong to ſtill babes.

LUMBAGO, lum-ba'-go. ſ. Lumbago are pains very troubleſome about the loins and ſmall of the back.

LUMBER, lum'-bur. ſ. Any thing uſeleſs or cumberſome; ſtaves, wood, and various kinds of goods in traffic between the Weſt India iſlands and continent of North America.

To LUMBER, lum'-bur. v. a. To heap like uſeleſs goods irregularly.

To LUMBER, lum'-bur. v. n. To move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk.

LUMINARY, lu'-min-er-y. ſ. Any body which gives light; any thing which gives intelligence; any one that inſtructs mankind.

LUMINATION, lu-min-a'-shun. ſ. Emiſſion of light.

LUMINOUS, lu'-min-us. a. Shining, emitting light; enlightened; bright.

LUMP, lump'. ſ. A ſmall maſs of any matter; a ſhapeleſs maſs; the whole together, the groſs.

To LUMP, lump'. v. a. To take in the groſs, without attention to particulars.

LUMPFISH, lump'-fiſh. ſ. A ſort of fiſh.

LUMPING, lump'-ing. a. Large, heavy, great.

LUMPISH, lump'-piſh. a. Heavy, groſs, dull, unactive.

LUMPISHLY, lump'-piſh-ly. ad. With heavineſs, with ſtupidity.

LUMPISHNESS, lump'-piſh-nis. ſ. Stupid heavineſs.

LUMPY, lump'-y. a. Full of lumps, full of compact maſſes.

LUNACY, lu'-na-ſy. ſ. A kind of madneſs influenced by the moon.

LUNAR, lu'-nar. } a. Relating to the moon,
LUNARY, lu'-nar-y. } under the dominion of the moon.

LUNATED, lu'-na-ted. a. Formed like a half-moon.

LUNATICK, lu'-na-tik. a. Mad, having the imagination influenced by the moon.

LUNATICK, lu'-na-tik. ſ. A madman.

LUNATION, lu-na'-shun. ſ. The revolution of the moon.

LUNCH, lůntſh'. } ſ. As much food as
LUNCHEON, lůnt'-ſhůn. } one's hand can hold.

LUNE, lů'n. ſ. Any thing in the ſhape of a half moon; fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks.

LUNETTE, lů-nět'. ſ. A ſmall half moon.

LUNGS, lůng'z. ſ. The lights, the organs of reſpiration.

LUNGED, lůng'd. a. Having lungs, having the nature of lungs.

LUNG-GROWN, lůng'-grŏn. a. The lungs ſometimes grow faſt to the ſkin that lines the breaſt, ſuch are lung-grown.

LUNGWORT, lůng'-wůrt. ſ. A plant.

LUNISOLAR, lů-nў-ſŏ'-lăr. a. Compounded of the revolution of the ſun and moon.

LUPINE, lů'-pĭn. ſ. A kind of pulſe.

LURCH, lůrtſh'. ſ. A forlorn or deſerted condition; a term at cards.

To LURCH, lůrtſh'. v. a. To win two games inſtead of one at cards; to defeat, to diſappoint; to filch, to pilfer.

LURCHER, lůrtſh'-ůr. ſ. One that watches to ſteal, or to betray or entrap.

LURE, lů'r. ſ. Something held out to call a hawk; any enticement, any thing that promiſes advantage.

LURID, lů'-rĭd. a. Gloomy, diſmal.

To LURK, lůrk'. v. n. To lie in wait, to lie hidden, to lie cloſe.

LURKER, lůrk'-ůr. ſ. A thief that lies in wait.

LURKINGPLACE, lůrk'-ĭng-plāſe. ſ. Hiding place, ſecret place.

LUSCIOUS, lůs'-ſhůs. a. Sweet, ſo as to nauſeate; ſweet in a great degree; pleaſing, delightful.

LUSCIOUSLY, lůs'-ſhůſ-lў. ad. With a great degree of ſweetneſs.

LUSCIOUSNESS, lůs'-ſhůſ-nĭs. ſ. Immoderate ſweetneſs.

LUSERN, lů'-sĕrn. ſ. A lynx.

LUSERNE, lů'-sĕrn. ſ. [A corrected ſpelling from the French] Lucerne, a kind of graſs cultivated as clover.

LUSH, lůſh'. a. Of a dark, deep, full colour, oppoſite to pale and faint. Obſolete.

LUSORIOUS, lů-ſŏ'-ryůs. a. Uſed in play, ſportive.

LUSORY, lů'-ſůr-ў. a. Uſed in play.

LUST, lůſt'. ſ. Carnal deſire; any violent or irregular deſire.

To LUST, lůſt'. v. n. To deſire carnally; to deſire vehemently; to liſt, to like; to have irregular diſpoſitions.

LUSTFUL, lůſt'-fůl. a. Libidinous, having irregular deſires; provoking to ſenſuality, inciting to luſt.

LUSTFULLY, lůſt'-fůl-ў. ad. With ſenſual concupiſcence.

LUSTFULNESS, lůſt'-fůl-nĭs. ſ. Libidinouſneſs.

LUSTIHED, lůs'-tў-hĕd. } ſ. Vigour, ſpright-
LUSTIHOOD, lůs'-tў-hůd. } lineſs, corporal ability.

LUSTILY, lůs'-tў-lў. ad. Stoutly, with vigour, with mettle.

LUSTINESS, lůs'-tў-nĭs. ſ. Stoutneſs, ſturdineſs, ſtrength, vigour of body.

LUSTRA, lůs'-trā. a. Uſed in purification.

LUSTRATION, lůs'-trā'-ſhůn. ſ. Purification by water.

LUSTRE, lůs'-tůr. ſ. Brightneſs, ſplendour, glitter; a ſconce with lights; eminence, renown; the ſpace of five years.

LUSTRING, lů'te-ſtrĭng. ſ. A ſhining ſilk.

LUSTROUS, lůs'-trůs. a. Bright, ſhining, luminous.

LUSTWORT, lůſt'-wůrt. ſ. An herb.

LUSTY, lůs'-tў. a. Stout, vigorous, healthy, able of body.

LUTANIST, lů'-tăn-ĭſt. ſ. One who plays upon the lute.

LUTARIOUS, lů-tā'-ryůs. a. Living in mud, of the colour of mud.

LUTE, lů't. ſ. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick; a compoſition like clay, with which chemiſts cloſe up their veſſels.

To LUTE, lů't. v. a. To cloſe with lute or chemiſt's clay.

LUTESTRING, lů'te-ſtrĭng. ſ. Luſtring, a ſhining ſilk.

LUTULENT, lů'-tſhŏ-lĕnt. a. Muddy, turbid.

To LUX, lůk's. } v. a. To put out of
To LUXATE, lůk's-āte. } joint, to disjoint.

LUXATION,

LUXATION, lŭks-ā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of disjointing; any thing disjointed.

LUXE, lŭks. ſ. Luxury, voluptuouſneſs.

LUXURIANCE, lŭg-zhō'-ryăns. } ſ. Exu-
LUXURIANCY, lŭg-zhō'-ryăn-ſy. } berance, abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

LUXURIANT, lŭg-zhō'-ryănt. a. Exuberant, ſuperfluouſly plenteous.

To LUXURIATE, lŭg-zhō'-ryāte. v. n. To grow exuberantly, to ſhoot with ſuperfluous plenty.

LUXURIOUS, lŭg-zhō'-ryŭs. a. Delighting in the pleaſures of the table; adminiſtring to luxury; voluptuous, enſlaved to pleaſure; luxuriant, exuberant.

LUXURIOUSLY, lŭg-zhō'-ryŭſ-ly. ad. Deliciouſly, voluptuouſly.

LUXURY, lŭk'-shŭr-y. ſ. Voluptuouſneſs, addictedneſs to pleaſure; luxuriance, exuberance; delicious fare.

LYCANTHROPY, ly-kăn'-thrŏ-py. ſ. A kind of madneſs, in which men have the qualities of wild beaſts.

LYING, ly'-ing. The participle of Lie.

LYMPH, limf'. ſ. Water, tranſparent colourleſs liquor.

LYMPHATICK, lim-făt'-ik. ſ. A veſſel conveying the lymph.

LYMPHATICK, lim-făt'-ik. a. Belonging to the lymph, conveying the lymph.

LYNX, links'. ſ. A ſpotted beaſt, remarkable for ſpeed and ſharp ſight.

LYRE, ly're. ſ. A harp, a muſical inſtrument.

LYRICAL, lir'-ry-kăl. } a. Pertaining to a harp,
LYRICK, lir'-rik. } or to odes or poetry ſung to a harp; ſinging to a harp.

LYRIST, ly'-rist. ſ. A muſician who plays upon the harp.

M.

MACAROONE, măk-ă-rō'n. ſ. A coarſe, rude, low fellow, whence Macaronick poetry; a kind of ſweet biſcuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and ſugar.

MACAW-TREE, mă-kă'-trē. ſ. A ſpecies of the palm-tree.

MACAW, mă-kă'. ſ. A bird in the Weſt Indies.

MACE, mā'ſe. ſ. An enſign of authority worn before magiſtrates; a heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal; a kind of ſpice. The nutmeg is encloſed in a threefold covering, of which the ſecond is Mace.

MACEBEARER, mā'ſe-bĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who carries the mace.

To MACERATE, măs'-ser-āte. v. a. To make lean, to wear away; to mortify, to haraſs with corporal hardſhips; to ſteep almoſt to ſolution, either with or without heat.

MACERATION, măs-ser-ā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of waſting or making lean; mortification, corporal hardſhip; Maceration is an infuſion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almoſt wholly diſſolved.

MACHINAL, măk'-ky-năl. a. Relating to machines.

To MACHINATE, măk'-kin-āte. v. a. To plan, to contrive.

MACHINATION, măk-kin-ā'-shŭn. ſ. Artifice, contrivance, malicious ſcheme.

MACHINE, mă-shē'n. ſ. Any complicated piece of workmanſhip; an engine; ſupernatural agency in poems.

MACHINERY, mă-shē'n-er-y. ſ. Enginery, complicated workmanſhip; the Machinery ſignifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem.

MACHINIST,

MACHINIST, mă-shē'n-ĭst. ſ. A conſtructor of engines or machines.

MACKEREL, măk'-krĭl. ſ. A ſea-fiſh.

MACKEREL-GALE, măk'-krĭl-gāle. ſ. A ſtrong breeze.

MACROCOSM, mă'-krō-kŏzm. ſ. The whole world, or viſible ſyſtem, in oppoſition to the microcoſm, or world of man.

MACTATION, măk-tā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of killing for ſacrifice.

MACULA, măk'-kū-lă. ſ. A ſpot.

To MACULATE, măk'-kū-lāte. v. a. To ſtain, to ſpot.

MACULATION, măk-kū-lā'-shŭn. ſ. Stain, ſpot, taint.

MAD, măd'. a. Diſordered in the mind; diſtracted; over-run with any violent or unreaſonable deſire; enraged, furious.

To MAD, măd'. v. a. To make mad, to make furious, to enrage.

To MAD, măd'. v. n. To be mad, to be furious.

MADAM, măd'-ŭm. ſ. The term of compliment uſed in addreſs to ladies of every degree.

MADBRAIN, măd'-brān. } a. Diſordered
MADBRAINED, măd'-brānd. } in the mind, hotheaded.

MADCAP, măd'-kăp. ſ. A madman, a wild hotbrained fellow.

To MADDEN, măd'n. v. n. To become mad, to act as mad.

To MADDEN, măd'n. v. a. To make mad.

MADDER, măd'-dŭr. ſ. A plant.

MADE, mā'de. Participle preterite of Make.

MADEFACTION, măd-dĕ-făk'-shŭn. ſ. The act of making wet.

To MADEFY, măd'-dĕ-fī. v. a. To moiſten, to make wet.

MADHOUSE, măd'-hous. ſ. A houſe where madmen are cured or confined.

MADLY, măd'-lȳ. ad. Without underſtanding.

MADMAN, măd'-măn. ſ. A man deprived of his underſtanding.

MADNESS, măd'-nĭs. ſ. Diſtraction; fury, wildneſs, rage.

MADRIGAL, măd'-drȳ-găl. ſ. A paſtoral ſong.

MADWORT, măd'-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

MAGAZINE, măg-gă-zē'n. ſ. A ſtorehouſe, commonly an arſenal or armoury, or repoſitory of proviſions; of late this word has ſignified a miſcellaneous pamphlet.

MAGGOT, măg'-gŭt. ſ. A ſmall grub which turns into a fly; whimſy, caprice, odd fancy.

MAGGOTTINESS, măg'-gŭt-tȳ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of abounding with maggots.

MAGGOTTY, măg'-gŭt-ȳ. ad. Full of maggots; capricious, whimſical.

MAGICAL, mădzh'-ȳ-kăl. a. Acting, or performed by ſecret and inviſible powers.

MAGICALLY, mădzh'-ȳ-kăl-ȳ. ad. According to the rites of magick.

MAGICK, mădzh'-ĭk. ſ. The art of putting in action the power of ſpirits; the ſecret operations of natural powers.

MAGICK, mădzh'-ĭk. a. Incantating; necromantick.

MAGICIAN, mă-dzhĭsh'-ăn. ſ. One ſkilled in magick, an enchanter, a necromancer.

MAGISTERIAL, mă-dzhĭs-tē'-ryăl. a. Such as ſuits a maſter; lofty, arrogant, deſpotick; chemically prepared, after the manner of a magiſtery.

MAGISTERIALLY, mă-dzhĭs-tē'-ryăl-ȳ. ad. Arrogantly.

MAGISTERIALNESS, mă-dzhĭs-tē'-ryăl-nĭs. Haughtineſs, airs of a maſter.

MAGISTERY, mădzh'-ĭs-tĕr-ȳ. ſ. A term in chemiſtry.

MAGISTRACY, mădzh'-ĭs-trĕſ-ȳ. ſ. Office or dignity of a magiſtrate.

MAGISTRATE, mădzh'-ĭs-trĕt. ſ. A man publickly inveſted with authority, a governour.

MAGNANIMITY, măg-nă-nĭm'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Greatneſs of mind, elevation of ſoul.

MAGNANIMOUS, măg-năn'-ȳ-mŭs. a. Great of mind, elevated in ſentiment.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, măg-năn'-ȳ-mŭs-lȳ. ad. Bravely, with greatneſs of mind.

MAGNET,

MAGNET, mág'-nit. ſ. The lodeſtone, the ſtone that attracts iron.

MAGNETICAL, mág-nét'-tý-kál. } a. Relat-
MAGNETICK, mág-nét'-tik. } ing to the magnet; having powers correſpondent to thoſe of the magnet; attractive, having the power to draw things diſtant.

MAGNETISM, mág'-nét-izm. ſ. Power of the lodeſtone, power of attraction.

MAGNIFIABLE, mág-ný-fí'-ábl. a. To be extolled or praiſed. Unuſual.

MAGNIFICAL, mág-nif'-fý-kál. } a. Illuſ-
MAGNIFICK, mág-nif'-fik. } trious, grand.

MAGNIFICENCE, mág-nif'-fý-ſens. ſ. Grandeur of appearance, ſplendour.

MAGNIFICENT, mág-nif'-fý-ſent. a. Grand in appearance, ſplendid, pompous; fond of ſplendour, ſetting greatneſs to ſhew.

MAGNIFICENTLY, mág-nif'-fý-ſent-lý. ad. Pompouſly, ſplendid.

MAGNIFICO, mág-nif'-fý-kó. ſ. A grandee of Venice.

MAGNIFIER, mág'-ný-fí-úr. ſ. One that praiſes extravagantly; a glaſs that increaſes the bulk of any object.

To MAGNIFY, mág'-ný-fý. v. a. To make great, to exaggerate, to extol highly; to exalt, to raiſe in eſtimation; to increaſe the bulk of any object to the eye.

MAGNITUDE, mág'-ný-tſhúd. ſ. Greatneſs, grandeur; comparative bulk.

MAGPIE, mág'-pý. ſ. A bird ſometimes taught to talk.

MAID, má'de. } ſ. An unmarried woman, a
MAIDEN, má'dn. } virgin; a woman ſervant, female.

MAID, má'de. ſ. A ſpecies of ſkate fiſh.

MAIDEN, má'dn. a. Conſiſting of virgins; freſh, new, unuſed, unpolluted.

MAIDENHAIR, má'dn-hár. ſ. A plant.

MAIDENHEAD, má'dn-héd. } ſ. Virginity,
MAIDENHOOD, má'dn-húd. } virgin purity, freedom from contamination; newneſs, freſhneſs, uncontaminated ſtate.

MAIDENLIP, má'dn-lip. ſ. An herb.

MAIDENLY, má'dn-lý. a. Like a maid, gentle, modeſt, timorous, decent.

MAIDHOOD, má'de-húd. ſ. Virginity. Not uſed.

MAIDMARIAN, má'de-már'-yán. ſ. A kind of dance.

MAIDSERVANT, má'de-ſér-vánt. ſ. A female ſervant.

MAJESTICAL, má-dzhés'-tý-kál. } a. Auguſt,
MAJESTICK, má-dzhés'-tik. } having dignity; ſtately, pompous, ſublime.

MAJESTICALLY, má-dzhés'-tý-kál-ý. ad. With dignity, with grandeur.

MAJESTY, mádzh'-és-tý. ſ. Dignity, grandeur; power, ſovereignty; elevation; the title of kings and queens.

MAIL, má'l. ſ. A coat of ſteel network worn for defence; any armour; a poſtman's bundle, a bag.

To MAIL, má'l. v. a. To arm defenſively, to cover as with armour.

To MAIM, má'm. v. a. To deprive of any neceſſary part, to cripple by loſs of a limb.

MAIM, má'm. ſ. Privation of ſome eſſential part, lameneſs produced by a wound or amputation; injury, miſchief; eſſential defect.

MAIN, má'n. a. Principal, chief; violent, ſtrong; groſs, containing the chief part; important, forcible.

MAIN, má'n. ſ. The groſs, the bulk; the ſum, the whole; the ocean, violence, force; a hand at dice; the continent.

MAINLAND, má'n-lánd. ſ. Continent.

MAINLY, má'n-lý. ad. Chiefly, principally; greatly, powerfully.

MAINMAST, má'n-máſt. ſ. The chief or middle maſt.

MAINPRISE, má'n-prize. ſ. Delivery into the cuſtody of a friend, upon ſecurity given for appearance.

MAINSAIL, má'n-ſál. ſ. The ſail of the mainmaſt.

MAINSHEET, má'n-ſhét. ſ. The ſheet or ſail of the mainmaſt.

MAINYARD, má'n-yárd. ſ. The yard of the mainmaſt.

To MAINTAIN, mėn-tā'n. v. a. To preſerve, to keep; to defend, to make good; to keep up, to ſupport the expence of; to ſupport with the conveniences of life.

To MAINTAIN, mėn-tā'n. v. a. To ſupport by argument, to aſſert as a tenet.

MAINTAINABLE, mėn-tā'n-ăbl. a. Defenſible, juſtifiable.

MAINTAINER, mėn-tā'n-ŭr. ſ. Supporter, cheriſher.

MAINTENANCE, mėn'-tėn-ėns. ſ. Supply of the neceſſaries of life; ſupport, protection; continuance, ſecurity from failure.

MAINTOP, mā'n-tŏp. ſ. The top of the mainmaſt.

MAJOR, mā'-jŭr. a. Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity.

MAJOR, mā'-jŭr. ſ. The officer above the captain; a mayor or head officer of a town; the firſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm, containing ſome generality; Major-general, the general officer of the ſecond rank; Major-domo, one who holds occaſionally the place of maſter of the houſe.

MAJORATION, mă-jŏ-rā'-shŭn. ſ. Increaſe, enlargement.

MAJORITY, mă-jŏr'-ĭt-y. ſ. The ſtate of being greater; the greater number; full age, end of minority; the office of a major.

MAIZE, mā'ze. ſ. Indian wheat.

To MAKE, mā'ke. v. a. To create; to form of materials; to produce as the agent; to produce as a cauſe; to perform, to uſe; to bring into any ſtate or condition; to form; to hold, to keep; to eſtabliſh in riches or happineſs; to ſuffer, to incur; to commit; to compel, to force, to conſtrain; to intend; to raiſe as profit from any thing; to arrive at; to gain; to force, to gain by force; to put, to place; to incline; to prove as an argument; to repreſent; to conſtitute; to amount to; to mould, to form; To Make away, to kill, to deſtroy; to transfer; To Make account, to reckon, to believe; To Make account of, to eſteem, to regard; To Make free with, to treat without ceremony; To Make good, to maintain, to juſtify; to fulfil, to accompliſh; To Make light of, to conſider as of no conſequence; To Make love, to court, to play the gallant; To Make merry, to feaſt, to partake of an entertainment; To Make much of, to cheriſh, to foſter; To Make of, What to make of, is, how to underſtand; To Make of, to produce from, to effect; to conſider, to account, to eſteem; To Make over, to ſettle in the hands of truſtees, to transfer; To Make out, to clear, to explain, to clear to one's ſelf; to prove, to evince; To Make ſure of, to conſider as certain; to ſecure to one's poſſeſſion; To Make up, to get together; to reconcile, to repair; to compoſe as of ingredients; to ſupply, to repair; to clear; to accompliſh, to conclude.

To MAKE, mā'ke. v. n. To tend, to travel, to go any way, to ruſh; to contribute; to operate, to act as a proof or argument, or cauſe; to concur; to ſhew, to appear, to carry appearance; To Make away with, to deſtroy, to kill; To Make for, to advantage, to favour; To Make up, to compenſate, to be inſtead.

MAKE, mā'ke. ſ. Form, ſtructure, nature.

MAKEBATE, mā'ke-bāte. ſ. Breeder of quarrels.

MAKER, mā'-kŭr. ſ. The Creator, one who makes any thing; one who ſets any thing in its proper ſtate.

MAKEPEACE, mā'ke-pēs. ſ. Peacemaker; reconciler.

MAKEWEIGHT, mā'ke-wāt. ſ. Any ſmall thing thrown in to make up weight.

MALADY, măl'-ă-dy. ſ. A diſeaſe, a diſtemper, a diſorder of body, ſickneſs.

MALANDERS, măl'-ăn-dŭrz. ſ. A dry ſcab on the paſtern of horſes.

MALAPERT, măl'-ă-pėrt. a. Saucy, quick with impudence.

MALAPERTNESS, măl'-ă-pėrt-nĭs. ſ. Livelineſs of reply without decency, quick impudence, ſaucineſs.

MALAPERTLY, măl'-ă-pėrt-ly. ad. Impudently, ſaucily.

MALE,

MALE, mâle. a. Of the ſex that begets young, not female.

MALE, mâle. ſ. The he of any ſpecies.

MALE, mâle. In compoſition, ſignifies ill.

MALEADMINISTRATION, mâl-âd-min-nis-trâ'-shûn. ſ. Bad management of affairs.

MALECONTENT, mâl-kôn-tênt'. ſ.
MALECONTENTED, mâl-kôn-tên'-tid. a. Diſcontented, diſſatisfied.

MALECONTENTEDLY, mâl-kôn-tên'-tid-lŷ. ad. With diſcontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS, mâl-kôn-tên'-tid-nis. ſ. Diſcontentedneſs, want of affection to government.

MALEDICTION, mâl-lê-dîk'-shûn. ſ. Curſe, execration, denunciation of evil.

MALEFACTION, mâl-lê-fâk'-shûn. ſ. A crime, an offence.

MALEFACTOR, mâl'-lê-fâk-tûr. ſ. An offender againſt law, a criminal.

MALEFICK, mâl-lêf'-fik. a. Miſchievous, hurtful.

MALEPRACTICE, mâl-prâk'-tis. ſ. Practice contrary to rules.

MALEVOLENCE, mâ-lêv'-vô-lêns. ſ. Ill will, inclination to hurt others, malignity.

MALEVOLENT, mâ-lêv'-vô-lênt. a. Ill-diſpoſed towards others.

MALEVOLENTLY, mâ-lêv'-vô-lênt-lŷ. ad. Malignly, malignantly.

MALICE, mâl'-lis. ſ. Deliberate miſchief; ill intention to any one, deſire of hurting.

MALICIOUS, mâ-lîsh'-ûs. a. Ill-diſpoſed to any one, intending ill.

MALICIOUSLY, mâ-lîsh'-ûs-lŷ. ad. With malignity, with intention of miſchief.

MALICIOUSNESS, mâ-lîsh'-ûs-nŷ. ſ. Malice, intention of miſchief to another.

MALIGN, mâ-lîne. a. Unfavourable, ill-diſpoſed to any one, malicious; infectious, fatal to the body, peſtilential.

To MALIGN, mâ-lîne. v. a. To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to cenſure.

MALIGNANCY, mâ-lîg'-nân-ſŷ. ſ. Malevolence, malice, deſtructive tendency.

MALIGNANT, mâ-lîg'-nânt. a. Envious, malicious; hoſtile to life, as Malignant fevers.

MALIGNANT, mâ-lîg'-nânt. ſ. A man of ill intention, malevolently diſpoſed; it was a word uſed of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel ſectaries in the civil wars.

MALIGNANTLY, mâ-lîg'-nânt-lŷ. ad. With ill intention, maliciouſly, miſchievouſly.

MALIGNER, mâ-lî'n-nûr. ſ. One who regards another with ill will; ſarcaſtical cenſurer.

MALIGNITY, mâ-lîg'-nit-ŷ. ſ. Malice; deſtructive tendency; evilneſs of nature.

MALIGNLY, mâ-lîne-lŷ. ad. Enviouſly, with ill will.

MALKIN, mâ'-kin. ſ. A dirty wench.

MALL, mâl'. ſ. A ſtroke, a blow. Obſolete. A kind of beater or hammer; a walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.

MALLARD, mâl'-lârd. ſ. The drake of the wild duck.

MALLEABILITY, mâl'-lyâ-bîl'-it-y. ſ. Quality of enduring the hammer.

MALLEABLE, mâl'-lyâbl. a. Capable of being ſpread by beating.

MALLEABLENESS, mâl'-lyâbl-nis. ſ. Quality of enduring the hammer.

To MALLEATE, mâl'-lyâte. v. a. To hammer.

MALLET, mâl'-lit. ſ. A wooden hammer.

MALLOWS, mâl'-lôz. ſ. A plant.

MALMSEY, mâ'm-zŷ. ſ. A ſort of grape; a kind of wine.

MALT, mâlt'. ſ. Grain ſteeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

MALTDUST, mâ'lt-dûſt. ſ. The duſt of malt.

MALTFLOOR, mâ'lt-flôr. ſ. A floor to dry malt.

To MALT, mâ'lt. v. n. To make malt, to be made malt.

MALTHORSE, mâ'lt-hôrs. ſ. A dull dolt. Obſolete.

MALTMAN, mâ'lt-mân.
MALTSTER, mâ'lt-stûr. } ſ. One who makes malt.

MAL-

MALVACEOUS, mål-vå'-shŭs. a. Relating to mallows.

MALVERSATION, mål-vèr-sà'-shŭn. ſ. Bad ſhifts, mean artifices.

MAMMA, måm-må'. ſ. The fond word for mother.

MAMMET, måm'-mit. ſ. A puppet, a figure dreſſed up.

MAMMIFORM, måm'-mỳ-fårm. a. Having the ſhape of paps or dugs.

MAMILLARY, måm-mil'-là-rỳ. a. Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MAMMOCK, måm'-mŭk. ſ. A large ſhapeleſs piece.

To MAMMOCK, måm'-mŭk. v. a. To tear, to pull to pieces.

MAMMON, måm'-mŭn. ſ. Riches.

MAN, mån'. ſ. Human being, the male of the human ſpecies; a ſervant, an attendant; a word of familiarity bordering on contempt; it is uſed in a looſe ſignification like the French On, one, any one; one of uncommon qualifications; individual; a moveable piece at cheſs or draughts; Man of war, a ſhip of war.

To MAN, mån'. v. a. To furniſh with men; to guard with men; to fortify, to ſtrengthen; to tame a hawk.

MANACLES, mån'-nåklz. ſ. Chain for the hands.

To MANACLE, mån'-nåkl. v. a. To chain the hands, to ſhackle.

To MANAGE, mån-'nidzh. v. a. To conduct, to carry on; to train a horſe to graceful action; to govern, to make tractable; to wield, to move or uſe eaſily; to huſband, to make the object of caution, to treat with caution or decency.

To MANAGE, mån'-idzh. v. n. To ſuperintend affairs, to tranſact.

MANAGE, mån'-idzh. ſ. Conduct, adminiſtration; a riding ſchool; management of a horſe.

MANAGEABLE, mån'-nidzh-ibl. a. Eaſy in the uſe; governable, tractable.

MANAGEABLENESS, mån'-nidzh-ibl-nis. ſ. Accommodation to eaſy uſe; tractableneſs, eaſineſs to be governed.

MANAGEMENT, mån'-nidzh-mènt. ſ. Conduct, adminiſtration; practice, tranſaction, dealing.

MANAGER, mån'-nidzh-ŭr. ſ. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; a man of frugality, a good huſband.

MANAGERY, mån'-idzh-rỳ. ſ. Conduct, direction, adminiſtration, huſbandry, frugality; manner of uſing.

MANATION, mà-nà'-shŭn. ſ. The act of iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

MANCHET, mån'tsh-it. ſ. A ſmall loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINEEL, mån'tsh-in-èl. ſ. A large tree, a native of the Weſt Indies.

To MANCIPATE, mån'-ſỳ-pàte. v. a. To enſlave, to bind.

MANCIPATION, mån-ſỳ-pà'-shŭn. ſ. Slavery, involuntary obligation.

MANCIPLE, mån'-ſipl. ſ. The ſteward of a community, the purveyor.

MANDAMUS, mån-dà'-mŭs. ſ. A writ from the court of King's bench.

MANDARIN, mån-dà-ri'n. ſ. A Chineſe nobleman or magiſtrate.

MANDATARY, mån'-dà-tèr-ỳ. ſ. He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a Mandate, for his benefice.

MANDATE, mån'-dàt. ſ. Command; precept, charge, commiſſion, ſent or tranſmitted.

MANDATORY, mån'-dà-tŭr-ỳ. a. Preceptive, directory.

MANDIBLE, mån'-dibl. ſ. The jaw, the inſtrument of manducation.

MANDIBULAR, mån-dib'-bŭ-lŭr. a. Belonging to the jaw.

MANDRAKE, mån'-dråk. ſ. The root of this plant is ſaid to bear a reſemblance to the human form.

To MANDUCATE, mån'-dŭ-kàte. v. a. To chew, to eat.

MANDUCATION, mån-dŭ-kà'-shŭn. ſ. Eating, chewing.

MANE, mà'ne. ſ. The hair which hangs down on the neck of horſes.

MANEATER, mān'-ē-tur. ſ. A cannibal, an anthropophagite.

MANED, mānd. a. Having a mane.

MANES, mā'-nēz. ſ. Ghoſt, ſhade.

MANFUL, mān'-fūl. a. Bold, ſtout, daring.

MANFULLY, mān'-fūl-ȳ. ad. Boldly, ſtoutly.

MANFULNESS, mān'-fūl-nis. ſ. Stoutneſs, boldneſs.

MANGE, mā'ndzh. ſ. The itch or ſcab in cattle.

MANGER, mā'n-dzhur. ſ. The place or veſſel in which animals are fed with corn.

MANGINESS, mā'ndzh-ȳ-nis. ſ. Scabbineſs, infection with the mange.

To MANGLE, māng'-gl. v. a. To lacerate, to cut or tear piece-meal, to butcher.

MANGLER, māng'-glur. ſ. A hacker, one that deſtroys bunglingly.

MANGO, māng'-gō. ſ. A fruit of the iſle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

MANGY, mā'ndzh-ȳ. a. Infected with the mange, ſcabby.

MANHATER, mān'-hāte-ur. ſ. Miſanthrope, one that hates mankind.

MANHOOD, mān'-hūd. ſ. Human nature; virility, not womanhood; virility, not childhood; courage, fortitude.

MANIAC, mā'-nyāk. } a. Raging with
MANIACAL, mā-nī'-ā-kāl. } madneſs.

MANIFEST, mān'-nȳ-fēſt. a. Plain, open, not concealed; deteſted.

To MANIFEST, mān'-nȳ-fēſt. v. a. To make appear; to ſhew plainly, to diſcover.

MANIFESTATION, mān-nȳ-fēs-tā'-ſhūn. ſ. Diſcovery, publication.

MANIFESTIBLE, mān-nȳ-fēs'-tibl. a. Eaſy to be made evident.

MANIFESTLY, mān'-nȳ-fēſt-lȳ. ad. Clearly, evidently.

MANIFESTNESS, mān'-nȳ-fēſt-nis. ſ. Perſpicuity, clear evidence.

MANIFESTO, mān-nȳ-fēs'-tō. ſ. Publick proteſtation, a declaration in form.

MANIFOLD, mān'-nȳ-fōld. a. Of different kinds, many in number, multiplied.

MANIFOLDLY, mān'-nȳ-fōld-lȳ. ad. In a manifold manner.

MANIKIN, mān'-nȳ-kin. ſ. A little man.

MANIPLE, mān'-ipl. ſ. A handful; a ſmall band of ſoldiers.

MANIPULAR, mā-nip'-pū-lur. a. Relating to a maniple.

MANKILLER, mān'-kil-lur. ſ. Murderer.

MANKIND, mān-kȳnd'. ſ. The race or ſpecies of human beings.

MANLIKE, mān'-like. a. Having the complete qualities of a man, befitting a man.

MANLESS, mān'-lis. a. Without men, not manned.

MANLINESS, mān'-lȳ-nis. ſ. Dignity, bravery, ſtoutneſs.

MANLY, mān'-lȳ. a. Manlike, becoming a man, firm, brave, ſtout.

MANNA, mān'-nā. ſ. A delicious food diſtilled from heaven for the ſupport of the Iſraelites in their paſſage through the wilderneſs; a kind of gum, a gentle purgative.

MANNER, mān'-nur. ſ. Form, method; habit, faſhion; ſort, kind; mien, caſt of the look; peculiar way; Manners, in the plural, general way of life, morals, habits; ceremonious behaviour, ſtudied civility.

MANNERLINESS, mān'-nēr-lȳ-nis. ſ. Civility, ceremonious complaiſance.

MANNERLY, mān'-nēr-lȳ. a. Civil, ceremonious, complaiſant.

MANNERLY, mān'-nēr-lȳ. ad. Civilly, without rudeneſs.

MANNIKIN, mān'-nȳ-kin. ſ. A little man, a dwarf.

MANNISH, mān'-nish. a. Having the appearance of a man, bold, maſculine, impudent.

MANOR, mān'-nur. ſ. Manor ſignifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over ſuch as hold land within his fee.

MANSION, mān'-ſhūn. ſ. Place of reſidence, abode, houſe.

MANSLAUGHTER, mān'-slā-tur. ſ. Murder, deſtruction of the human ſpecies. In law, the act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.

MANSLAYER, mān'-slā-ur. ſ. Murderer, one that has killed another.

MANSUETE, mǎn'-swēt. a. Tame, gentle, not ferocious.

MANSUETUDE, mǎn'-swē-tthōd. ſ. Tameneſs, gentleneſs.

MANTEL, mǎnt'l. ſ. Work raiſed before a chimney to conceal it.

MANTELET, mǎn-tē-lēt'. ſ. A ſmall cloak worn by women; In fortification, a kind of moveable penthouſe, driven before the pioneers, as blinds to ſhelter them.

MANTIGER, mǎn-tī'-gŭr. ſ. A large monkey or baboon.

MANTLE, mǎnt'l. ſ. A kind of cloak or garment.

To MANTLE, mǎnt'l. v. a. To cloke, to cover.

To MANTLE, mǎnt'l. v. n. To ſpread the wings as a hawk in pleaſure; to be expanded, to ſpread luxuriantly; to gather any thing on the ſurface, to froth; to ferment, to be in ſprightly agitation.

MANTUA, mǎnt'-tă. ſ. A lady's gown.

MANTUAMAKER, mǎn'-tă-mă-kŭr. ſ. One who makes gowns for women.

MANUAL, mǎn'-ū-ĕl. a. Performed by the hand; uſed by the hand.

MANUAL, mǎn'-ū-ĕl. ſ. A ſmall book, ſuch as may be carried in the hand.

MANUDUCTION, mǎn-nŭ-dŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Guidance by the hand.

MANUFACTURE, mǎn-nŭ-făk'-tſhŭr. ſ. The practice of making any piece of workmanſhip; any thing made by art.

To MANUFACTURE, mǎn-ū-făk'-tſhŭr. v. a. To make by art and labour, to form by workmanſhip.

MANUFACTURER, mǎn-nū-făk'-tſhŭr-ŭr. ſ. A workman, an artificer.

To MANUMISE, mǎn'-nŭ-mīze. v. a. To ſet free, to diſmiſs from ſlavery.

MANUMISSION, mǎn'-nŭ-miſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of giving liberty to ſlaves.

To MANUMIT, mǎn-nŭ-mĭt'. v. a. To releaſe from ſlavery.

MANURABLE, mă-nū'-răbl. a. Capable of cultivation.

MANURANCE, mă-nū'-rāns. ſ. Agriculture, cultivation.

To MANURE, mă-nū'r. v. a. To cultivate by manual labour; to dung, to fatten with compoſts.

MANURE, mă-nū'r. ſ. Soil to be laid on lands.

MANUREMENT, mă-nū'r-mĕnt. ſ. Cultivation, improvement.

MANURER, mă-nū'-rŭr. ſ. He who manures land, a huſbandman.

MANUSCRIPT, mǎn'-nŭ-ſkript. ſ. A book written, not printed.

MANY, mĕn'-nȳ. a. Conſiſting of a great number, numerous.

MANYCOLOURED, mĕn'-nȳ-kŭl-lŭrd. a. Having many colours.

MANYCORNERED, mĕn'-nȳ-kăr-nŭrd. a. Polygonal, having many corners.

MANYHEADED, mĕn'-nȳ-hĕd-dĭd. a. Having many heads.

MANYLANGUAGED, mĕn'-nȳ-lăng-gwidzhd. a. Having many languages.

MANYPEOPLED, mĕn'-nȳ-pēp-ld. a. Numerouſly populous.

MANYTIMES, mĕn'-nȳ-tīmz. ad. Often, frequently.

MAP, măp'. ſ. A geographical picture on which lands and ſeas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude; a deſcription of a country by lines drawn on paper; a view of an eſtate according to exact admeaſurement.

To MAP, măp'. v. a. To delineate, to ſet down. Little uſed.

MAPLE tree, mā'pl. ſ. A tree frequent in hedge-rows.

MAPPERY, măp'-pŭr-ȳ. ſ. The art of planning and deſigning.

To MAR, mā'r. v. a. To injure, to ſpoil, to damage.

MARANATHA, mă-răn'-ă-thă. ſ. It was a form of denouncing a curſe, or anathematizing among the Jews.

MARASMUS, mă-răz'-mŭs. ſ. A conſumption.

MARBLE, mā'rbl. ſ. Stone uſed in ſtatues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright poliſh;

little balls of marble with which children play; a ſtone remarkable for the ſculpture or inſcription, as the Oxford Marbles.

MARBLE, mär'bl. a. Made of marble; variegated like Marble.

To MARBLE, mär'bl. v. a. To variegate, or vein like marble.

MARBLEHEARTED, mär'bl-härt-ĕd. a. Cruel, inſenſible, hard-hearted.

MARCASITE, mär'-kă-zīte. ſ. The Marcaſite is a ſolid hard foſſil frequently found in mines.

MARCH, märtſh. ſ. The third month of the year.

To MARCH, märtſh. v. n. To move in a military form; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or ſtately manner.

To MARCH, märtſh. v. a. To put in military movement; to bring in regular proceſſion.

MARCH, märtſh. ſ. Movement, journey of ſoldiers; grave and ſolemn walk; ſignals to move; Marches, without ſingular, borders, limits, confines.

MARCHER, mär'-tſhŭr. ſ. Preſident of the marches or borders.

MARCHIONESS, mär'-tſhŭn-ĭs. ſ. The wife of a marquis.

MARCHPANE, märtſh-pān. ſ. A kind of ſweet bread.

MARCID, mär'-sĭd. a. Lean, pining, withered.

MARCOUR, mär'-kŭr. ſ. Leanneſs, the ſtate of withering, waſte of fleſh.

MARE, märe. ſ. The female of a horſe; a kind of torpor or ſtagnation, which ſeems to preſs the ſtomach with a weight; the nightmare.

MARESCHAL, mär'-ſhăl. ſ. A chief commander of an army.

MARGARITE, mär'-gă-rīte. ſ. A pearl.

MARGENT, mär'-dzhĕnt. } ſ. The border, the
MARGIN, mär'-dzhĭn. } brink, the edge, the verge; the edge of a page left blank; the edge of a wound or ſore.

MARGINAL, mär'-dzhў-nĕl. ſ. Placed, or written on the margin.

MARGINATED, mär'-dzhў-nā-tĕd. a. Having a margin.

MARGRAVE, mär'-grāv. ſ. A title of ſovereignty in Germany.

MARIETS, mär'-ryĕts. ſ. A kind of violet.

MARIGOLD, mă'-rў-gōld. ſ. A yellow flower.

To MARINATE, mär'-rў-nāt. v. a. To ſalt fiſh, and then preſerve them in oil or vinegar. Not uſed.

MARINE, mă-rēn'. a. Belonging to the ſea.

MARINE, mă-rēn'. ſ. Sea affairs; a ſoldier taken on ſhipboard to be employed in deſcents upon the land.

MARINER, măr'-rĭn-ŭr. ſ. A ſeaman, a ſailor.

MARJORUM, mär'-dzhŭr-ŭm. ſ. A fragrant plant of many kinds.

MARISH, mär'-rĭſh. ſ. A bog, a fen, a ſwamp, watry ground.

MARISH, mär'-ĭſh. a. Fenny, boggy, ſwampy. Not uſed.

MARITAL, măr'-rĭt-ăl. ſ. Pertaining to a huſband.

MARITIMAL, mă-rĭt'-tў-măl. } a. Performed
MARITIME, măr'-rĭ-tim. } on the ſea, marine; relating to the ſea, naval; bordering on the ſea.

MARK, märk. ſ. A token by which any thing is known; a token, an impreſſion; a proof, an evidence; any thing at which a miſſile weapon is directed; the evidence of a horſe's age; Marque, French, licenſe of repriſals; a ſum of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence; a character made by thoſe who cannot write their names.

To MARK, märk. v. a. To impreſs with a token or evidence; to note, to take notice of.

To MARK, märk. v. n. To note, to take notice.

MARKER, mär'-kŭr. ſ. One that puts a mark on any thing; one that notes, or takes notice.

MARKET, mär'-kĭt. ſ. A publick time of buying and ſelling; purchaſe and ſale; rate, price.

To MARKET, mär'-kĭt. v. n. To deal at a market, to buy or ſell.

MARKET-BELL, mär'-kit-bel. ſ. The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

MARKET-CROSS, mär'-kit-krös'. ſ. A croſs ſet up where the market is held.

MARKET-DAY, mär'-kit-dä. ſ. The day on which things are publickly bought and ſold.

MARKET-FOLKS, mär'-kit-föks. ſ. People that come to the market.

MARKET-MAN, mär'-kit-män. ſ. One who goes to the market to ſell or buy.

MARKET-PLACE, mär'-kit-plåſe. ſ. Place where the market is held.

MARKET-PRICE, mär'-kit-prïſe. } ſ. The
MARKET-RATE, mär'-kit-råte. } price at which any thing is currently ſold.

MARKET-TOWN, mär'-kit-town. ſ. A town that has the privilege of a ſtated market, not a village.

MARKETABLE, mär'-kit-åbl. a. Such as may be ſold, ſuch for which a buyer may be found; current in the market.

MARKSMAN, märks-män. ſ. A man ſkilful to hit a mark.

MARL, mä'rl. ſ. A kind of clay much uſed for manure.

To MARL, mä'rl. v. a. To manure with marl.

MARLINE, mä'r-lin. ſ. Long wreaths of untwiſted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded.

MARLINESPIKE, mä'r-lin-ſpïke. ſ. A ſmall piece of iron for faſtening ropes together.

MARLPIT, mä'rl-plt. ſ. Pit out of which marl is dug.

MARLY, mä'r-lÿ. a. Abounding with marl.

MARMALADE, mä'r-mä-låd. } ſ. The pulp of
MARMALET, mä'r-mä-lét. } quinces boiled into a conſiſtence with ſugar.

MARMORATION, mär-mŏ-rä'-ſhŭn. ſ. Incruſtation with marble.

MARMOREAN, mär-mŏ'ryän. a. Made of marble.

MARMOSET, mär-mŏ-zét'. ſ. A ſmall monkey.

MARMOT, mär-mŏ't. ſ. The Marmotto, or mus alpinus.

MARQUETRY, mä'r-kit-try. ſ. Chequered work, work inlaid with variegation.

MARQUIS, mä'r-kwis. ſ. In England one of the ſecond order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

MARQUISATE, mä'r-kwis-ét. ſ. The ſeigniory of a marquis.

MARRER, mä'r-rür. ſ. One who ſpoils or hurts.

MARRIAGE, mär'-ridzh. ſ. The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

MARRIAGEABLE, mär'-ridzh-ibl. a. Fit for wedlock, of age to be married; capable of union.

MARRIED, mär'-rÿd. a. Conjugal, connubial.

MARROW, mär'-rŏ. ſ. An oleagenous ſubſtance, contained in the bones.

MARROWBONE, mär'-rŏ-bŏn. ſ. Bone boiled for the marrow; in burleſque language, the knees.

MARROWFAT, mär'-rŏ-fät. ſ. A kind of pea.

MARROWLESS, mär'-rŏ-lés. a. Void of marrow.

To MARRY, mär'-rÿ. v. a. To join a man and a woman; to diſpoſe of in marriage; to take for huſband or wife.

To MARRY, mär'-rÿ. v. n. To enter into the conjugal ſtate.

MARSH, mä'rſh. ſ. A fen, a bog, a ſwamp.

MARSH-MALLOW, märſh-mäl'-lŏ. ſ. A plant.

MARSH-MARIGOLD, märſh-mä'-rÿ-gŏld. ſ. A flower.

MARSHAL, mä'r-ſhäl. ſ. The chief officer of arms; an officer who regulates combats in the liſts; any one who regulates combats in liſts; any one who regulates rank or order at a feaſt; a harbinger, a purſuivant.

To MARSHAL, mä'r-ſhäl. v. a. To arrange, to rank in order; to lead as a harbinger.

MARSHALLER, mä'r-ſhäl-lür. ſ. One that arranges, one that ranks in order.

MARSHALSEA, mä'r-ſhäl-ſy. ſ. The priſon belonging to the marſhal of the king's houſehold.

MARSHAL-

MARSHALSHIP, mâ′r-ſhâl-ſhip. ſ. The office of a marſhal.

MARSHELDER, mârſh-ël′-dûr. ſ. A gelder-roſe.

MARSHROCKET, mârſh-rŏk′-kit. ſ. A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

MARSHY, mâ′rſh-ỳ. a. Boggy, fenny, ſwampy; produced in marſhes.

MART, mâ′rt. ſ. A place of publick traffick; bargain, purchaſe and ſale; letters of Mart. See MARK.

To MART, mâ′rt. v. a. To traffick, to buy or ſell.

MARTEN, mâ′r-tin. ſ. A large kind of weaſel whoſe fur is much valued; a kind of ſwallow that builds in houſes, a martlet.

MARTIAL, mâ′r-ſhâl. a. Warlike, fighting, brave; having a warlike ſhow, ſuiting war; belonging to war, not civil.

MARTIN, mâ′r-tin.
MARTINET, mâ′r-tin-ĭt.
MARTLIT, mâ′rt-lit. } ſ. A kind of ſwallow.

MARTINGAL, mâ′r-tin-gâl. ſ. A broad ſtrap made faſt to the girths under the belly of a horſe, which runs between the two legs to faſten the other end, under the noſeband of the bridle.

MARTINMAS, mâ′r-tin-mûs. ſ. The feaſt of St. Martin, the eleventh of November, commonly Martilmaſs or Martlemaſs.

MARTYR, mâ′r-tûr. ſ. One who by his death bears witneſs to the truth.

To MARTYR, mâ′r-tûr. v. a. To put to death for virtue; to murder, to deſtroy.

MARTYRDOM, mâ′r-tûr-dûm. ſ. The death of a martyr, the honour of a martyr.

MARTYROLOGY, mâr-tûr-rŏl′-lŏ-dzhỳ. ſ. A regiſter of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGIST, mâr-tûr-rŏl′-lŏ-dzhiſt. ſ. A writer of martyrology.

MARVEL, mâ′r-vil. ſ. A wonder, any thing aſtoniſhing.

To MARVEL, mâ′r-vil. v. n. To wonder, to be aſtoniſhed.

MARVELLOUS, mâ′r-vil-lûs. a. Wonderful, ſtrange, aſtoniſhing; ſurpaſſing credit; the Marvellous is any thing exceeding natural power, oppoſed to the Probable.

MARVELLOUSLY, mâ′r-vil-lûs-lỳ. ad. Wonderfully.

MARVELLOUSNESS, mâ′r-vil-lûs-nis. ſ. Wonderfulneſs, ſtrangeneſs.

MASCULINE, mâs′-kû-lin. a. Male not female; reſembling man, virile, not effeminate; the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

MASCULINELY, mâs′-kû-lin-lỳ. ad. Like a man.

MASCULINENESS, mâs′-kû-lin-nis. ſ. Male figure or behaviour.

MASH, mâſh′. n. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undiſtinguiſhed or confuſed body; a mixture for a horſe.

To MASH, mâſh′. v. a. To beat into a confuſed maſs; to mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASK, mâſk′. ſ. A cover to diſguiſe the face, a viſor; any pretence or ſubterfuge; a feſtive entertainment in which the company is maſked; a revel, a piece of mummery; a dramatick performance, written in a tragick ſtile without attention to rules or probability.

To MASK, mâſk′. v. a. To diſguiſe with a maſk or viſor; to cover, to hide.

To MASK, mâſk′. v. n. To revel, to play the mummer; to be diſguiſed any way.

MASKER, mâs′-kûr. ſ. One who revels in a maſk, a mummer.

MASON, mâ′ſn. ſ. A builder with ſtone.

MASONRY, mâ′ſn-rỳ. ſ. The craft or performance of a maſon.

MASQUERADE, mâs-kûr-râ′de. ſ. A diverſion in which the company is maſked; diſguiſe.

To MASQUERADE, mâs-kûr-râ′de. v. n. To go in diſguiſe; to aſſemble in maſks.

MASQUERADER, mâs-kûr-râ′-dûr. ſ. A perſon in a maſk.

MASS, mâs′. ſ. A body, a lump; a large quantity; congeries, aſſemblage indiſtinct; the ſervice of the Romiſh church.

MASSACRE, mâs′-sâ-kûr. ſ. Butchery, indiſcriminate deſtruction; murder.

To MASSACRE, mȧs′-sȧ-kŭr. v. a. To butcher, to ſlaughter indiſcriminately.

MASSINESS, mȧs′-sy̆-nis. } ſ. Weight;
MASSIVENESS, mȧs′-siv-nis. } bulk, ponderouſneſs.

MASSIVE, mȧs′-siv. } a. Weighty, bulky, con-
MASSY, mȧs′-sy̆. } tinuous.

MAST, mȧſt′. ſ. The beam or poſt raiſed above the veſſel, to which the ſail is fixed; the fruit of the oak and beech.

MASTED, mȧs′-tid. a. Furniſhed with maſts.

MASTER, mȧs′-tŭr. ſ. One who has ſervants, oppoſed to man or ſervant; owner, proprietor; a ruler; chief, head; poſſeſſor; commander of a trading ſhip; a young gentleman; a teacher; a man eminently ſkilful in practice or ſcience; a title of dignity in the univerſities, as Maſter of arts.

To MASTER, mȧs′-tŭr. v. a. To conquer, to overcome; to execute with ſkill.

MASTERDOM, mȧs′-tŭr-dŭm. ſ. Dominion, rule.

MASTER-KEY, mȧs′-tŭr-kē. ſ. The key which opens many locks, of which the ſubordinate keys open each only one.

MASTER-SINEW, mȧs″-tŭr-sin′-nu̇. ſ. A large ſinew that ſurrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are uſually ſeated.

MASTER-STRING, mȧs′-tŭr-ſtring. ſ. Principal ſtring.

MASTER-STROKE, mȧs′-tŭr-ſtrōk. ſ. Capital performance.

MASTERLESS, mȧs′-tŭr-lis. a. Wanting a maſter or owner; ungoverned, unſubdued.

MASTERLY, mȧs′-tŭr-ly̆. ad. With the ſkill of a maſter.

MASTERLY, mȧs′-tŭr-ly̆. a. Suitable to a maſter, artful, ſkilful; imperious, with the ſway of a maſter.

MASTERPIECE, mȧs′-tŭr-pēs. ſ. Capital performance, any thing done or made with extraordinary ſkill; chief excellence.

MASTERSHIP, mȧs′-tŭr-ſhip. ſ. Rule, power; ſuperiority; ſkill, knowledge; a title of ironical reſpect.

MASTER-TEETH, mȧs′-tŭr-tēth. ſ. The principal teeth.

MASTERWORT, mȧs′-tŭr-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

MASTERY, mȧs′-tŭr-y̆. ſ. Rule; ſuperiority, pre-eminence; ſkill; attainment of ſkill or power.

MASTFUL, mȧſt′-fŭl. a. Abounding in maſt, or fruit of oak, beech or cheſnut.

MASTICATION, mȧs-ty̆-kȧ′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of chewing.

MASTICATORY, mȧs″-ty̆-kȧ-tŭr′-ry̆. ſ. A medicine to be chewed only, not ſwallowed.

MASTICH, mȧs′-tik. ſ. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the ſame name; a kind of mortar or cement.

MASTIFF, mȧs′-tif. ſ. A dog of the largeſt ſize.

MASTLESS, mȧſt′-lis. a. Bearing no maſt.

MASTLIN, mes′-lin. ſ. Mixed corn, as wheat and rye.

MAT, mȧt′. ſ. A texture of ſedge, flags, or ruſhes.

To MAT, mȧt′. v. a. To cover with mats; to twiſt together, to join like a mat.

MATADORE, mȧt-ȧ-dō′r. ſ. A term uſed in the games of quadrille and ombre. The matadores are the two black aces when joined with the two black duces, or red ſevens in trumps.

MATCH, mȧtſh′. ſ. Any thing that catches fire; a conteſt, a game; one equal to another, one able to conteſt with another; one who ſuits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, mȧtſh′. v. a. To be equal to; to ſhew an equal; to equal, to oppoſe; to ſuit, to proportion; to marry, to give in marriage.

To MATCH, mȧtſh′. v. n. To be married; to ſuit, to be proportionate, to tally.

MATCHABLE, mȧtſh′-ȧbl. a. Suitable, equal, fit to be joined; correſpondent.

MATCHLESS, mȧtſh′-lis. a. Without an equal.

MATCHLESSLY, mȧtſh′-lės-ly̆. ad. In a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS, mȧtſh′-lės-nis. ſ. State of being without an equal.

MATCHMAKER, mătsh'-mā-kŭr. ſ. One who contrives marriages; one who makes matches for burning.

MATE, mā'te. ſ. A huſband or wife; a companion male or female; the male or female of animals; one that ſails in the ſame ſhip; one that eats at the ſame table; the ſecond in ſubordination, as the maſter's Mate.

To MATE, mā'te. v. a. To match, to marry; to oppoſe, to equal; to ſubdue, to confound, to cruſh. Obſolete in the latter ſenſes.

MATERIAL, mā-tē'-ryăl. a. Conſiſting of matter, corporeal, not ſpiritual; important; momentous.

MATERIALS, mā-tē'-ryălz. ſ. The ſubſtance of which any thing is made.

MATERIALIST, mā-tē'-ryăl-ĭſt. ſ. One who denies ſpiritual ſubſtances.

MATERIALITY, mā-tē-ryăl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Material exiſtence, not ſpirituality.

MATERIALLY, mā-tē'-ryăl-ў. ad. In the ſtate of matter; not formally; importantly, eſſentially.

MATERIALNESS, mā-tē'-ryăl-nĭs. ſ. State of being material, importance.

MATERNAL, mā-tĕr'-năl. a. Motherly, befitting or pertaining to a mother.

MATERNITY, mā-tĕr'-nĭt-ў. ſ. The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON, măt'-fĕl-ŭn. ſ. A ſpecies of knap-weed.

MATHEMATICAL, măth-ē-măt'-ў-kăl. } a.
MATHEMATICK, măth-ē-măt'-ĭk. }
Conſidered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

MATHEMATICALLY, măth-ē-măt'-ў-kăl-ў ad. According to the laws of the mathematical ſciences.

MATHEMATICIAN, măth-ē-mā-tĭsh'-ăn. ſ. A man verſed in the mathematicks.

MATHEMATICKS, măth-ē-măt'-ĭks. ſ. That ſcience which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or meaſured.

MATHESIS, mā-thē'-sĭs. ſ. The doctrine of mathematicks.

MATIN, măt'-ĭn. ſ. Morning, uſed in the morning.

MATINS, măt'-ĭnz. ſ. Morning worſhip.

MATRICE, mā'-trĭs. ſ. The womb, the cavity where the fœtus is formed; a mould, that which gives form to ſomething incloſed.

MATRICIDE, măt'-trў-sĭd. ſ. Slaughter of a mother; a mother killer.

To MATRICULATE, mā-trĭk'-ū-lāte. v. a. To enter or admit to a membership of the univerſities of England.

MATRICULATE, mā-trĭk'-ū-lĕt. ſ. A man matriculated.

MATRICULATION, mā-trĭk-kū-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of matriculating.

MATRIMONIAL, măt-trў-mō'-nyăl. a. Suitable to marriage, pertaining to marriage, connubial.

MATRIMONIALLY, măt-trў-mō'-nyăl-ў. ad. According to the manner or laws of marriage.

MATRIMONY, măt'-trў-mŭn-ў. ſ. Marriage, the nuptial ſtate.

MATRIX, mā'-trĭks. ſ. Womb, a place where any thing is generated or formed.

MATRON, mā'-trŭn. ſ. An elderly lady; an old woman.

MATRONAL, mā'-trŭn-ăl. a. Suitable to a matron, conſtituting a matron.

MATRONLY, mā'-trŭn-lў. a. Elderly, ancient.

MATROSS, mā-trŏs'. ſ. Matroſſes are a ſort of ſoldiers next in degree under the gunners, who aſſiſt about the guns in traverſing, ſponging, firing, and loading them.

MATTER, măt'-tŭr. ſ. Body, ſubſtance extended; materials, that of which any thing is compoſed; ſubject, thing treated; the whole, the very thing ſuppoſed; affair, buſineſs, in a familiar ſenſe; cauſe of diſturbance; import, conſequence; thing, object, that which has ſome particular relation; ſpace or quantity nearly computed; purulent running.

To MATTER, măt'-tŭr. v. n. To be of importance, to import; to generate matter by ſuppuration.

To MATTER, mát'-túr. v. a. To regard, not to neglect.

MATTERY, mát'-túr-ý. a. Purulent, generating matter.

MATTOCK, mát'-túk. ſ. A kind of toothed inſtrument to pull up wood; a pickax.

MATTRESS, mát'-trís. ſ. A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

To MATURATE, mát'-ú-ráte. v. a. To haſten, to ripen.

To MATURATE, mát'-ú-ráte. v. n. To grow ripe.

MATURATION, mát-ú-rá'-ſhún. ſ. The act of ripening, the ſtate of growing ripe; the ſuppuration of excrementitious or extravaſated juices into matter.

MATURATIVE, má-tú'-rá-tív. a. Ripening, conducive to ripeneſs; conducive to the ſuppuration of a ſore.

MATURE, má-tú're. a. Ripe, perfected by time; brought near to completion; well-diſpoſed, fit for execution, well-digeſted.

To MATURE, má-tú're. v. a. To ripen, to advance to ripeneſs.

MATURELY, má-tú're-lý. ad. Ripely, completely; with counſel well digeſted; early, ſoon.

MATURITY, má-tú're-ít-ý. ſ. Ripeneſs, completion.

MAUDLIN, má'd-lín. a. Drunk, ſuddled.

MAUGRE, má'-gúr. ad. In ſpite of, notwithſtanding.

To MAUL, má'l. v. a. To beat, to bruiſe, to hurt in a coarſe or butcherly manner.

MAUL, má'l. ſ. A heavy hammer. Obſolete.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, má'n-dý-thúrz'-dá. ſ. The Thurſday before Good-Friday.

MAUSOLEUM, má-ſó-lé'-úm. ſ. A pompous funeral monument.

MAW, má'. ſ. The ſtomach of animals; the craw of birds.

MAWKISH, má'-kíſh. a. Apt to offend the ſtomach.

MAWKISHNESS, má'-kíſh-nís. ſ. Aptneſs to cauſe loathing.

MAW-WORM, má'-wúrm. ſ. Gut-worms frequently creep into the ſtomach, whence they are called ſtomach or Maw-worms.

MAXILLAR, mágz-íl'-lér. } a. Belonging
MAXILLARY, mákſ'-íl-lér-ý. } to the jaw-bone.

MAXIM, mákſ'-ím. ſ. An axiom, a general principle, a leading truth.

MAY, má'. auxiliary verb, preterite Might. To be at liberty, to be permitted, to be allowed; to be poſſible; to be by chance; to have power; a word expreſſing deſire or wiſh.

MAY BE, má'-bý. Perhaps.

MAY, má'. ſ. The fifth month of the year; the confine of ſpring and ſummer; the early or gay part of life.

To MAY, má'. v. n. To gather flowers on May morning.

MAY-BUG, má'-búg. ſ. A chaffer.

MAY-DAY, má'-dá. ſ. The firſt of May.

MAY-FLOWER, má'-flowr. ſ. A plant.

MAY-FLY, má'-flý. ſ. An inſect.

MAY-GAME, má'-gáme. ſ. Diverſion, ſport, ſuch as are uſed on the firſt of May.

MAY-LILY, má'-líl-lý. ſ. The ſame with Lily of the valley.

MAY-POLE, má'-póle. ſ. Pole to be danced round in May.

MAY-WEED, má'-wéd. ſ. A ſpecies of chamomile.

MAYOR, má'r. ſ. The chief magiſtrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called Lord Mayor.

MAYORALTY, má'r-ál-tý. ſ. The office of a mayor.

MAYORESS, má'r-ís. ſ. The wife of a mayor.

MAZARD, máz'-zúrd. ſ. A jaw. A low word.

MAZE, máze. ſ. A labyrinth, a place of perplexity and winding paſſages; confuſion of thought, uncertainty, perplexity.

To MAZE, máze. v. a. To bewilder; to confuſe.

MAZY, má'-zý. a. Perplexed, confuſed.

ME, mé'. The oblique caſe of I.

MEACOCK, mē′-kŏk. s. Tame, cowardly. Obſolete.

MEAD, mēd. ſ. A kind of drink made of water and honey.

MEAD, mēd. } ſ. A rich paſture ground,
MEADOW, mĕd′-dō. } from which hay is made.

MEADOW-SAFFRON, mĕd′-dō-ſăf-frŭn. ſ. A plant.

MEADOW-SWEET, mĕd′-dō-ſwēt. ſ. A plant.

MEAGER, mē′-gŭr. a. Lean, wanting fleſh, ſtarved; poor, hungry.

MEAGERNESS, mē′-gŭr-nĭs. ſ. Leanneſs, want of fleſh; ſcantneſs, barrenneſs.

MEAL, mēl. ſ. The act of eating at a certain time; a repaſt; the flower or edible part of corn.

To MEAL, mēl. v. a. To ſprinkle, to mingle. Obſolete.

MEALMAN, mēl-măn. ſ. One that deals in meal.

MEALY, mēl-ȳ. a. Having the taſte or ſoft inſipidity of meal; beſprinkled, as with meal.

MEALY-MOUTHED, mēl-ȳ-mouthd. a. Soft mouthed, unable to ſpeak freely.

MEAN, mēn. a. Wanting dignity, of low rank or birth; low-minded, baſe; deſpicable; low in the degree of any property, low in worth; middle, moderate, without exceſs; intervening, intermediate.

MEAN, mēn. ſ. Mediocrity, middle rate, medium; interval, interim, mean time; inſtrument, meaſure, that which is uſed in order to any end; By all Means, without doubt, without heſitation; By no Means, not in any degree, not at all; in the plural, revenue, fortune, power; Mean-time, or Mean-while, in the intervening time.

To MEAN, mēn. v. n. To have in mind, to intend, to purpoſe.

To MEAN, mēn. v. a. To purpoſe; to intend, to hint covertly.

MEANDER, mē-ăn′-dŭr. ſ. Maze, labyrinth, flexuous paſſage, ſerpentine winding.

MEANDROUS, mē-ăn′-drŭs. a. Winding, flexuous.

MEANING, mēn-ĭng. ſ. Purpoſe, intention; the ſenſe, the thing underſtood.

MEANLY, mēn-lȳ. ad. Moderately; poorly; ungenerouſly; without reſpect.

MEANNESS, mēn-nĭs. ſ. Low rank, poverty; lowneſs of mind; ſordidneſs, niggardlineſs.

MEANT, mĕnt′. perf. and part. paſſ. of To mean.

MEASE, mēſe. ſ. A Meaſe of herrings is five hundred.

MEASLES, mēzlz. ſ. A kind of eruptive and infectious fever; a diſeaſe of ſwine; a diſeaſe of trees.

MEASLED, mēzld. a. Infected with the meaſles.

MEASLY, mēz-lȳ. a. Scabbed with the meaſles.

MEASURABLE, mĕzh′-ŭr-ĕbl. a. Such as may be meaſured; moderate, in ſmall quantity.

MEASURABLENESS, mĕzh′-ŭr-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Quality of admitting to be meaſured.

MEASURABLY, mĕzh′-ŭr-ĕb-lȳ. ad. Moderately.

MEASURE, mĕzh′-ŭr. ſ. That by which any thing is meaſured; the rule by which any thing is adjuſted or proportioned; proportion, quantity ſettled; a ſtated quantity, as a meaſure of wine; ſufficient quantity; degree; proportionate time, muſical time; motion harmonically regulated; moderation, not exceſs; limit, boundary; ſyllables metrically numbered, metre; tune, proportionate notes; mean of action, mean to an end; To have hard Meaſure, to be hardly dealt by.

To MEASURE, mĕzh′-ŭr. v. a. To compute the quantity of any thing by ſome ſettled rule; to paſs through, to judge of extent by marching over; to adjuſt, to proportion; to mark out in ſtated quantities; to allot or diſtribute by meaſure.

MEASURELESS, mĕzh′-ŭr-lĭs. a. Immenſe, immeaſurable.

MEASUREMENT, mĕzh′-ŭr-mĕnt. ſ. Menſuration; act of meaſuring.

MEASURER, mĕzh′-ŭr-ŭr. ſ. One that meaſures.

MEAT, mēt. ſ. Fleſh to be eaten; food in general.

MEATHE, mēth. ſ. Drink.

MECHANICAL, mē-kăn'-nȳ-kăl. } a. Mean, MECHANICK, mē-kăn'-nik. } ſervile, of mean occupation; conſtructed by the laws of mechanicks; ſkilled in mechanicks.

MECHANICK, mē-kăn'-nik. ſ. A manufacturer, a low workman.

MECHANICKS, mē-kăn'-niks. ſ. Dr. Wallis defines Mechanics to be the geometry of motion.

MECHANICALLY, mē-kăn'-nȳ-kăl-ȳ. ad. According to the laws of mechaniſm.

MECHANICALNESS, mē-kăn'-nȳ-kăl-nis. ſ. Agreeableneſs to the laws of mechaniſm; meanneſs.

MECHANICIAN, mĕk-ăn-nish'-ĕn. ſ. A man profeſſing or ſtudying the conſtruction of machines.

MECHANISM, mĕk'-kă-nizm. ſ. Action according to mechanick laws; conſtruction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

MECONIUM, mē-kō'-nyŭm. ſ. Expreſſed juice of poppy; the firſt excrement of children.

MEDAL, mĕd'-dăl. ſ. An ancient coin; a piece ſtamped in honour of ſome remarkable performance.

MEDALLICK, mē-dăl'-lik. a. Pertaining to medals.

MEDALLION, mē-dăl'-lyŭn. ſ. A large antique ſtamp or medal.

MEDALLIST, mĕd'-dăl-ĭſt. ſ. A man ſkilled or curious in medals.

To MEDDLE, mĕd'l. v. n. To have to do; to interpoſe, to act in any thing; to interpoſe or intervene importunely or officiouſly.

MEDDLER, mĕd'-lŭr. ſ. One who buſies himſelf with things in which he has no concern.

MEDDLESOME, mĕd'l-ſŭm. a. Intermeddling.

To MEDIATE, mē'-dyate. v. n. To interpoſe as an equal friend to both parties; to be between two.

To MEDIATE, mē'-dyate. v. a. To form by mediation; to limit by ſomething in the middle.

MEDIATE, mē'-dyĕt. a. Interpoſed, intervening; middle, between two extremes; acting as a means.

MEDIATELY, mē'-dyĕt-lȳ. ad. By a ſecondary cauſe.

MEDIATION, mē-dyā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Interpoſition, intervention, agency between two parties practiſed by a common friend; interceſſion, entreaty for another.

MEDIATOR, mē-dyā'-tŭr. ſ. One that intervenes between two parties; an interceſſor, an entreater for another; one of the characters of our bleſſed Saviour.

MEDIATORIAL, mē-dyă-tō'-ryăl. } a. Be- MEDIATORY, mē'-dyă-tŭr-ȳ. } longing to a mediator.

MEDIATORSHIP, mē-dyā'-tŭr-ſhip. ſ. The office of a mediator.

MEDIATRIX, mē-dyā'-triks. ſ. A female mediator.

MEDICAL, mĕd'-dȳ-kăl. a. Phyſical, relating to the art of healing.

MEDICALLY, mĕd'-dȳ-kăl-ȳ. ad. Phyſically, medicinally.

MEDICAMENT, mĕd'-dȳ-kă-mĕnt. ſ. Any thing uſed in healing, generally topical applications.

MEDICAMENTAL, mĕd-dȳ-kă-mĕnt'-ăl. a. Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAMENTALLY, mĕd-dȳ-kă-mĕnt'-ăl-ȳ. ad. After the manner of medicine.

To MEDICATE, mĕd'-dȳ-kăte. v. a. To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

MEDICATION, mĕd-dȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients; the uſe of phyſick.

MEDICINABLE, mē-dis'-sin-ĕbl. a. Having the power of phyſick.

MEDICINAL, { mē-dis'-in-ĕl. } a. Having { mĕd-ȳ-sī'-nĕl. } the power of healing, having phyſical virtue; belonging to phyſick.

MEDICINALLY, mĕd-dĭs'-sĭn-ăl-lў. ad. Physically.

MEDICINE, mĕd'-sĭn. ſ. Any remedy adminiſtered by a phyſician.

To MEDICINE, mĕd'-sĭn. v. a. To operate as phyſick. Not uſed.

MEDIETY, mē-dī'-ē-tў. ſ. Middle ſtate, participation of two extremes, half.

MEDIOCRITY, mē-dzhŏk'-krў-tў. ſ. Small degree, middle rate, middle ſtate; moderation, temperance.

To MEDITATE, mĕd'-dў-tāte. v. a. To plan, to contrive; to think on, to revolve in the mind.

To MEDITATE, mĕd'-dў-tāte. v. n. To think, to muſe, to contemplate.

MEDITATION, mĕd-dў-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Deep thought, cloſe attention, contemplation; thought employed upon ſacred objects; a ſeries of thoughts, occaſioned by any object or occurrence.

MEDITATIVE, mĕd'-dў-tā-tĭv. a. Addicted to meditation; expreſſing intention or deſign.

MEDITERRANEAN, mĕd-dў-tĕr-rā'-nyăn. }
MEDITERRANEOUS, mĕd-dў-tĕr-rā'-nyŭs. } a. Encircled with land; inland, remote from the ſea.

MEDIUM, mē'-dyŭm. ſ. Any thing intervening; any thing uſed in ratiocination in order to a concluſion; the middle place or degree, the juſt temperature between extremes.

MEDLAR, mĕd'-lĕr. ſ. A tree; the fruit of that tree.

MEDLEY, mĕd'-lў. ſ. A mixture, a miſcellany, a mingled maſs.

MEDLEY, mĕd'-lў. a. Mingled, confuſed.

MEDULLAR, mē-dŭl'-lŭr. }
MEDULLARY, mē-dŭl'-lŭr-ў. } a. Pertaining to the marrow.

MEED, mēd. ſ. Reward, recompence; preſent, gift.

MEEK, mēk. a. Mild of temper, ſoft, gentle.

To MEEKEN, mē'kn. v. a. To make meek, to ſoften.

MEEKLY, mē'k-lў. ad. Mildly, gently.

MEEKNESS, mē'k-nĭs. ſ. Gentleneſs, mildneſs, ſoftneſs of temper.

MEER, mēr. a. Simple, unmixed. See MERE.

MEER, mēr. ſ. A lake, a boundary. See MERE.

MEERED, mērd. a. Relating to a boundary.

MEET, mēt. a. Fit, proper, qualified. Now rarely uſed.

To MEET, mēt. v. a. To come face to face, to encounter; to join another in the ſame place; to cloſe one with another; to find, to be treated with, to light on; to aſſemble from different parts.

To MEET, mēt. v. n. To encounter, to cloſe face to face; to encounter in hoſtility; to aſſemble, to come together; To Meet with, to light on, to find; to join; to encounter, to engage; to advance half way; to unite, to join.

MEETER, mēt-ŭr. ſ. One that accoſts another. Not uſed.

MEETING, mē'-tĭng. ſ. An aſſembly, a convention; a congreſs; a conventicle, an aſſembly of diſſenters; a conflux, as the meeting of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE, mē'-tĭng-hous. ſ. Place where diſſenters aſſemble to worſhip.

MEETLY, mēt-lў. ad. Fitly, properly.

MEETNESS, mēt-nĭs. ſ. Fitneſs, propriety.

MEGRIM, mē'-grĭm. ſ. Diſorder of the head.

MELANCHOLICK, mĕl'-lăn-kŏl-lĭk. a. Diſordered with melancholy, fanciful, hypochondriacal. Little uſed.

MELANCHOLY, mĕl'-ĕn-kŏl-ў. ſ. A diſeaſe ſuppoſed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; a kind of madneſs, in which the mind is always fixed on one object; a gloomy, penſive, diſcontented temper.

MELANCHOLY, mĕl'-ĕn-kŏl-ў. a. Gloomy, diſmal; diſeaſed with melancholy, fanciful, habitually dejected.

MELILOT, mĕl'-lĭl-ŭt. ſ. A plant.

To MELIORATE, mē'-lyō-rāte. v. a. To better, to improve.

MELIORATION, mē'-lyō-rā''-ſhŭn. ſ. Improvement, act of bettering.

MELIORITY,

MELIORITY, mē-lyŏr′-it-y. ſ. State of being better.

MELLIFEROUS, mĕl-lĭf′-fĕr-ŭs. a. Productive of honey.

MELLIFICATION, mĕl-lȳ-fȳ-kā′-shŭn. ſ. The art or practice of making honey.

MELLIFLUENCE, mĕl-lĭf′-flū-ĕns. ſ. A honied flow, a flow of ſweetneſs.

MELLIFLUENT, mĕl-lĭf′-flū-ĕnt. } a. Flow-
MELLIFLUOUS, mĕl-lĭf′-flū-ŭs. } ing with honey.

MELLOW, mĕl′-lō. a. Soft with ripeneſs, full ripe; ſoft in ſound; ſoft, unctuous; drunk, melted down with drink.

To MELLOW, mĕl′-lō. v. a. To ripen, to mature; to ſoften.

To MELLOW, mĕl′-lō. v. n. To be matured, to ripen.

MELLOWNESS, mĕl′-lō-nĭs. ſ. Ripeneſs, ſoftneſs by maturity.

MELODIOUS, mē-lō′-dzhŭs. a. Muſical, harmonious.

MELODIOUSLY, mē-lō′-dzhŭſ-lȳ. ad. Muſically, harmoniouſly.

MELODIOUSNESS, mē-lō′-dzhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Harmoniouſneſs, muſicalneſs.

MELODY, mĕl′-lō-dy. ſ. Muſick, harmony of ſound.

MELON, mĕl′-lŭn. ſ. A plant; the fruit.

MELON-THISTLE, mĕl′-lŭn-thĭſl. ſ. A plant.

To MELT, mĕlt′. v. a. To diſſolve, to make liquid, commonly by heat; to ſoften to love or tenderneſs; to waſte away.

To MELT, mĕlt′. v. n. To become liquid, to diſſolve; to be ſoftened to pity or any gentle paſſion; to be ſubdued by affliction.

MELTER, mĕl′-tŭr. ſ. One that melts metals.

MELTINGLY, mĕl′-tĭng-lȳ. ad. Like ſomething melting.

MELWEL, mĕl′-wĕl. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

MEMBER, mĕm′-bŭr. ſ. A limb, a part appendant to the body; a part of a diſcourſe or period, a head, a clauſe; any part of an integral; one of a community.

MEMBRANE, mĕm′-brāne. ſ. A Membrane is a web of ſeveral ſorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up ſome parts.

MEMBRANACEOUS, mĕm-brā-nā′-shŭs. }
MEMBRANEOUS, mĕm-brā′-nyŭs. } a.
MEMBRANOUS, mĕm′-brān-ŭs. }
Conſiſting of membranes.

MEMENTO, mē-mĕn′-tō. ſ. A memorial notice, a hint to awaken the memory.

MEMOIR, { mē-mŏĭr′. / mē′-mwär. } ſ. An account of tranſactions familiarly written; account of any thing.

MEMORABLE, mĕm′-mŭr-ĕbl. a. Worthy of memory, not to be forgotten.

MEMORABLY, mĕm′-mŭr-ĕb-lȳ. ad. In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM, mĕm-mō-răn′-dŭm. ſ. A note to help the memory.

MEMORIAL, mē-mō′-ryăl. a. Preſervative of memory; contained in memory.

MEMORIAL, mē-mō′-ryăl. ſ. A monument, ſomething to preſerve memory; a written act containing a claim, remonſtrance, or petition.

MEMORIALIST, mē-mō′-ryăl-ĭſt. ſ. One who writes memorials.

MEMORIZE, mĕm′-mō-rīze. v. a. To record, to commit to memory by writing.

MEMORY, mĕm′-mŭr-y. ſ. The power of retaining or recollecting things paſt, retention, recollection.

MEN, mĕn′. The plural of Man.

To MENACE, mĕn′-nĕs. v. a. To threaten, to threat.

MENACE, mĕn′-nĕs. ſ. Threat.

MENACER, mĕn′-năs-ŭr. ſ. A threatener, one that threats.

MENAGE, mē-năzh′. ſ. A collection of animals.

MENAGOGUE, mĕn′-ă-gŏg. ſ. A medicine that promotes the flux of the menſes.

To MEND, mĕnd′. v. a. To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to advance; to improve.

To MEND, mĕnd′. v. n. To grow better, to advance in any good.

MENDABLE,

MENDABLE, mĕn'-dĕbl. a. Capable of being mended.

MENDACITY, mĕn-dăs'-sĭt-ў. ſ. Falſehood.

MENDER, mĕn'-dŭr. ſ. One who makes any change for the better.

MENDICANT, mĕn'-dў-kănt. a. Begging, poor to a ſtate of beggary.

MENDICANT, mĕn'-dў-kănt. ſ. A beggar, one of ſome begging fraternity.

To MENDICATE, mĕn'-dў-kāte. v. n. To beg, to aſk alms.

MENDICITY, mĕn-dĭs'-sĭt-ў. ſ. The life of a beggar.

MENDS, mĕnd'z. for Amends. Not uſed.

MENIAL, mē'-nўăl. a. Belonging to the retinue or train of ſervants.

MENINGES, mē-nĭn'-jēs. ſ. The Meninges are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.

MENOLOGY, mē-nŏl'-lŏ-dzhў. ſ. A regiſter of months.

MENSAL, mĕn'-ſăl. a. Belonging to the table.

MENSTRUAL, mĕns'-ſtrŭ-ăl. a. Monthly, laſting a month; pertaining to a menſtruum.

MENSTRUOUS, mĕns'-ſtrŭ-ŭs. a. Having the catamenia.

MENSTRUUM, mĕns'-ſtrŭ-ŭm. ſ. All liquors are called Menſtruums which are uſed as diſſolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infuſion, or decoction.

MENSURABILITY, mĕn-ſhŭr-rā-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Capacity of being meaſured.

MENSURABLE, mĕn'-ſhŭr-ăbl. a. Meaſurable, that may be meaſured.

MENSURAL, mĕn'-ſhŭr-ăl. a. Relating to meaſure.

To MENSURATE, mĕn'-ſhŭr-āte. v. a. To meaſure, to take the dimenſion of any thing.

MENSURATION, mĕn-ſhŭr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of meaſuring, reſults of meaſuring.

MENTAL, mĕnt'-tăl. a. Intellectual, exiſting in the mind.

MENTALLY, mĕnt'-tăl-ў. ad. Intellectually, in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation.

MENTION, mĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Oral or written expreſſion, or recital of any thing.

To MENTION, mĕn'-ſhŭn. v. a. To write or expreſs in words or writing.

MEPHITICAL, mē-fĭt'-ў-kăl. a. Ill ſavoured, ſtinking.

MERACIOUS, mē-rā'-ſhŭs. a. Strong, racy.

MERCANTANT, mĕr'-kăn-tănt. ſ. A foreigner, or foreign trader. Not uſed.

MERCANTILE, mĕr'-kăn-tīle. a. Trading, commercial.

MERCENARINESS, mĕr'-sē-nĕr-rў-nĭs. ſ. Venality, reſpect to hire or reward.

MERCENARY, mĕr'-sē-nĕr-rў. a. Venal, hired, ſold for money.

MERCENARY, mĕr'-sē-nĕr-rў. ſ. A hireling, one retained or ſerving for pay.

MERCER, mĕr'-sŭr. ſ. One who ſells ſilks.

MERCERY, mĕr'-sĕr-ў. ſ. Trade of mercers, dealing in ſilks.

MERCHANDISE, mă'r-tſhăn-dīze. ſ. Traffick, commerce, trade; wares, any thing to be bought or ſold.

To MERCHANDISE, mă'r-tſhăn-dīze. v. a. To trade, to traffick, to exerciſe commerce.

MERCHANT, mă'r-tſhănt. ſ. One who trafficks to remote countries.

MERCHANTLY, mă'r-tſhănt-lў. } a. Like
MERCHANTLIKE, mă'r-tſhănt-līke. } a merchant.

MERCHANT-MAN, mă'r-tſhănt-măn. ſ. A ſhip of trade.

MERCHANTABLE, mă'r-tſhănt-ăbl. a. Fit to be bought or ſold.

MERCIFUL, mĕr'-sў-fŭl. a. Compaſſionate, tender, unwilling to puniſh, willing to pity and ſpare.

MERCIFULLY, mĕr'-sў-fŭl-lў. ad. Tenderly, mildly, with pity.

MERCIFULNESS, mĕr'-sў-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Tenderneſs, willingneſs to ſpare.

MERCILESS, mĕr'-sў-lĭs. a. Void of mercy, pitileſs, hard-hearted.

MERCILESSLY, mĕr'-sў-lĭs-lў. ad. In a manner void of pity.

MERCILESSNESS, mĕr'-sy-lĕs-nĭs. ſ. Want of pity.

MERCURIAL, mĕr-kū'-ryăl. a. Formed under the influence of Mercury, active, ſprightly; conſiſting of quickſilver.

MERCURIFICATION, mĕr-kū'-ry-fy-kā'' shŭn. a. The act of mixing any thing with quickſilver.

MERCURY, mĕr'-kū-ry. ſ. The chemiſt's name for quickſilver is Mercury; ſprightly qualities; a planet; a news-paper.

MERCY, mĕr'-sy. ſ. Tenderneſs, clemency, unwillingneſs to puniſh; pardon; diſcretion, power of acting at pleaſure.

MERCY-SEAT, mĕr'-sy-sēt. ſ. The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were depoſited.

MERE, mē'r. a. That or this only, ſuch and nothing elſe, this only.

MERE, mā're. ſ. A pool, commonly a large pool or lake; a boundary.

MERELY, mē'r-ly. ad. Simply, only.

MERETRICIOUS, mĕr-rē-trĭsh'-ŭs. a. Whoriſh, ſuch as is practiſed by proſtitutes, alluring by falſe ſhow.

MERETRICIOUSLY, mĕr-rē-trĭsh'-ŭs-ly. ad. Whoriſhly, after the manner of whores.

MERETRICIOUSNESS, mĕr-rē-trĭsh'-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. Falſe allurements like thoſe of ſtrumpets.

MERIDIAN, mē-rĭdzh'-ŭn. ſ. Noon, mid-day; the line drawn from north to ſouth which the ſun croſſes at noon; the particular place or ſtate of any thing; the higheſt point of glory or power.

MERIDIAN, mē-rĭdzh'-ŭn. a. At the point of noon; extended from north to ſouth; raiſed to the higheſt point.

MERIDIONAL, mē-rĭdzh'-ŭn-ŭl. a. Southern, ſoutherly, having a ſouthern aſpect

MERIDIONALITY, mē-rĭdzh-ō-năl'-ĭt-y. ſ. Poſition in the ſouth, aſpect towards the ſouth.

MERIDIONALLY, mē-rĭdzh'-ō-năl-ly. ad. With a ſouthern aſpect.

MERIT, mĕr'-ĭt. ſ. Deſert, excellence deſerving honour or reward; reward deſerved; claim, right.

To MERIT, mĕr'-ĭt. v. a. To deſerve, to have a right to claim any thing as deſerved; to deſerve, to earn.

MERITORIOUS, mĕr-ry-tō'-ryŭs. a. Deſerving of reward, high in deſert.

MERITORIOUSLY, mĕr-ry-tō'-ryŭs-ly. ad. In ſuch a manner as to deſerve reward.

MERITORIOUSNESS, mĕr-ry-tō'-ryŭs-nĭs. ſ. The act or ſtate of deſerving well.

MERLIN, mĕr'-lĭn. ſ. A kind of hawk.

MERMAID, mĕr'-mād. ſ. A ſea woman.

MERRILY, mĕr'-ry-ly. ad. Gaily, chearfully, with mirth.

MERRIMAKE, mĕr'-ry-māke. ſ. A feſtival, a meeting for mirth.

To MERRIMAKE, mĕr'-ry-māke. v. n. To feaſt, to be jovial.

MERRIMENT, mĕr'-ry-mĕnt. ſ. Mirth, gaiety, laughter.

MERRINESS, mĕr'-ry-nĭs. ſ. Mirth, merry diſpoſition.

MERRY, mĕr'-ry. a. Laughing, loudly cheerful, gay of heart; cauſing laughter; proſperous; To make merry, to junket, to be jovial.

MERRY-ANDREW, mĕr-ry-ăn'-drō. ſ. A buffoon, a jack-pudding.

MERRYTHOUGHT, mĕr'-ry-thăt. ſ. A forked bone on the body of fowls.

MESERAICK, mĕz-zĕr-ā'-ĭk. ſ. Belonging to the myſentery.

MERSION, mĕr'-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſinking.

MESEEMS, my-sē'mz. impersonal verb. I think, it appears to me.

MESENTERY, mĕz'-zĕn-tĕr-y. ſ. That round which the guts are convolved.

MESENTERICK, mĕz-zĕn-tĕr'-rĭk. a. Relating to the meſentery.

MESH, mĕsh'. ſ. The ſpace between the threads of a net.

To MESH, mĕsh'. v. a. To catch in a net, to enſnare.

MESHY, mĕsh'-y. a. Reticulated, of network.

MESLIN, mĕz'-lĭn. ſ. Mixed corn; as wheat and rye.

MESS,

MESS, mĕs′. ſ. A diſh, a quantity of food ſent to table together; a particular ſet who eat together.

To MESS, mĕs′. v. n. To eat, to feed together.

MESSAGE, mĕs′-sĭdzh. ſ. An errand, any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

MESSENGER, mĕs′-sĭn-dzhŭr. ſ. One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing.

MESSIAH, mĕs-sī′-ă. ſ. The Anointed, the Chriſt.

MESSIEURS, mĕs′-sŭrz. ſ. Sirs, gentlemen.

MESSMATE, mĕs′-māte. ſ. One of a ſet who meſs together.

MESSUAGE, mĕs′-swădzh. ſ. The houſe and ground ſet apart for houſehold uſes.

MET, mĕt′. The preterite and part. of Meet.

METABOLA, mē-tăb′-bō-lă. ſ. In medicine, a change of time, air, or diſeaſe.

METACARPUS, mĕt-tă-kär′-pŭs. ſ. In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers.

METAL, mĕt′l. ſ. A hard compact body, malleable and capable of fuſion. The Metals are ſix in number: firſt, gold; ſecond, ſilver; third, copper; fourth, tin; fifth, iron; and ſixth, lead. Courage, ſpirit.

METALEPSIS, mĕt-tă-lĕp′-sĭs. ſ. A continuation of a trope in one word through a ſucceſſion of ſignifications.

METALLICAL, mē-tăl′-lў-kăl. } a. Partaking
METALLICK, mē-tăl′-lĭk. } of metal, containing metal, conſiſting of metal.

METALLIFEROUS, mē-tăl-lĭf′-fĕr-ŭs. a. Producing metals.

METALLINE, mē-tăl′-lĭn. a. Impregnated with metal; conſiſting of metal.

METALLIST, mĕt′-tăl-lĭſt. ſ. A worker in metals, one ſkilled in metals.

METALLOGRAPHY, mē-tăl-lŏg′-gră-fў. ſ. An account or deſcription of metals.

METALLURGIST, mē-tăl-lŭr′-dzhĭſt. ſ. A worker in metals.

METALLURGY, mĕt-tăl-lŭr′-dzhў. ſ. The art of working metals, or ſeparating them from their ore.

To METAMORPHOSE, mĕt-tă-mär′-fŭs. v. a. To change the form or ſhape of any thing.

METAMORPHOSIS, mĕt-tă-mär′-fō-sĭs. ſ. Transformation, change of ſhape.

METAPHOR, mĕt′-tă-fŭr. ſ. The application of a word to a uſe, to which, in its original import, it cannot be put; a metaphor is a ſimile compriſed in a word.

METAPHORICAL, mĕt-tă-fŏr′-ў-kăl. } a. Not
METAPHORICK, mĕt-tă-fŏr′-ĭk. } literal, not according to the primitive meaning of the word, figurative.

METAPHRASE, mĕt′-tă-frăz. ſ. A mere verbal tranſlation from one language into another.

MATAPHRAST, mĕt′-tă-frăſt. ſ. A literal tranſlator, one who tranſlates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHYSICAL, mĕt-tă-fĭz′-ў-kăl. }
METAPHYSICK, mĕt-tă-fĭz′-ĭk. } a. Verſed in metaphyſicks, relating to metaphyſicks; in Shakeſpeare it means ſupernatural or preternatural.

METAPHYSICKS, mĕt-tă-fĭz′-ĭks. ſ. Ontology, the doctrine of the general affections of beings.

METASTASIS, mē-tăs′-tă-sĭs. ſ. Tranſlation or removal.

METATARSAL, mĕt-ă-tär′-săl. a. Belonging to the metatarſus.

METATARSUS, mĕt-ă-tär′-sŭs. ſ. The middle of the foot, which is compoſed of five ſmall bones connected to thoſe of the firſt part of the foot.

METATHESIS, mē-tăth′-ĕ-sĭs. ſ. A tranſpoſition.

To METE, mēt. v. a. To meaſure, to reduce to meaſure.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, mē-tĕmp-sў-kō′-sĭs. ſ. The tranſmigration of ſouls from body to body.

METEOR, mē′-tyŭr. ſ. Any bodies in the air or ſky that are of a flux or tranſitory nature.

METEOROLOGICAL, mē-tē′-ō-rō-lŏdzh″-ў-kăl. a. Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

METEOROLOGIST, mē-tē-ŏ-rŏl′-lō-dzhĭſt. ſ. A

ſ. A man ſkilled in meteors, or ſtudious of them.

METEOROLOGY, mē-tē-ō-rŏl′-lō-dzhy. ſ. The doctrine of meteors.

METEOROUS, mē-tē′-ō-rŭs. a. Having the nature of a meteor.

METER, mē′-tŭr. ſ. A meaſurer.

METHEGLIN, mē-thĕg′-lĭn. ſ. Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

METHINKS, mȳ-thĭnk′s. verb imperſonal. I think, it ſeems to me.

METHOD, mĕth′-ŭd. ſ. The placing of ſeveral things, or performing ſeveral operations in the moſt convenient order.

METHODICAL, mē-thŏd′-ȳ-kăl. a. Ranged or proceeding in due or juſt order.

METHODICALLY, mē-thŏd′-ȳ-kăl-ȳ. ad. According to method and order.

To METHODISE, mĕth′-ō-dīze. v. a. To regulate, to diſpoſe in order.

METHODIST, mĕth′-ō-dĭſt. ſ. A phyſician who practiſes by theory; one of a new kind of Puritans lately ariſen, ſo called from their profeſſion to live by rules and in conſtant method.

METHOUGHT, mȳ-thâ′t. The pret. of Methinks.

METONYMICAL, mĕt-tō-nĭm′-mȳ-kăl. a. Put by metonymy for ſomething elſe.

METONYMICALLY, mĕt-tō-nĭm′-mȳ-kăl-ȳ. ad. By metonymy, not literally.

METONYMY, mĕt′-tō-nĭm-ȳ. ſ. A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; He died by ſteel, that is, by a ſword.

METOPOSCOPY, mĕt-tō-pŏs′-kō-pȳ. ſ. The ſtudy of phyſiognomy.

METRE, mē′-tĕr. ſ. Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick diſpoſition of ſyllables.

METRICAL, mĕt′-trȳ-kăl. a. Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METROPOLIS, mē-trŏp′-pō-lĭs. ſ. The mother city, the chief city of any country or diſtrict.

METROPOLITAN, mē′-trō-pŏl″-lȳ-tăn. ſ. A biſhop of the mother church, an archbiſhop.

METROPOLITAN, mē′-trō-pŏl″-lȳ-tăn. a. Belonging to a metropolis.

METTLE, mĕt′l. ſ. Spirit, ſpritelineſs, courage.

METTLED, mĕt′ld. a. Spritely, courageous.

METTLESOME, mĕt′l-sŭm. a. Spritely, lively, briſk.

METTLESOMELY, mĕt′l-sŭm-lȳ. ad. With ſpritelineſs.

MEW, mū′. ſ. A cage, an incloſure, a place where any thing is confined; cry of a cat; a ſea-fowl.

To MEWL, mū′l. v. n. To ſquall as a child.

MEZEREON, mē-zē′-ryŭn. ſ. A ſpecies of ſpurge lawrel.

MEZZOTINTO, mĕt-sō-tĭn′-tō. ſ. A kind of graving.

MIASM, mī′-ăzm. ſ. Such particles or atoms as are ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtempered, putrefying, or poiſonous bodies.

MICE, mī′ſe. The plural of Mouſe.

MICHAELMAS, mĭk′-kĕl-mŭs. ſ. The feaſt of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

To MICHE, mīt′ſh. v. n. To be ſecret or covered.

MICHER, mĭt′ſhī-ŭr. ſ. A lazy loiterer, who ſkulks about in corners and by places; hedge-creeper.

MICKLE, mĭk′l. a. Much, great. Obſolete.

MICROCOSM, mī′-krō-kŏzm. ſ. The little world. Man is ſo called.

MICROGRAPHY, mī′-krŏ-grăf-ȳ. ſ. The deſcription of the parts of ſuch very ſmall objects as are diſcernible only with a microſcope.

MICROSCOPE, mī′-krō-ſkōp. ſ. An optick inſtrument for viewing ſmall objects.

MICROMETER, mī-krŏm′-mē-tŭr. ſ. An inſtrument contrived to meaſure ſmall ſpaces.

MICROSCOPICAL, mī-krō-ſkŏp′-ȳ-kăl. } a.
MICROSCOPICK, mī-krō-ſkŏp′-pĭk. }
Made by a microſcope; aſſiſted by a microſcope; reſembling a microſcope.

MID, mid'. a. Middle, equally between two extremes: it is much uſed in compoſition.

MID-COURSE, mid'-kôrs. ſ. Middle of the way.

MID-DAY, mid'-dâ. ſ. Noon, meridian.

MIDDLE, mid'l. a. Equally diſtant from the two extremes; intermediate, intervening; Middle finger, the long finger.

MIDDLE, mid'l. ſ. Part equally diſtant from two extremities; the time that paſſes, or events that happen between the beginning and end.

MIDDLE-AGED, mid'l-âdzhd. a. Placed about the middle of life.

MIDDLEMOST, mid'l-môſt. a. Being in the middle.

MIDDLING, mid'-ling. a. Of middle rank; of moderate ſize; having moderate qualities of any kind.

MIDLAND, mid'-land. a. That which is remote from the coaſt; in the midſt of the land, mediterranean.

MIDGE, midzh'. ſ. A ſmall fly.

MID-HEAVEN, mid'-hévn. ſ. The middle of the ſky.

MIDLEG, mid'-lêg. ſ. Middle of the leg.

MIDMOST, mid'-môſt. a. The middle.

MIDNIGHT, mid'-nîte. ſ. The depth of night, twelve at night.

MIDRIFF, mid'-drif. ſ. The diaphragm.

MID-SEA, mid'-sê. ſ. The Mediterranean ſea.

MIDSHIPMAN, mid'-ſhip-man. ſ. A lower officer on board a ſhip.

MIDST, midſt'. ſ. Middle.

MIDST, midſt'. a. Midmoſt, being in the middle.

MIDSTREAM, mid'-ſtrêm. ſ. Middle of the ſtream.

MIDSUMMER, mid'-sum-mûr. ſ. The ſummer ſolſtice.

MIDWAY, mid'-wâ. ſ. The part of the way equally diſtant from the beginning and end.

MIDWAY, mid'-wâ. a. Middle between two places.

MIDWAY, mid'-wâ. ad. In the middle of the paſſage.

MIDWIFE, mid'-wîfe. ſ. A woman who aſſiſts women in childbirth.

MIDWIFERY, mid'-wif-ry. ſ. Aſſiſtance given at childbirth; act of production; trade of a midwife.

MIDWINTER, mid'-win-tûr. ſ. The winter ſolſtice.

MIEN, mîn. ſ. Air, look, manner.

MIGHT, mîte. the preterite of May.

MIGHT, mîte. ſ. Power, ſtrength, force.

MIGHTILY, mî-ty-ly. ad. Powerfully, efficaciouſly; vehemently, vigorouſly; in a great degree, very much.

MIGHTINESS, mî-ty-nis. ſ. Power, greatneſs, height of dignity.

MIGHTY, mî-ty. a. Powerful, ſtrong; excellent, or powerful in any act.

MIGHTY, mî-ty. ad. In a great degree.

MIGRATION, mi-grâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Act of changing place.

MILCH, miltſh'. a. Giving milk.

MILD, mîld. a. Kind, tender, indulgent; ſoft, gentle; not acrid, not corroſive; mellow, ſweet, having no mixture of acidity.

MILDEW, mil'-dû. ſ. A diſeaſe in plants.

To MILDEW, mil'-dû. v. a. To taint with mildew.

MILDLY, mîld-ly. ad. Tenderly; gently.

MILDNESS, mîld-nis. ſ. Gentleneſs, tenderneſs, clemency; contrariety to acrimony.

MILE, mîle. ſ. The uſual meaſure of roads in England, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty yards.

MILESTONE, mî-le-ſtône. ſ. Stone ſet to mark the miles.

MILFOIL, mil'-foil. ſ. A plant, the ſame with yarrow.

MILIARY, mil'-lyâ-ry. a. Small, reſembling a millet ſeed.

MILIARY FEVER, mil'-lyâ-ry-fê-vûr. ſ. A fever that produces ſmall eruptions.

MILITANT, mil'-ly-tant. a. Fighting, proſecuting the buſineſs of a ſoldier; engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Chriſt on earth, as oppoſed to the church triumphant.

MILITARY, mil'-ly-ter-ry. a. Engaged in the life of a ſoldier, ſoldierly; ſuiting a ſoldier,

dier, pertaining to a ſoldier, warlike; effected by ſoldiers.

MILITIA, mil-lish'-a. ſ. The trainbands, the ſtanding force of a nation.

MILK, milk'. ſ. The liquor with which animals feed their young; emulſion made by contuſion of ſeeds.

To MILK, milk'. v. a. To draw milk from the breaſt by the hand, or from the dug of an animal; to ſuck.

MILKEN, milk'n. a. Conſiſting of milk.

MILKER, milk'-ur. ſ. One that milks animals.

MILKINESS, milk'-y-nis. ſ. Softneſs like that of milk, approaching to the nature of milk.

MILKLIVERED, milk'-liv-vurd. a. Cowardly, faint-hearted.

MILKMAID, milk'-made. ſ. Woman employed in the dairy.

MILKMAN, milk'-man. ſ. A man who ſells milk.

MILKPAIL, milk'-pale. ſ. Veſſel into which cows are milked.

MILKPAN, milk'-pan. ſ. Veſſel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

MILKPOTTAGE, milk-pot'-tidzh. ſ. Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

MILKSCORE, milk'-skore. ſ. Account of milk owed for, ſcored on a board.

MILKSOP, milk'-sop. ſ. A ſoft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

MILKTOOTH, milk'-toth. ſ. Milkteeth are thoſe ſmall teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old.

MILKTHISTLE, milk'-thiſl. ſ. An herb.

MILKTREFOIL, milk'-tref-foil. ſ. An herb.

MILKVETCH, milk'-vetſh. ſ. A plant.

MILKWEED, milk'-wed. ſ. A plant.

MILKWHITE, milk'-hwite. a. White as milk.

MILKWORT, milk'-wurt. ſ. Milk-wort is a bell-ſhaped flower.

MILKWOMAN, milk'-wum-mun. ſ. A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſerve families with milk.

MILKY, milk'-y. a. Made of milk; reſembling milk; yielding milk; ſoft, gentle, tender, timorous.

MILKY-WAY, milk'-y-wa. ſ. The galaxy; a ſtream of light in the heavens, diſcovered to ariſe from an innumerable aſſemblage of ſmall ſtars.

MILL, mil'. ſ. An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.

To MILL, mil'. v. a. To grind, to comminute; to beat up chocolate; to ſtamp letters or other work round the edges of coin in the mint.

MILL-COG, mil'-kog. ſ. The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

MILLDAM, mil'-dam. ſ. The mound, by which the water is kept up to raiſe it for the mill.

MILL-HORSE, mil'-hors. ſ. Horſe that turns a mill.

MILL-TEETH, mil'-teth. ſ. The grinders.

MILLENARIAN, mil-len-na'-ryan. ſ. One who expects the millennium.

MILLENARY, mil'-len-na-ry. a. Conſiſting of a thouſand.

MILLENNIUM, mil-len'-nyum. ſ. A thouſand years; generally taken for the thouſand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe, our bleſſed Saviour ſhall reign with the faithful upon earth after the reſurrection.

MILLENNIAL, mil-len'-nyal. a. Pertaining to the millennium.

MILLEPEDES, mil'-ly-pedz. ſ. Wood-lice, ſo called from their numerous feet.

MILLER, mil'-lur. ſ. One who attends a mill.

MILLER'S-THUMB, mil'-lurz-thum''. ſ. A ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called likewiſe a bulhead.

MILLESIMAL, mil-les'-sy-mal. a. Thouſandth.

MILLET, mil'-lit. ſ. A plant; a kind of fiſh.

MILLINER,

MILLINER, mil′-lin-nûr. ſ. One who ſells ribands and dreſſes for women.

MILLION, mil′-lyûn. ſ. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thouſand; a proverbial name for any very great number.

MILLIONTH, mil′-lyûnth. a. The ten hundred thouſandth.

MILLSTONE, mil′-ſtône. ſ. The ſtone by which corn is ground.

MILT, milt′. ſ. The ſperm of the male fiſh; the ſpleen.

MILTER, milt′-ûr. ſ. The male of any fiſh, the female being called ſpawner.

MILTWORT, milt′-wûrt. ſ. An herb.

MIME, mi′me. ſ. A buffoon who practiſes geſticulations, either repreſentative of ſome action, or merely contrived to raiſe mirth.

To MIME, mi′me. v. a. To play the mime.

MIMER, mi′-mûr. ſ. A mimick, a buffoon.

MIMICAL, mim′-my-kêl. a. Imitative, befitting a mimick, acting the mimick.

MIMICALLY, mim′-my-kêl-ly. ad. In imitation, in a mimical manner.

MIMICK, mim′-mik. ſ. A ludicrous imitator, a buffoon who copies another's act or manner; a mean or ſervile imitator.

MIMICK, mim′-mik. a. Imitative.

To MIMICK, mim′-mik. v. a. To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by a burleſque imitation.

MIMICKRY, mim′-mik-ry. ſ. Burleſque imitation.

MIMOGRAPHER, mi-mog′-grâ-fûr. ſ. A writer of farces.

MINACIOUS, mi-nâ′-ſhûs. a. Full of threats.

MINACITY, mi-nâs′-sy-ty. ſ. Diſpoſition to uſe threats.

MINATORY, mi′-nâ-tûr-y. a. Threatening.

To MINCE, mins′e. v. a. To cut into very ſmall parts; to mention any thing ſcrupulouſly by a little at a time, to palliate.

To MINCE, mins′e. v. n. To walk nicely by ſhort ſteps; to ſpeak ſmall and imperfectly; to ſpeak affectedly.

MINCINGLY, min′-sing-ly. ad. In ſmall parts, not fully; affectedly.

MIND, mi′nd. ſ. Intelligent power; liking, choice, inclination; thoughts, ſentiments; opinion; memory, remembrancy.

To MIND, mi′nd. v. a. To mark, to attend; to put in mind, to remind.

To MIND, mi′nd. v. n. To incline, to be diſpoſed. Little uſed.

MINDED, mi′n-did. a. Diſpoſed, inclined, affected towards.

MINDFUL, mi′nd-fûl. a. Attentive, having memory.

MINDFULLY, mi′nd-fûl-ly. ad. Attentively.

MINDFULNESS, mi′nd-fûl-nis. ſ. Attention, regard.

MINDLESS, mi′nd-lis. a. Inattentive, regardleſs; not endued with a mind, having no intellectual powers.

MIND-STRICKEN, mi′nd-ſtrikn. a. Moved, affected in his mind.

MINE, mi′ne. pronoun poſſeſſive. Belonging to me.

MINE, mi′ne. ſ. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals; a cavern dug under any fortification.

To MINE, mi′ne. v. n. To dig mines or burrows.

To MINE, mi′ne. v. a. To ſap, to ruin by mines, to deſtroy by ſlow degrees.

MINER, mi′n-ûr. ſ. One that digs for metals; one who makes military mines.

MINERAL, min′-êr-ûl. ſ. Foſſile body, matter dug out of mines.

MINERAL, min′-nêr-ûl. a. Conſiſting of foſſile bodies.

MINERALIST, min′-nêr-âl-ist. ſ. One ſkilled or employed in minerals.

MINERALOGIST, min-nêr-âl′-lô-dzhist. ſ. One who diſcourſes on minerals.

MINERALOGY, min-nêr-âl′-lô-dzhy. ſ. The doctrine of minerals.

To MINGLE, ming′-gl. v. a. To mix, to join, to compound, to unite with ſomething ſo as to make one maſs.

To MINGLE, ming′-gl. v. n. To be mixed, to be united with.

MINGLE,

MINGLE, ming'-gl. ſ. Mixture, medley, confuſed maſs.

MINGLER, ming'-glůr. ſ. He who mingles.

MINIATURE, min'-it-tſhůr. ſ. Repreſentation in a ſmall compaſs, repreſentation leſs than the reality.

MINIKIN, min'-ny-kin. ſ. Small, diminutive.

MINIM, min'-nim. ſ. A ſmall being, a dwarf.

MINIMUS, min'-ny-můs. ſ. A being of the leaſt ſize. Not uſed.

MINION, min'nyůn. ſ. A favourite, a darling, a low dependant.

MINIOUS, min'-nyůs. a. Of the colour of red lead or vermilion.

To MINISH, min'-niſh. v. a. To leſſen, to lop, to impair. Obſolete.

MINISTER, min'-nis-tůr. ſ. An agent; one who acts under another; one who is employed in the adminiſtration of government; one who performs ſacerdotal functions; a delegate, an official; an agent from a foreign power.

To MINISTER, min'-nis-tůr. v. a. To give, to ſupply, to afford.

To MINISTER, min'-nis-tůr. v. n. To attend, to ſerve in any office; to give medicines; to give ſupplies of things needful, to give aſſiſtance; to attend on the ſervice of God.

MINISTERIAL, min-nis-tē'-ryal. a. Attendant, acting at command; acting under ſuperior authority; ſacerdotal, belonging to the eccleſiaſticks or their office; pertaining to miniſters of ſtate.

MINISTERY, min'-nis-try. ſ. Office, ſervice.

MINISTRAL, min'-nis-tral. a. Pertaining to a miniſter.

MINISTRANT, min'-nis-trant. a. Attendant, acting at command.

MINISTRATION, min-nis-trā'-ſhůn. ſ. Agency, intervention, office of agent delegated or commiſſioned; ſervice, office, eccleſiaſtical function.

MINIUM, min'-nyům. ſ. Vermilion, red lead.

MINISTRY, min'-nis-try. ſ. Office, ſervice; eccleſiaſtical function; agency, interpoſition; perſons employed in the publick affairs of a ſtate.

MINNOW, min'-nō. ſ. A very ſmall fiſh, a pink.

MINOR, mī'-nůr. a. Petty, inconſiderable; leſs, ſmaller.

MINOR, mī'-nůr. ſ. One under age; the ſecond or particular propoſition in the ſyllogiſm.

MINORITY, min-nor'-it-ty. ſ. The ſtate of being under age; the ſtate of being leſs; the ſmaller number.

MINOTAUR, mī'-nō-tar. ſ. A monſter invented by the poets, half man and half bull.

MINSTER, mins'-tůr. ſ. A monaſtery, an eccleſiaſtical fraternity, a cathedral church.

MINSTREL, mins'-tril. ſ. A muſician, one who plays upon inſtruments.

MINSTRELSEY, mins'-tril-sy. ſ. Muſick, inſtrumental harmony; a number of muſicians.

MINT, mint'. ſ. A plant.

MINT, mint'. ſ. The place where money is coined; any place of invention.

To MINT, mint'. v. a. To coin, to ſtamp money; to invent, to forge.

MINTAGE, mint'-idzh. ſ. That which is coined or ſtamped; the duty paid for coining.

MINTER, mint'-tůr. ſ. Coiner.

MINTMAN, mint'-măn. ſ. One ſkilled in coinage.

MINTMASTER, mint'-măs-tůr. ſ. One who preſides in coinage.

MINUET, min'-nů-it. ſ. A ſtately regular dance.

MINUM, min'-nům. ſ. With printers, a ſmall ſort of printing-letter; with muſicians, a note of ſlow time.

MINUTE, min-nū't. a. Small, little, ſlender, ſmall in bulk.

MINUTE, min'-nit. ſ. The ſixtieth part of an hour; any ſmall ſpace of time; the firſt draught of any agreement in writing.

To MINUTE, min'-nit. v. a. To ſet down in ſhort hints.

MINUTE-BOOK, min'-nit-bůk. ſ. Book of ſhort hints.

MINUTE-GLASS, min'-nit-glăs. ſ. Glaſs of which the ſand meaſures a minute.

MINUTELY,

MINUTELY, min-nūte-lȳ. ad. To a ſmall point exactly.

MINUTELY, min'-nit-lȳ. ad. Every minute, with very little time intervening. Little uſed.

MINUTENESS, min-nūt-nis. ſ. Smallneſs, exility, inconſiderableneſs.

MINUTE-WATCH, min'-nit-wŏtſh. ſ. A watch in which minutes are more diſtinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

MINX, minks'. ſ. A young, pert, wanton girl.

MIRACLE, mĕr'-ăkl. ſ. A wonder, ſomething above human power; in theology, an effect above human or natural power, performed in atteſtation of ſome truth.

MIRACULOUS, mi-răk'-kū-lŭs. a. Done by miracle, produced by miracle, effected by power more than natural.

MIRACULOUSLY, mi-răk'-kū-lŭs-lȳ. ad. By miracle, by power above that of nature.

MIRACULOUSNESS, mi-răk'-kū-lŭs-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being effected by miracle, ſuperiority to natural power.

MIRE, mīre'-ĕr. ſ. Mud, dirt.

To MIRE, mīre'-ĕr. v. a. To whelm in the mud.

MIRINESS, mī'-rȳ-nis. ſ. Dirtineſs, fulneſs of mire.

MIRROR, mĕr'-rŭr. ſ. A looking-glaſs, any thing which exhibits repreſentations of objects by reflection; it is uſed for pattern.

MIRTH, mĕrth'. ſ. Merriment, jollity, gaiety, laughter.

MIRTHFUL, mĕrth-fŭl. a. Merry, gay, cheerful.

MIRTHLESS, mĕrth'-lis. a. Joyleſs, cheerleſs.

MIRY, mī'-rȳ. a. Deep in mud, muddy; conſiſting of mire.

MISACCEPTATION, mis-ăk-ſĕp-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of taking in a wrong ſenſe.

MISADVENTURE, mis-ăd-vĕn'-tſhŭr. ſ. Miſchance, misfortune, ill luck; in law, manſlaughter.

MISADVENTURED, mis-ăd-vĕn'-tſhŭrd. a. Unfortunate.

MISADVISED, mis-ăd-vīzd'. a. Ill-directed.

MISAIMED, mis-ā'md. a. Not aimed rightly.

MISANTHROPE, mis'-ăn-thrōpe. ſ. A hater of mankind.

MISANTHROPY, mis-ăn'-thrō-pȳ. ſ. Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICATION, mis-ăp-plȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Application to a wrong purpoſe.

To MISAPPLY, mis-ăp-plȳ'. v. a. To apply to wrong purpoſes.

To MISAPPREHEND, mis-ăp-prē-hĕnd'. v. a. Not to underſtand rightly.

MISAPPREHENSION, mis-ăp-prē-hĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Miſtake, not right apprehenſion.

To MISASCRIBE, mis-ăs-ſkrī'be. v. a. To aſcribe falſely.

To MISASSIGN, mis-ăs-sī'ne. v. a. To aſſign erroneouſly.

To MISBECOME, mis-bȳ-kŭm'. v. a. Not to become, to be unſeemly, not to ſuit.

MISBEGOT, mis-bȳ-gŏt'. } a. Unlaw-
MISBEGOTTEN, mis-bȳ-gŏt'n. } fully or irregularly begotten.

To MISBEHAVE, mis-bȳ-hā'vе. v. n. To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHAVIOUR, mis-bȳ-hā'-vyŭr. ſ. Ill conduct, bad practice.

MISBELIEF, mis-bȳ-lī'f. ſ. Falſe religion, a wrong belief.

MISBELIEVER, mis-bȳ-lē'-vŭr. ſ. One that holds a falſe religion, or believes wrongly.

To MISCALCULATE, mis-kăl'-kū-lāte. v. a. To reckon wrong.

To MISCAL, mis-kā'l. v. a. To name improperly.

MISCARRIAGE, mis-kăr'-ridzh. ſ. Unhappy event of an undertaking; abortion, act of bringing forth before the time.

To MISCARRY, mis-kăr'-rȳ. v. n. To fail, not to have the intended event; to have an abortion.

MISCELLANEOUS, mis-sĕl-lā'-nyŭs. a. Mingled, compoſed of various kinds.

MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mis-sĕl-lā'-nyŭs-nis. ſ. Compoſition of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, mis'-sel-len-y. a. Mixed of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, mis'-sel-len-y. ſ. A maſs or collection formed out of various kinds.

To MISCAST, mis-kaſt'. v. a. To take a wrong account of.

MISCHANCE, mis-tſhans'. ſ. Ill luck, ill fortune.

MISCHIEF, mis'-tſhif. ſ. Harm, hurt, whatever is ill and injuriouſly done; ill conſequence, vexatious affair.

To MISCHIEF, mis'-tſhif. v. a. To hurt, to harm, to injure.

MISCHIEFMAKER, mis'-tſhif-ma-kur. ſ. One who cauſes miſchief.

MISCHIEVOUS, mis'-tſhy-vus. a. Harmful, hurtful, deſtructive; ſpiteful, malicious.

MISCHIEVOUSLY, mis'-tſhy-vus-ly. ad. Noxiouſly, hurtfully, wickedly.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, mis'-tſhy-vus-nis. ſ. Hurtfulneſs, perniciouſneſs, wickedneſs.

MISCIBLE, mis'-sibl. a. Poſſible to be mingled.

MISCITATION, mis'-si-ta''-ſhun. ſ. Unfair or falſe quotation.

To MISCITE, mis'-si''te. v. a. To quote wrong.

MISCLAIM, mis-kla''m. ſ. Miſtaken claim.

MISCONCEIT, mis-kon-se''t. } ſ.
MISCONCEPTION, mis-kon-sep'-ſhun. }
Falſe opinion, wrong notion.

MISCONDUCT, mis-kon'-dukt. ſ. Ill behaviour, ill management.

To MISCONDUCT, mis-kon-dukt'. v. a. To manage amiſs.

MISCONSTRUCTION, mis-kon-ſtruk'-ſhun. ſ. Wrong interpretation of words or things.

To MISCONSTRUE, mis-kon'-ſtur. v. a. To interpret wrong.

MISCONTINUANCE, mis-kon-tin'-nu-ans. ſ. Ceſſation, intermiſſion.

MISCREANCE, mis'-kry-ans. } ſ. Unbelief
MISCREANCY, mis'-kry-an-sy. } falſe faith, adherence to a falſe religion.

MISCREANT, mis'-kry-ant. ſ. One that holds a falſe faith, one who believes in falſe gods; a vile wretch.

MISCREATE, mis-kre-a''te. } a. Formed
MISCREATED, mis-kre-a''-tid. } unnaturally or illegitimately.

MISDEED, mis-de''d. ſ. Evil action.

To MISDEEM, mis-de''m. v. n. To judge ill of, to miſtake.

To MISDEMEAN, mis-de-me''n. v. a. To behave ill.

MISDEMEANOR, mis-de-me''n-ur. ſ. A petty offence, ill behaviour.

To MISDO, mis-do''. v. a. To do wrong, to commit a crime.

To MISDO, mis-do''. v. n. To commit faults.

MISDOER, mis-do''-ur. ſ. An offender, a criminal.

To MISDOUBT, mis-dou't. v. a. To ſuſpect of deceit or danger.

MISDOUBT, mis-dou't. ſ. Suſpicion of crime or danger; irreſolution, heſitation.

To MISEMPLOY, mis-im-ploy'. v. a. To uſe to wrong purpoſes.

MISEMPLOYMENT, mis-im-ploy'-ment. ſ. Improper application.

MISER, mi''-zur. ſ. A wretch covetous to extremity.

MISERABLE, miz'-zur-ubl. a. Unhappy, wretched; worthleſs; culpably parſimonious, ſtingy.

MISERABLENESS, miz'-zur-ubl-nis. ſ. State of miſery.

MISERABLY, miz'-zur-ub-ly. ad. Unhappily, calamitouſly; wretchedly, meanly.

MISERY, miz'-zur-y. ſ. Wretchedneſs, unhappineſs; calamity, misfortune, cauſe of miſery.

To MISFASHION, mis-faſh'-un. v. a. To form wrong.

MISFORTUNE, mis-fa''r-tſhun. ſ. Calamity, ill luck, want of good fortune.

To MISGIVE, mis-giv'. v. a. To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence.

MISGOVERNMENT, mis-guv'-vurn-ment. ſ. Ill adminiſtration of publick affairs; ill management; irregularity, inordinate behaviour.

MIS-

MISGUIDANCE, mĭs-gy'-dĕns. ſ. Falſe direction.

To MISGUIDE, mĭs-gy'de. v. a. To direct ill, to lead the wrong way.

MISHAP, mĭs-hăp'. ſ. Ill chance, ill luck.

To MISINFER, mĭs-ĭn-fĕr'. v. a. To infer wrong.

To MISINFORM, mĭs-ĭn-fâ'rm. v. a. To deceive by falſe accounts.

MISINFORMATION, mĭs-ĭn-fôr-mâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Falſe intelligence, falſe accounts.

To MISINTERPRET, mĭs-ĭn-tĕr'-prĭt. v. a. To explain to a wrong ſenſe.

To MISJOIN, mĭs-joi'n. v. a. To join unfitly or improperly.

To MISJUDGE, mĭs-jŭdzh'. v. a. To form falſe opinions, to judge ill.

To MISLAY, mĭs-lâ'. v. a. To lay in a wrong place.

MISLAYER, mĭs-lâ'-ŭr. ſ. One that puts in the wrong place.

To MISLEAD, mĭs-lē'd. v. a. To guide a wrong way, to betray to miſchief or miſtake.

MISLEADER, mĭs-lē'-dŭr. ſ. One that leads to ill.

To MISLIKE, mĭs-lī'ke. v. a. To diſapprove, to be not pleaſed with.

MISLIKE, mĭs-lī'ke. ſ. Diſapprobation, diſtaſte.

MISLIKER, mĭs-lī'-kŭr. ſ. One that diſapproves.

MISLEN, mĕs'-lĭn. ſ. Mixed corn.

To MISLIVE, mĭs-lĭv'. v. n. To live ill.

To MISMANAGE, mĭs-măn'-nĭdzh. v. a. To manage ill.

MISMANAGEMENT, mĭs-măn'-nĭdzh-mĕnt. ſ. Ill management, ill conduct.

To MISMATCH, mĭs-mătſh'. v. a. To match unſuitably.

To MISNAME, mĭs-nâ'me. v. a. To call by the wrong name.

MISNOMER, mĭs-nō'-mŭr. ſ. In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

To MISOBSERVE, mĭs-ŏb-zĕrv'. v. a. Not to obſerve accurately.

MISOGAMIST, mĭ-ſŏg'-gă-mĭſt. ſ. A marriage hater.

MISOGYNY, mĭ-ſŏg'-gy-ny. ſ. Hatred of women.

To MISORDER, mĭs-â'r-dŭr. v. a. To conduct ill, to manage irregularly.

MISORDER, mĭs-â'r-dŭr. ſ. Irregularity, diſorderly proceedings.

MISORDERLY, mĭs-â'r-dŭr-ly. a. Irregular.

To MISPEND, mĭs-ſpĕnd'. v. a. To ſpend ill, to waſte, to conſume to no purpoſe.

MISPENDER, mĭs-ſpĕn'-dŭr. ſ. One who ſpends ill or prodigally.

MISPERSUASION, mĭs-pĕr-ſwâ'-zhŭn. ſ. Wrong notion, falſe opinion.

To MISPLACE, mĭs-plâ'ſe. v. a. To put in a wrong place.

To MISPRISE, mĭs-prĭ'ze. v. a. To miſtake; to ſlight, to ſcorn.

MISPRISION, mĭs-prĭzh'-ŭn. ſ. Miſtake, miſconception; neglect, concealment.

To MISPROPORTION, mĭs-prŏ-pō'r-ſhŭn. v. a. To join without due proportion.

MISPROUD, mĭs-prou'd. a. Vitiouſly proud. Obſolete.

To MISQUOTE, mĭs-kō'te. v. a. To quote falſely.

To MISRECITE, mĭs-rĕ-ſī'te. v. a. To recite not according to the truth.

To MISRECKON, mĭs-rĕk'n. v. a. To reckon wrong, to compute wrong.

To MISRELATE, mĭs-rĕ-lâ'te. v. a. To relate inaccurately or falſely.

MISRELATION, mĭs-rĕ-lâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Falſe or inaccurate narrative.

To MISREMEMBER, mĭs-rĕ-mĕm'-bŭr. v. a. To miſtake by truſting to memory.

To MISREPORT, mĭs-rĕ-pō'rt. v. a. To give a falſe account of.

MISREPORT, mĭs-rĕ-pō'rt. ſ. Falſe account, falſe and malicious repreſentation.

To MISREPRESENT, mĭs-rĕp-prĕ-zĕnt'. v. a. To preſent not as it is, to falſify to diſadvantage.

MISREPRESENTATION, mĭs-rĕp-prĕ-zĕn-tâ'-ſhŭn.

tā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of miſrepreſenting; account maliciouſly falſe.

MISRULE, miſ-rō'l. ſ. Tumult, confuſion, revel.

MISS, mĭs'. ſ. The term of honour to a young girl; a ſtrumpet, a concubine, a proſtitute.

To MISS, mĭs'. v. a. Not to hit, to miſtake; to fail of obtaining; to diſcover ſomething to be unexpectedly wanting; to be without; to omit; to perceive want of.

To MISS, mĭs'. v. n. To fly wide, not to hit; not to ſucceed; to fail, to miſtake; to be loſt, to be wanting; to miſcarry, to fail; to fail to obtain, learn, or find.

MISS, mĭs'. ſ. Loſs, want; miſtake, error.

MISSAL, mĭs'-sĕl. ſ. The maſs book.

To MISSAY, mĭs-sā'. v. a. To ſay ill or wrong.

To MISSEEM, mĭs-sē'm. v. n. To make falſe appearance; to miſbecome.

To MISSERVE, mĭs-sĕrv'. v. a. To ſerve unfaithfully.

To MISSHAPE, mĭſ-shā'pe. v. a. To ſhape ill, to form ill, to deform.

MISSILE, mĭs'-sĭl. a. Thrown by the hand, ſtriking at diſtance.

MISSION, mĭs'-shŭn. ſ. Commiſſion, the ſtate of being ſent by ſupreme authority; perſons ſent on any account; diſmiſſion, diſcharge.

MISSIONARY, mĭs'-shŭn-nĕr-rў. } ſ. One ſent
MISSIONER, mĭs'-shŭn-nŭr. } to propagate religion.

MISSIVE, mĭs'-sĭv. a. Such as may be ſent.

MISSIVE, mĭs'-sĭv. ſ. A letter ſent: it is retained in Scotland in that ſenſe. A meſſenger. Obſolete.

To MISSPEAK, mĭſ-ſpē'k. v. a. To ſpeak wrong.

MIST, mĭſt'. ſ. A low thin cloud, a ſmall thin rain not perceived in drops; any thing that dims or darkens.

To MIST, mĭſt'. v. a. To cloud, to cover with a vapour or ſteam.

MISTAKABLE, mĭſ-ſtā'k-ĕbl. a. Liable to be conceived wrong.

To MISTAKE, mĭſ-ſtā'k. v. a. To conceive wrong, to take ſomething for that which it is not.

To MISTAKE, mĭſ-tā'k. v. n. To err, not to judge right.

MISTA'EN, mĭſ-tā'n. pret. and part. paſſ. of Miſtake, for Miſtaken.

To be MISTAKEN, mĭſ-tā'kn. To err.

MISTAKE, mĭſ-tā'ke. ſ. Miſconception, error.

MISTAKINGLY, mĭſ-tā'k-ĭng-lў. ad. Erroneouſly, falſely.

To MISSTATE, mĭſ-ſtā'te. v. a. To ſtate wrong.

To MISTEACH, mĭſ-tē'tſh. v. a. To teach wrong.

To MISTEMPER, mĭſ-tĕm'-pŭr. v. a. To temper ill.

MISTER, mĭs'-tŭr. ſ. A maſter, a title of common reſpect in ſpeaking to or of any one.

To MISTERM, mĭſ-tĕrm'. v. a. To term erroneouſly.

To MISTHINK, mĭſ-thĭnk'. v. a. To think ill, to think wrong.

To MISTIME, mĭſ-tī'me. v. a. Not to time right, not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MISTINESS, mĭs'-tў-nĭs. ſ. Cloudineſs, ſtate of being overcaſt.

MISTION, mĭs'-tſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being mingled.

MISTLETOE, mĭz'l-tō. ſ. The name of one of thoſe plants which draw their nouriſhment from ſome other plant. It generally grows on the apple-tree, ſometimes on the oak; and was held in great veneration by the ancient Druids.

MISTLIKE, mĭſt'-lĭke. a. Reſembling a miſt.

MISTOLD, mĭſ-tō'ld. particip. paſſ. of Miſtell.

MISTOOK, mĭſ-tŭk'. particip. paſſ. of Miſtake.

MISTRESS, mĭs'-trĭs. ſ. A woman who governs, correlative to ſubject or ſervant; a title of common reſpect; a woman ſkilled in any thing; a woman teacher; a woman beloved and courted; a term of contemptuous addreſs; a whore, a concubine.

MISTRUST, mĭſ-trŭſt'. ſ. Diffidence, ſuſpicion, want of confidence.

To MISTRUST, mis-trŭst'. v. a. To ſuſpect, to doubt; to regard with diffidence.

MISTRUSTFUL, mis-trŭst'-fŭl. a. Diffident, doubting.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, mis-trŭst'-fŭl-nis. ſ. Diffidence, doubt.

MISTRUSTFULLY, mis-trŭst'-fŭl-lў. ad. With ſuſpicion, with miſtruſt.

MISTRUSTLESS, mis-trŭst'-lis. a. Confident, unſuſpecting.

MISTY, mis'-tў. a. Clouded, overſpread with miſts; obſcure, dark, not plain.

To MISUNDERSTAND, mis-ŭn-dŭr-ſtănd'. v. a. To miſconceive, to miſtake.

MISUNDERSTANDING, mis-ŭn-dŭr-ſtănd'-ing. ſ. Difference, diſagreement; error, miſconception.

MISUSAGE, mis-ū'-zidzh. ſ. Abuſe, ill uſe; bad treatment.

To MISUSE, mis-ū'ze. v. a. To treat or uſe improperly, to abuſe.

MISUSE, mis-ū'ſe. ſ. Bad uſe.

To MISWEEN, mis-wē'n. v. n. To misjudge, to diſtruſt. Obſolete.

MITE, mī'te. ſ. A ſmall inſect found in cheeſe or corn, a weevil; the twentieth part of a grain; any thing proverbially ſmall; a ſmall particle.

MITELLA, mi-tĕl'-lă. ſ. A plant.

MITHRIDATE, mith'-thrў-dăt. ſ. Mithridate is one of the capital medicines of the ſhops, conſiſting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus.

MITIGANT, mit'-tў-gănt. a. Lenient, lenitive.

To MITIGATE, mit'-tў-gāte. v. a. To ſoften; to alleviate; to mollify; to cool, to moderate.

MITIGATION, mit-tў-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Abatement of any thing penal, harſh, or painful.

MITRE, mī'-tŭr. ſ. An ornament for the head; a kind of epiſcopal crown.

MITRED, mī'-tŭrd. a. Adorned with a mitre.

MITTENS, mit'-tĭnz. ſ. Coarſe gloves for the winter; gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.

MITTIMUS, mit'-tў-mŭs. ſ. A warrant by which a juſtice commits an offender to priſon.

To MIX, miks'. v. a. To unite different bodies into one maſs, to put various ingredients together; to mingle.

MIXTION, miks'-tſhŭn. ſ. Mixture, confuſion of one body with another.

MIXTLY, mikſt'-lў. ad. With coalition of different parts into one.

MIXTURE, miks'-tſhŭr. ſ. The act of mixing, the ſtate of being mixed; a maſs formed by mingled ingredients; that which is added and mixed.

MIZMAZE, miz'-măze. ſ. A maze, a labyrinth. A cant word.

MIZZEN, miz'n. ſ. The Mizzen is a maſt in the ſtern of a ſhip.

MNEMONICKS, mnē-mŏn'-niks. ſ. The art of memory.

MO, mō'. a. Making greater number, more. Obſolete.

To MOAN, mō'ne. v. a. To lament, to deplore.

To MOAN, mō'ne. v. n. To grieve, to make lamentation.

MOAN, mō'ne. ſ. Lamentation, audible ſorrow.

MOAT, mō'te. ſ. A canal of water round a houſe or caſtle for defence.

To MOAT, mō'te. v. a. To ſurround with canals by way of defence.

MOB, mŏb'. ſ. The croud, a tumultuous rout; a kind of female head-dreſs.

To MOB, mŏb'. v. a. To haraſs, or overbear by tumult.

MOBBISH, mŏb'-bĭſh. a. Mean, done after the manner of the mob.

To MOBLE, mŏb'l. v. a. To dreſs groſsly or inelegantly. Obſolete.

MOBBY, mŏb'-bў. ſ. An American drink made of potatoes.

MOBILE, mō'-bil. ſ. The populace, the rout, the mob.

MOBILITY, mō-bil'-lў-tў. ſ. Nimbleneſs, activity; in cant language, the populace; fickleneſs, inconſtancy.

MOCHO-STONE, mō'-kō-ſtōne. ſ. Mocho-

ſtones are nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear horny grey, with delineations repreſenting moſſes, ſhrubs, and branches, in the ſubſtance of the ſtone.

To MOCK, mŏk'. v. a. To deride, to laugh at, to ridicule; to mimick in contempt; to defeat, to elude; to fool, to tantalize, to play on contemptuouſly.

To MOCK, mŏk'. v. n. To make contemptuous ſport.

MOCK, mŏk'. ſ. Act of contempt, ſleer, ſneer; imitation, mimickry.

MOCK, mŏk'. a. Falſe, counterfeit, not real.

MOCKABLE, mŏk'-kăbl. a. Expoſed to deriſion.

MOCK-PRIVET, mŏk-priv'-vĭt. } ſ. Plants.
MOCK-WILLOW, mŏk-wĭl'-lō. }

MOCKER, mŏk'-kŭr. ſ. One who mocks, a ſcorner, a ſcoffer.

MOCKERY, mŏk'-kŭr-ȳ. ſ. Deriſion, ſportive inſult; contemptuous merriment; vanity of attempt; imitation, counterfeit appearance, vain ſhow.

MOCKING-BIRD, mŏk'-kĭng-bŭrd. ſ. An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

MOCKINGLY, mŏk'-kĭng-lȳ. ad. In contempt, with inſult.

MOCKING-STOCK, mŏk'-kĭng-ſtŏk. ſ. A butt for merriment.

MODAL, mō'-dăl. a. Relating to the form or mode, not the eſſence.

MODALITY, mō-dăl'-lĭt-ȳ. ſ. Accidental difference, modal accident.

MODE, mō'de. ſ. Form, accidental diſcrimination; gradation, degree; manner, method; faſhion, cuſtom.

MODEL, mŏd'-dĭl. ſ. A repreſentation in miniature of ſomething made or done; a copy to be imitated; a mould, any thing which ſhows or gives the ſhape of that which it incloſes; ſtandard, that by which any thing is meaſured.

To MODEL, mŏd'-dĭl. v. a. To plan, to ſhape, to mould, to form, to delineate.

MODELLER, mŏd'-dĭl-lŭr. ſ. Planner, ſcheamer, contriver.

MODERATE, mŏd'-dĕr-ĕt. a. Temperate, not exceſſive; not hot of temper; not luxurious, not expenſive; not extreme in opinion, not ſanguine in a tenet; placed between extremes, holding the mean; of the middle rate.

To MODERATE, mŏd'-ĕr-āte. v. a. To regulate, to reſtrain, to pacify, to repreſs; to make temperate.

MODERATELY, mŏd'-dĕr-ĕt-lȳ. ad. Temperately, mildly; in a middle degree.

MODERATENESS, mŏd'-dĕr-ĕt-nĭs. ſ. State of being moderate, temperateneſs.

MODERATION, mŏd-dĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Forbearance of extremity, the contrary temper to party violence; calmneſs of mind, equanimity; frugality in expence.

MODERATOR, mŏd-dĕ-rā'-tŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing that calms or reſtrains; one who preſides in a diſputation, to reſtrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the queſtion.

MODERN, mŏd'-dŭrn. a. Late, recent, not ancient, not antique; in Shakeſpeare, vulgar, mean, common.

MODERNS, mŏd'-dŭrnz. ſ. Thoſe who have lived lately, oppoſed to the ancients.

MODERNISM, mŏd'-dŭrn-nĭzm. ſ. Deviation from the ancient and claſſical manner.

To MODERNISE, mŏd'-dŭrn-nīze. v. a. To adapt ancient compoſitions to modern perſons or things.

MODERNNESS, mŏd'-dŭrn-nĭs. ſ. Novelty.

MODEST, mŏd'-dĭſt. a. Not preſumptuous; not forward; not looſe, not unchaſte.

MODESTLY, mŏd'-dĭſt-lȳ. ad. Not arrogantly; not impudently; not looſely; with moderation.

MODESTY, mŏd'-dĭſ-tȳ. ſ. Moderation, decency; chaſtity, purity of manners.

MODESTY-PIECE, mŏd''-dĭſ-tȳ-pē's. ſ. A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the ſtays before.

MODICUM, mŏd'-dȳ-kŭm. ſ. Small portion, pittance.

MODI-

MODIFIABLE, mŏd'-dȳ-fī-ȧbl. a. That may be diverſified by accidental differences.

MODIFICABLE, mŏ-dif'-fȳ-kȧbl. a. Diverſifiable by various modes.

MODIFICATION, mŏd-dȳ-fȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences.

To MODIFY, mŏd'-dȳ-fȳ. v. a. To change the form or accidents of any thing, to ſhape.

MODILLION, MODILLON, } mŏ-dil'-lyŭn. { ſ. Modillons, in architecture, are little brackets which are often ſet under the Corinthian and Compoſite orders, and ſerve to ſupport the projecture of the larmier or drip.

MODISH, mŏ'-diſh. a. Faſhionable, formed according to the reigning cuſtom.

MODISHLY, mŏ'-diſh-lȳ. ad. Faſhionably.

MODISHNESS, mŏ'-diſh-nis. ſ. Affectation of the faſhion.

To MODULATE, mŏd'-dzhŭ-lāte. v. a. To form ſound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

MODULATION, mŏd'-dzhŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion; ſound modulated, agreeable harmony.

MODULATOR, mŏd'-dzhŭ-lā-tŭr. ſ. He who forms ſounds to a certain key, a tuner.

MODULE, mŏd'-dzhŭl. ſ. An empty repreſentation, a model.

MODUS, mō'-dŭs. ſ. Something paid as a compenſation for tithes on the ſuppoſition of being a moderate equivalent.

MOE, mō'. a. More, a greater number. Obſolete.

MOHAIR, mō'-hāre. ſ. Thread or ſtuff made of camels or other hair.

MOHOCK, mō'-hŏck. ſ. The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who were imagined to infeſt the ſtreets of London.

MOIDORE, moi-dō're. ſ. A Portugal coin, rated at one pound ſeven ſhillings.

MOIETY, moy'-ē-tȳ. ſ. Half, one of two equal parts.

To MOIL, moi'l. v. a. To dawb with dirt; to weary. Not uſed.

To MOIL, moi'l. v. n. To toil, to drudge.

MOIST, moi'ſt. a. Wet, wet in a ſmall degree, damp; juicy, ſucculent.

To MOISTEN, moi'ſn. v. a. To make damp, to make wet to a ſmall degree, to damp.

MOISTENER, moi'ſ-nŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing that moiſtens.

MOISTNESS, moi'ſt-nis. ſ. Dampneſs, wetneſs in a ſmall degree.

MOISTURE, moi'ſ-tſhŭr. ſ. Small quantity of water or liquid.

MOLE, mō'le. ſ. A Mole is a formleſs concretion of extravaſated blood, which grows unto a kind of fleſh in the uterus; a falſe conception; a natural ſpot or diſcolouration of the body; a mound, a dyke; a little beaſt that works under ground.

MOLECAST, mō'le-kȧſt. ſ. Hillock caſt up by a mole.

MOLECATCHER, mō'le-kȧtſh-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe employment is to catch moles.

MOLEHILL, mō'le-hil. ſ. Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground.

To MOLEST, mŏ-lĕſt'. v. a. To diſturb, to trouble, to vex.

MOLESTATION, mŏ-lĕſ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſturbance, uneaſineſs cauſed by vexation.

MOLESTER, mŏ-lĕs'-tŭr. ſ. One who diſturbs.

MOLETRACK, mō'le-trȧk. ſ. Courſe of the mole under ground.

MOLEWARP, mō'le-wȧrp. ſ. A mole. Not uſed.

MOLLIENT, mŏl'-lyĕnt. a. Softening.

MOLLIFIABLE, mŏl'-lȳ-fī-ȧbl. a. That may be ſoftened.

MOLLIFICATION, mŏl-lȳ-fik-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of mollifying or ſoftening; pacification, mitigation.

MOLLIFIER, mŏl'-lȳ-fī-ŭr. ſ. That which ſoftens, that which appeaſes; he that pacifies or mitigates.

To MOLLIFY, mŏl'-lȳ-fȳ. v. a. To ſoften; to aſſwage; to appeaſe; to qualify, to leſſen any think harſh or burdenſome.

MOLTEN, mō'ltn. part. paſſ. from Melt.

MOLY,

MOLY, mō′-lȳ. ſ. The wild garlick.

MOLOSSES, MOLASSES, } mō-lŏs′-siz. { ſ. Treacle, the ſpume or ſcum of the juice of the ſugar cane.

MOME, mōme. ſ. A dull, ſtupid blockhead, a ſtock, a poſt. Obſolete.

MOMENT, mō′-mĕnt. ſ. Conſequence, importance, weight, value; force, impulſive weight; an indiviſible particle of time.

MOMENTALLY, mō′-mĕn-tĕl-lȳ. ad. For a moment.

MOMENTANEOUS, mō-mĕn-tā′-nyŭs. a. Laſting but a moment.

MOMENTARY, mō′-mĕn-tĕr-rȳ. a. Laſting for a moment, done in a moment.

MOMENTOUS, mō-mĕn′-tŭs. a. Important, weighty, of conſequence.

MOMMERY, mŭm′-mŭr-rȳ. ſ. An entertainment in which maſkers play frolicks.

MONACHAL, mŏn′-nă-kăl. a. Monaſtick, relating to monks, or conventual orders.

MONACHISM, mŏn′-nă-kĭzm. ſ. The ſtate of monks, the monaſtick life.

MONAD, MONADE, } mŏn′-năd. { ſ. An indiviſible thing.

MONARCH, mŏn′-nŭrk. ſ. A governor inveſted with abſolute authority, a king; one ſuperior to the reſt of the ſame kind; preſident.

MONARCHAL, mŏ-nā′r-kăl. a. Suiting a monarch, regal, princely, imperial.

MONARCHICAL, mŏ-nā′r-kȳ-kăl. a. Veſted in a ſingle ruler.

To MONARCHISE, mŏn′-nar-kīze. v. n. To play the king.

MONARCHY, mŏn′-nar-kȳ. ſ. The government of a ſingle perſon; kingdom, empire.

MONASTERY, mŏn′-năſ-tĕr-rȳ. ſ. Houſe of religious retirement, convent.

MONASTICK, mŏ-năs′-tĭk. MONASTICAL, mŏ-năs′-tȳ-kăl. } a. Religiouſly recluſe.

MONASTICALLY, mŏ-năs′-tȳ-kăl-lȳ. ad. Recluſely, in the manner of a monk.

MONDAY, mŭn′-dā. ſ. The ſecond day of the week.

MONEY, mŭn′-nȳ. ſ. Metal coined for the purpoſes of commerce.

MONEYBAG, mŭn′-nȳ-băg. ſ. A large purſe.

MONEYCHANGER, mŭn′-nȳ-tſhān-dzhŭr. ſ. A broker in money.

MONEYED, mŭn′-nȳd. a. Rich in money: often uſed in oppoſition to thoſe who are poſſeſſed of lands.

MONEYLESS, mŭn′-nȳ-lĭs. a. Wanting money, pennyleſs.

MONEYMATTER, mŭn′-nȳ-măt-tŭr. ſ. Account of debtor and creditor.

MONEYSCRIVENER, mŭn′-nȳ-ſkrĭv-nŭr. ſ. One who raiſes money for others.

MONEYWORT, mŭn′-nȳ-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

MONEYSWORTH, mŭn′-nȳz-wŭrth. ſ. Something valuable.

MONGER, mŭng′-gŭr. ſ. A dealer, a ſeller; as a Fiſhmonger.

MONGREL, mŭng′-grĭl. a. Of a mixed breed.

To MONISH, mŏn′-nĭſh. v. a. To admoniſh.

MONISHER, mŏn′-nĭſh-ŭr. ſ. An admoniſher, a monitor.

MONITION, mō-nĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Information, hint, inſtruction, document.

MONITOR, mŏn′-nȳ-tŭr. ſ. One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives uſeful hints. It is uſed of an upper ſcholar in a ſchool commiſſioned by the maſter to look to the boys.

MONITORY, mŏn′-nȳ-tŭr-rȳ. a. Conveying uſeful inſtruction, giving admonition.

MONITORY, mŏn′-nȳ-tŭr-rȳ. ſ. Admonition, warning.

MONK, mŭnk′. ſ. One of a religious community bound by vows to certain obſervances.

MONKEY, mŭnk′-kȳ. ſ. An ape, a baboon, an animal bearing ſome reſemblance of man; a word of contempt, or ſlight kindneſs.

MONKERY, mŭnk′-kŭr-ȳ. ſ. The monaſtick life.

MONKHOOD, mŭnk′-hŭd. ſ. The character of a monk.

MONKISH, mŭnk′-kĭſh. a. Monaſtick, pertaining to monks.

MONK'S-

MONK'S-HOOD, mŏnks'-hŭd. ſ. A plant.

MONK'S-RHUBARB, mŭnks-rō'-bŭrb. ſ. A ſpecies of dock.

MONOCHORD, mŏn'-nō-kārd. ſ. An inſtrument of one ſtring.

MONOCULAR, mō-nŏk'-kū-lăr. } a. One-
MONOCULOUS, mō-nŏk'-kū-lŭs. } eyed.

MONODY, mŏn'-nō-dȳ. ſ. A poem ſung by one perſon, not in dialogue.

MONOGAMIST, mō-nŏg'-gă-mĭſt. ſ. One who diſallows ſecond marriages.

MONOGAMY, mō-nŏg'-gă-mȳ. ſ. Marriage of one wife.

MONOGRAM, mŏn'-nō-grăm. ſ. A cypher, a character compounded of ſeveral letters.

MONOLOGUE, mŏn'-nō-lŏg. ſ. A ſcene in which a perſon of the drama ſpeaks by himſelf; a ſoliloquy.

MONOME, mŏn'-nōm. ſ. In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name.

MONOPETALOUS, mō-nō-pĕt'-tăl-lŭs. a. It is uſed for ſuch flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howſoever they may be ſeemingly cut into ſmall ones.

MONOPOLIST, mō-nŏp'-pō-lĭſt. ſ. One who by engroſſing or patent obtains the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To MONOPOLIZE, mō-nŏp'-pō-līze. v. a. To have the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

MONOPTOTE, mŏn'-nŏp-tōte. ſ. Is a noun uſed only in ſome one oblique caſe.

MONOSTICH, mō-nŏs'-tĭk. ſ. A compoſition of one verſe.

MONOSYLLABICAL, mŏn-nō-sĭl-lăb'-ȳ-kăl. a. Conſiſting of words of one ſyllable.

MONOSYLLABLE, mŏn-nō-sĭl'-lăbl. ſ. A word of only one ſyllable.

MONOTONY, mō-nŏt'-tō-nȳ. ſ. Uniformity of ſound, want of variety in cadence.

MONSOON, mŏn-sō'n. ſ. Monſoons are ſhifting trade-winds in the Eaſt Indian ocean, which blow periodically.

MONSTER, mŏn'-ſtŭr. ſ. Something out of the common order of nature; ſomething horrible for deformity, wickedneſs, or miſchief.

To MONSTER, mŏn'-ſtŭr. v. a. To put out of the common order of things. Not uſed.

MONSTROSITY, mŏn-ſtrŏs'-ſĭt-ȳ. ſ. The ſtate of being monſtrous, or out of the common order of the univerſe.

MONSTROUS, mŏn'-ſtrŭs. a. Deviating from the ſtated order of nature; ſtrange, wonderful; irregular, enormous; ſhocking, hateful.

MONSTROUS, mŏn'-ſtrŭs. ad. Exceedingly, very much.

MONSTROUSLY, mŏns'-trŭſ-lȳ. ad. In a manner out of the common order of nature, ſhockingly, terribly, horribly; to a great or enormous degree.

MONSTROUSNESS, mŏns'-trŭs-nĭs. ſ. Enormity, irregular nature or behaviour.

MONTH, mŭnth'. ſ. One of the twelve principal diviſions of the year, as ſet down in the calendar; the ſpace of four weeks.

MONTH'S MIND, mŭnths'-mĭnd. ſ. Longing deſire.

MONTHLY, mŭnth'-lȳ. a. Continuing a month; performed in a month; happening every month.

MONTHLY, mŭnth'-lȳ. ad. Once in a month.

MONUMENT, mŏn'-nū-mĕnt. ſ. Any thing by which the memory of perſons or things is preſerved, a memorial; a tomb, a cenotaph.

MONUMENTAL, mŏn-nū-mĕn'-tăl. a. Memorial, preſerving memory; raiſed in honour of the dead, belonging to a tomb.

MOOD, mō'd. ſ. The form of an argument; ſtile of muſick; the change the verb undergoes, to ſignify various intentions of the mind, is called Mood; temper of mind, ſtate of mind as affected by any paſſion, diſpoſition.

MOODY, mō'-dȳ. a. Angry, out of humour.

MOON, mō'n. ſ. The changing luminary of the night; a month.

MOON-BEAM, mō'n-bēm. ſ. Rays of lunar light.

MOON-CALF, mō'n-kă'f. ſ. A monſter, a falſe conception; a dolt, a ſtupid fellow.

MOON-EYED, mō'n-īd. a. Having eyes

affected by the revolutions of the moon; dim-eyed, purblind.

MOONFERN, mo͞on-fern. f. A plant.

MOONFISH, mo͞on-fish. f. Moon-fish is ſo called, becauſe the tail fin is ſhaped like a half moon.

MOONLESS, mo͞on-lis. a. Not enlightened by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, mo͞on-lite. f. The light afforded by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, mo͞on-lite. a. Illuminated by the moon.

MOONSHINE, mo͞on-ſhine. f. The luſtre of the moon.

MOONSHINE, mo͞on-ſhine. } a. Illuminated
MOONSHINY, mo͞on-ſhi-ny. } by the moon.

MOONSTRUCK, mo͞on-ſtruk. a. Lunatick, affected by the moon.

MOON-TREFOIL, mo͞on-tref-foil. f. A plant.

MOONWORT, mo͞on-wurt. f. Stationflower, honeſty.

MOONY, mo͞on-ny. a. Lunated, having a creſcent for the ſtandard reſembling the moon.

MOOR, mo͞or. f. A marſh, a fen, a bog, a track of low and watry grounds; a negro, a black-a-moor.

To MOOR, mo͞or. v. a. To faſten by anchors or otherwiſe.

To MOOR, mo͞or. v. n. To be fixed, to be ſtationed.

MOORCOCK, mo͞or-kok. f. The male of the moorhen.

MOORHEN, mo͞or-hen. f. A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

MOORISH, mo͞or-iſh. f. Fenny, marſhy, watry.

MOORLAND, mo͞or-land. f. Marſh, fen, watry ground.

MOORSTONE, mo͞or-ſtone. f. A ſpecies of granite.

MOORY, mo͞or-y. a. Marſhy, fenny.

MOOSE, mo͞os. f. A large American deer.

To MOOT, mo͞ot. v. a. To plead a mock cauſe, to ſtate a point of law by way of exerciſe, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

MOOT CASE or Point, mo͞ot-kaſe. f. A point or caſe unſettled and diſputable.

MOOTED, mo͞ot-id. a. Plucked up by the root.

MOOTER, mo͞ot-ur. f. A diſputer of moot points.

MOP, mop. f. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors; a wry mouth made in contempt. Not uſed in the latter ſenſe.

To MOP, mop. v. a. To rub with a mop.

To MOP, mop. v. n. To make wry mouths in contempt. Obſolete.

To MOPE, mo͞pe. v. n. To be ſtupid, to drowſe, to be a conſtant daydream.

To MOPE, mo͞pe. v. a. To make ſpiritleſs, to deprive of natural powers.

MOPE-EYED, mo͞pe-ide. a. Blind of one eye; dim ſighted.

MOPPET, mop-pit. } f. A puppet made of rags
MOPSEY, mop-ſy. } as a mop; a fondling name for a girl.

MOPUS, mo͞p-pus. f. A drone, a dreamer.

MORAL, mor-rul. a. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad; reaſoning or inſtructing with regard to vice and virtue; popular, ſuch as is known in general buſineſs of life.

MORAL, mor-ul. f. Morality, practice or doctrine of the duties of life; the doctrine inculcated by a fiction, the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

To MORAL, mor-ul. v. n. To moraliſe, to make moral reflections. Not uſed.

MORALIST, mor-ral-iſt. f. One who teaches the duties of life.

MORALITY, mo-ral-ly-ty. f. The doctrine of the duties of life, ethics; the form of an action which makes it the ſubject of reward or puniſhment.

To MORALIZE, mor-ra-lize. v. a. To apply to moral purpoſes; to explain in a moral ſenſe.

To MORALIZE, mor-ra-lize. v. n. To ſpeak or write on moral ſubjects.

MORALIZER,

MORALIZER, mŏr'-rā-lī-zŭr. ſ. He who moralizes.

MORALLY, mŏr'-rĕl-ў. ad. In the ethical ſenſe according to the rules of virtue; popularly.

MORALS, mŏr'-rŭlz. ſ. The practice of the duties of life, behaviour with reſpect to others.

MORASS, mō-rās'. ſ. Fen, bog, moor.

MORBID, mā'r-bĭd. a. Diſeaſed, in a ſtate contrary to health.

MORBIDNESS, mā'r-bĭd-nĭs. ſ. State of being diſeaſed.

MORBIFICAL, mŏr-bĭf'-fў-kăl. } a. Cauſing
MORBIFIC, mŏr-bĭf'-fĭk. } diſeaſes.

MORBOSE, mŏr-bō'ſe. a. Proceeding from diſeaſe, not healthy.

MORBOSITY, mŏr-bŏs'-sĭt-tў. ſ. Diſeaſed ſtate.

MORDACIOUS, mŏr-dā'-ſhŭs. a. Biting, apt to bite.

MORDACITY, mŏr-dăs'-sĭt-ў. ſ. Biting quality.

MORDICANT, mā'r-dў-kănt. ſ. Biting, acrid.

MORDICATION, mŏr-dў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of corroding or biting.

MORE, mō're. a. In greater number, in greater quantity, in greater degree; greater.

MORE, mō're. ad. To a greater degree; the particle that forms the comparative degree, as more happy; again, a ſecond time, as once more; No more, have done; No more, no longer exiſting.

MORE, mō're. ſ. A greater quantity, a greater degree; greater thing, other thing.

MOREL, mō-rĕl'. ſ. A plant; a kind of cherry.

MORELAND, mō're-lănd. ſ. A mountainous or hilly country.

MOREOVER, mŏr-ō'-vŭr. ad. Beyond what has been mentioned.

MORIGEROUS, mō-rĭdzh'-ĕr-ŭs. a. Obedient, obſequious.

MORION, mō'-ryŭn. ſ. A helmet, armour for the head, a caſque.

MORISCO, mō-rĭs'-kō. ſ. A dancer of the morris or mooriſh dance.

MORN, mā'rn. ſ. The firſt part of the day, the morning.

MORNING, mā'r-nĭng. ſ. The firſt part of the day, from the firſt appearance of light to the end of the firſt fourth part of the ſun's daily courſe.

MORNING-GOWN, mā'r-nĭng-gow'n. ſ. A looſe gown worn before one is formally dreſſed.

MORNING-STAR, mā'r-nĭng-ſtā'r. ſ. The planet Venus when ſhe ſhines in the morning.

MOROSE, mō-rō'ſe. a. Sour of temper, peeviſh, ſullen.

MOROSELY, mō-rō'ſe-lў. ad. Sourly, peeviſhly.

MOROSENESS, mō-rō'ſe-nĭs. ſ. Sourneſs, peeviſhneſs.

MOROSITY, mō-rŏs'-sĭt-tў. ſ. Moroſeneſs, ſourneſs, peeviſhneſs.

MORPHEW, mā'r-fū. ſ. A ſcurf on the face.

MORRIS-DANCE, mŏr'-rĭs-dăns. ſ. A dance in which bells are gingled, or ſtaves or ſwords claſhed, which was learned from the Moors; Nine mens Morris, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

MORRIS-DANCER, mŏr'-rĭs-dăn-sŭr. ſ. One who dances the Mooriſh dance.

MORROW, mŏr'-rō. ſ. The day after the preſent day; To-morrow, on the day after this current day.

MORSE, mā'rſe. ſ. A ſea-horſe.

MORSEL, mā'r-sĭl. ſ. A piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful; a ſmall quantity.

MORSURE, mā'r-ſhŭr. ſ. The act of biting.

MORT, mō'rt. ſ. A tune ſounded at the death of the game.

MORTAL, mā'r-tăl. a. Subject to death, doomed ſometime to die; deadly, deſtructive, procuring death; human, belonging to man; extreme, violent: in this ſenſe a low expreſſion.

MORTAL, mā'r-tăl. ſ. Man, human being.

MORTALITY, mŏr-tăl'-lĭt-tў. ſ. Subjection to death, ſtate of being ſubject to death; death; power of deſtruction; frequency of death; human nature.

MOR-

MORTALLY, mā'r-tāl-ȳ. ad. Irrecoverably, to death; extremely, to extremity.

MORTAR, mā'r-tŭr. ſ. A ſtrong veſſel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a peſtle; a ſhort wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown.

MORTAR, mā'r-tŭr. ſ. Cement made of lime and ſand with water, and uſed to join ſtones or bricks.

MORTGAGE, mā'r-gidzh. ſ. A dead pledge, a thing put into the hands of a creditor; the ſtate of being pledged.

To MORTGAGE, mā'r-gidzh. v. a. To pledge, to put to pledge.

MORTGAGEE, mār-gā-dzhē'. ſ. He that takes or receives a mortgage.

MORTGAGER, mā'r-gā-dzhŭr. ſ. He that gives a mortgage.

MORTIFEROUS, mŏr-tif'-fĕr-rŭs. a. Fatal, deadly, deſtructive.

MORTIFICATION, mŏr-tȳ-fȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of corrupting or loſing the vital qualities, gangrene; the act of ſubduing the body by hardſhips and macerations; humiliation, ſubjection of the paſſions; vexation, trouble.

To MORTIFY, mā'r-tȳ-fȳ. v. a. To deſtroy vital qualities; to deſtroy active powers, or eſſential qualities; to ſubdue inordinate paſſions; to macerate or haraſs the body to compliance with the mind; to humble, to depreſs, to vex.

To MORTIFY, mā'r-tĭ-fȳ. v. n. To gangrene, to corrupt; to be ſubdued, to die away.

MORTISE, mā'r-tĭs. ſ. A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it.

To MORTISE, mā'r-tĭs. v. a. To cut with a mortiſe, to join with a mortiſe.

MORTMAIN, mā'rt-mān. ſ. Such a ſtate of poſſeſſion as makes it unalienable.

MORTUARY, mā'r-tū-ĕr-rȳ. ſ. A gift left by a man at his death to his pariſh church, for the recompence of his perſonal tythes and offerings not duly paid.

MOSAICK, mō-zā'-ĭk. a. Moſaick is a kind of painting in ſmall pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of ſundry colours.

MOSCHETTO, mŏſ-kĕ'-tō. ſ. A kind of gnat exceedingly troubleſome in ſome part of the Weſt Indies.

MOSQUE, mŏſk'. ſ. A Mahometan temple.

MOSS, mŏs'. ſ. A plant.

To MOSS, mŏs'. v. a. To cover with moſs.

MOSSINESS, mŏs'-sȳ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being covered or overgrown with moſs.

MOSSY, mŏs'-sȳ. a. Overgrown with moſs.

MOST, mō'ſt. a. the ſuperlative of More. Conſiſting of the greateſt number, conſiſting of the greateſt quantity.

MOST, mō'ſt. ad. The particle noting the ſuperlative degree, as, the moſt incentive; in the greateſt degree.

MOST, mō'ſt. ſ. The greateſt number; the greateſt value; the greateſt degree, the greateſt quantity.

MOSTICK, mŏs'-tĭk. ſ. A painter's ſtaff.

MOSTLY, mō'ſt-lȳ. ad. For the greateſt part.

MOSTWHAT, mō'ſt-hwŏt. ſ. For the moſt part. Not uſed.

MOTATION, mō-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of moving.

MOTE, mō'te. ſ. A ſmall particle of matter, any thing proverbially little.

MOTE, mō'te. for Might. Obſolete.

MOTH, mŏth. ſ. A ſmall winged inſect that eats cloths and hangings.

MOTHER, mŭth'-thŭr. ſ. A woman that has borne a child, correlative to ſon or daughter; that which has produced any thing; that which has preceded in time, as, a Mother church to chapels; hyſterical paſſion; a familiar term of addreſs to an old woman; Mother-in-law, a huſband's or wife's mother; a thick ſubſtance concreting in liquors, the lees or ſcum concreted.

MOTHER, mŭth'-thŭr. a. Had at a birth, native.

To MOTHER, mŭth'-thŭr. v. a. To gather concretion.

MOTHER OF PEARL, mŭth'-thŭr-ŏv-pĕrl'. A kind of coarſe pearl, the ſhell in which pearls are generated.

MOTHERHOOD, mŭth'-thŭr-hŭd. ſ. The office, ſtate, or character, of a mother.

MOTHERLESS, mŭth'-thŭr-lis. a. Deſtitute of a mother.

MOTHERLY, mŭth'-thŭr-lў. a. Belonging to a mother, ſuitable to a mother.

MOTHERWORT, mŭth'-thŭr-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

MOTHERY, mŭth'-thŭr-ў. a. Concreted, full of concretions, dreggy, feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHMULLEIN, mŏth-mŭl'-lin. ſ. A plant.

MOTHWORT, mŏth'-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

MOTHY, mŏth'-thў. a. Full of moths.

MOTION, mō'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of changing place; manner of moving the body, port, gait; change of poſture, action; tendency of the mind, thought, propoſal made; impulſe communicated.

MOTIONLESS, mō'-ſhŭn-lis. a. Wanting motion, being without motion.

MOTIVE, mō'-tiv. a. Cauſing motion, having movement; having the power to move; having power to change place.

MOTIVE, mō'-tiv. ſ. That which determines the choice, that which incites to action.

MOTLEY, mŏt'-lў. a. Mingled of various colours.

MOTOR, mō'-tŭr. ſ. A mover.

MOTORY, mō'-tŭr-rў. a. Giving motion.

MOTTO, mŏt'-tō. ſ. A ſentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

To MOVE, mō'v. v. a. To put out of one place into another, to put in motion; to give an impulſe to; to propoſe, to recommend; to perſuade, to prevail on the mind; to affect, to touch pathetically, to ſtir paſſion; to make angry; to conduct regularly in motion.

To MOVE, mō'v. v. n. To go from one place to another; to walk, to bear the body; to go forward.

MOVEABLE, mō'v-ăbl. a. Capable of being moved, not fixed, portable; changing the time of the year.

MOVEABLES, mō'v-ăblz. ſ. Goods, furniture, diſtinguiſhed from real or immoveable poſſeſſions.

MOVEABLENESS, mō'v-ăbl-nĕs. ſ. Mobility, poſſibility to be moved.

MOVEABLY, mō'v-ă-blў. ad. So as it may be moved.

MOVELESS, mō'v-lis. a. Unmoved, not to be put out of the place.

MOVEMENT, mō'v-mĕnt. ſ. Manner of moving; motion.

MOVENT, mō'vĕnt. a. Moving.

MOVER, mō'-vŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing that gives motion; ſomething that moves, or ſtands not ſtill; a propoſer.

MOVING, mō'-vĭng. part. a. Pathetick, touching, adapted to affect the paſſions.

MOVINGLY, mō'-vĭng-lў. a. Pathetically, in ſuch a manner as to ſeize the paſſions.

MOULD, mō'ld. ſ. A kind of concretion on the top or outſide of things kept motionleſs and damp; earth, ſoil, ground in which any thing grows; matter of which any thing is made; the matrix in which any thing is caſt, in which any thing receives its form; caſt, form.

To MOULD, mō'ld. v. n. To contract concreted matter, to gather mould.

To MOULD, mō'ld. v. a. To cover with mould.

To MOULD, mō'ld. v. a. To form, to ſhape, to model; to knead, as, To mould bread.

MOULDABLE, mō'ld-ăbl. a. What may be moulded.

MOULDER, mōl'-dŭr. ſ. He who moulds.

To MOULDER, mō'l-dŭr. v. n. To be turned to duſt, to periſh in duſt.

To MOULDER, mō'l-dŭr. v. a. To turn to duſt.

MOULDINESS, mō'l-dў-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being mouldy.

MOULDING, mō'l-dĭng. ſ. Ornamental cavities in wood or ſtone.

MOULDWARP, mō'ld-wărp. ſ. A mole, a ſmall animal that throws up the earth.

MOULDY, mō'l-dў. a. Overgrown with concretions.

To MOULT, mōlt. v. n. To ſhed or change the feathers, to loſe the feathers.

To MOUNCH, mountſh. v. a. To eat. Obſolete.

MOUND, mound. ſ. Any thing raiſed to fortify or defend.

MOUNT, mount. ſ. A mountain, a hill; an artificial hill raiſed in a garden, or other place; a part of a fan.

To MOUNT, mount. v. n. To riſe on high; to tower, to be built up to great elevation; to get on horſeback; for Amount, to riſe in value.

To MOUNT, mount. v. a. To raiſe aloft, to lift on high; to aſcend, to climb; to place on horſeback; to embelliſh with ornaments, as, To mount a gun, to put the parts of a fan together; To mount guard, to do duty and watch at any particular poſt; To mount a cannon, to ſet a piece on its wooden frame for the more eaſy carriage and management in firing it.

MOUNTAIN, mountin. ſ. A large hill, a vaſt protuberance of the earth.

MOUNTAIN, mountin. a. Found on the mountains.

MOUNTAINEER, mountinnēr. ſ. An inhabitant of the mountains; a ſavage, a freebooter, a ruſtick.

MOUNTAINOUS, mountinnus. a. Hilly, full of mountains; large as mountains, huge, bulky; inhabiting mountains.

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, mountinnus-nis. ſ. State of being full of mountains.

MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY, mountin-pārſly. ſ. A plant.

MOUNTAIN-ROSE, mountin-rōze. ſ. A plant.

MOUNTANT, mountant. a. Riſing on high.

MOUNTEBANK, mountē-bank. ſ. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boaſts his infallible remedies and cures; any boaſtful and falſe pretender.

To MOUNTEBANK, mountē-bank. v. a. To cheat by falſe boaſts or pretences.

MOUNTER, mountur. ſ. One that mounts.

MOUNTY, mountly. ſ. The riſe of a hawk.

To MOURN, mōrn. v. n. To grieve, to be ſorrowful; to wear the habit of ſorrow; to preſerve appearance of grief.

To MOURN, mōrn. v. a. To grieve for, to lament; to utter in a ſorrowful manner.

MOURNER, mōr-nur. ſ. One that mourns, one that grieves; one who follows a funeral in black.

MOURNFUL, mōrn-ful. a. Having the appearance of ſorrow; cauſing ſorrow; ſorrowful, feeling ſorrow; betokening ſorrow, expreſſive of grief.

MOURNFULLY, mōrn-ful-ly. ad. Sorrowfully, with ſorrow.

MOURNFULNESS, mōrn-ful-nis. ſ. Sorrow, grief; ſhow of grief, appearance of ſorrow.

MOURNING, mōr-ning. ſ. Lamentation, ſorrow; the dreſs of ſorrow.

MOURNINGLY, mōr-ning-ly. ad. With the appearance of ſorrowing.

MOUSE, mouz. ſ. plural Mice. The ſmalleſt of all beaſts, a little animal haunting houſes and corn fields.

To MOUSE, mouz. v. n. To catch mice.

MOUSE-HOLE, mouz-hōle. ſ. Small hole.

MOUSER, mouz-zur. ſ. One that hunts mice.

MOUSETAIL, mouz-tāle. ſ. An herb.

MOUSE-TRAP, mouz-trap. ſ. A ſnare or gin in which mice are taken.

MOUTH, mouth. ſ. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received; the opening, that at which any thing enters, the entrance; the inſtrument of ſpeaking; a ſpeaker, the principal orator, in burleſque language; cry, voice; Diſtortion of the mouth, wry face; Down in the Mouth, dejected, clouded.

To MOUTH, mouth. v. n. To ſpeak big, to ſpeak in a ſtrong and loud voice, to vociferate.

To MOUTH, mouth. v. a. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to chew, to eat; to ſeize in the mouth; to form by the mouth.

MOUTHED,

MOUTHED, mou'thd. a. Furniſhed with a mouth.

MOUTH-FRIEND, mou'th-frend. ſ. One who profeſſes friendſhip without intending it.

MOUTHFUL, mou'th-fůl. ſ. What the mouth contains at once; any proverbially ſmall quantity.

MOUTH-HONOUR, mou'th-ŏn-nůr. ſ. Civility outwardly expreſſed without ſincerity.

MOUTHLESS, mou'th-lis. a. Without a mouth.

MOW, mow'. ſ. A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up.

To MOW, mō'. v. a. To cut with a ſcythe; to cut down with ſpeed and violence.

To MOW, mow'. v. a. To put in a mow.

MOW, mow'. ſ. Wry mouth, diſtorted face. Obſolete.

To MOWBURN, mow'-bůrn. v. n. To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

MOWER, mō'-ůr. ſ. One who cuts with a ſcythe.

MOXA, mŏk'-ſă. ſ. An Indian moſs, uſed in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.

MOYLE, moi'l. ſ. A mule, an animal generated between the horſe and the aſs. Not uſed.

MUCH, můtſh'. a. Large in quantity, long in time, many in number.

MUCH, můtſh'. ad. In a great degree, by far; often, or long; nearly.

MUCH, můtſh'. ſ. A great deal, multitude in number, abundance in quantity; more than enough, a heavy ſervice or burthen; any aſſignable quantity or degree; an uncommon thing, ſomething ſtrange; To make much of, to treat with regard, to fondle.

MUCH AT ONE, můtſh'-ăt-wŏn'. ad. Of equal value, of equal influence.

MUCHWHAT, můtſh'-whŏt. ad. Nearly. Little uſed.

MUCID, mū'-sid. a. Slimy, muſty.

MUCIDNESS, mū'-sid-nis. ſ. Slimineſs, muſtineſs.

MUCILAGE, mū'-sy-lidzh. ſ. A ſlimy or viſcous body, a body with moiſture ſufficient to hold it together.

MUCILAGINOUS, mū'-sil-lădzh'-in-ůs. a. Slimy, viſcous, ſoft with ſome degree of tenacity.

MUCK, můk'. ſ. Dung for manure of grounds; any thing low, mean, and filthy; To run a Muck, ſignifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

To MUCK, můk'. v. a. To manure with muck, to dung.

MUCKINDER, můk'-in-důr. ſ. A handkerchief. Not uſed.

MUCKHILL, můk'-hil. ſ. A dunghill.

MUCKINESS, můk'-ky-nis. ſ. Naſtineſs; filth.

MUCKLE, můk'l. a. Much. Obſolete.

MUCKSWEAT, můk'-ſwet. ſ. Profuſe ſweat.

MUCKWORM, můk'-wůrm. ſ. A worm that lives in dung; a miſer, a curmudgeon.

MUCKY, můk'-ky. a. Naſty, filthy.

MUCOUS, mū'-kůs. a. Slimy, viſcous.

MUCOUSNESS, mū'-kůs-nis. ſ. Slime, viſcoſity.

MUCULENT, mū'-ků-lent. a. Viſcous, ſlimy.

MUCUS, mū'-kůs. ſ. The viſcous ſubſtance diſcharged at the noſe; any viſcous matter.

MUD, můd'. ſ. The ſlime at the bottom of ſtill water; earth well moiſtened with water.

To MUD, můd'. v. a. To bury in the ſlime or mud; to make turbid, to pollute with dirt.

MUDDILY, můd'-dy-ly. ad. Turbidly, with foul mixture.

MUDDINESS, můd'-dy-nis. ſ. Turbidneſs, foulneſs cauſed by mud, dregs, or ſediment.

To MUDDLE, můd'l. v. a. To make turbid, to foul; to make half drunk, to cloud or ſtupify.

MUDDY, můd'-dy. a. Turbid, foul with mud; impure, dark; cloudy, dull.

To MUDDY, můd'-dy. v. a. To make muddy, to cloud, to diſturb.

MUDSUCKER, můd'-sůk-kůr. ſ. A ſea fowl.

MUDWALL, můd'-wăl. ſ. A wall built without mortar.

MUD-

MUDWALLED, mŭd'-wâld. a. Having a mudwall.

To MUE, mū'. v. a. To moult, to change feathers.

MUFF, mŭf'. ſ. A ſoft cover for the hands in winter.

To MUFFLE, mŭf'l. v. a. To cover from the weather; to blindfold; to conceal, to involve.

MUFFLER, mŭf'-flŭr. ſ. A cover for the face; a part of a woman's dreſs by which the face was covered.

MUFTI, mŭf'-tȳ. ſ. The high prieſt of the Mahometans.

MUG, mŭg'. ſ. A cup to drink out of.

MUGGY, mŭg'-gȳ. } a. Moiſt, damp.
MUGGISH, mŭg'-gĭſh. }

MUGHOUSE, mŭg'-hous. ſ. An alehouſe, a low houſe of entertainment.

MUGIENT, mū'-dzhĕnt. a. Bellowing.

MULATTO, mū-lât'-tō. ſ. One begot between a white and black.

MULBERRY, mŭl'-bĕr-rȳ. ſ. Tree and fruit.

MULCT, mŭlkt'. ſ. A fine, a penalty: uſed commonly of pecuniary penalty.

To MULCT, mŭlkt'. v. a. To puniſh with fine or forfeiture.

MULE, mū'l. ſ. An animal generated between a he aſs and a mare, or ſometimes between a horſe and a ſhe aſs.

MULETEER, mū-lĕt-tē'r. ſ. Mule-driver, horſe-boy.

MULIEBRITY, mū-lyĕb'-brȳ-tȳ. ſ. Womanhood, the contrary to virility.

To MULL, mŭl'. v. a. To ſoften, as wine when burnt or ſoftened; to heat any liquor, and ſweeten and ſpice it.

MULLAR, mŭl'-lŭr. ſ. A ſtone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal ſtone.

MULLEIN, mŭl'-lĭn. ſ. A plant.

MULLET, mŭl'-lĭt. ſ. A ſea fiſh.

MULLIGRUBS, mŭl'-lȳ-grŭbz. ſ. Twiſting of the guts.

MULSE, mŭls'. ſ. Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULTANGULAR, mŭlt-âng'-gū-lĕr. a. Many cornered, having many corners, polygonal.

MULTANGULARLY, mŭlt-âng'-gū-lĕr-lȳ. ad. Polygonally, with many corners.

MULTANGULARNESS, mŭlt-âng'-gū-lĕr-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being polygonal.

MULTICAPSULAR, mŭl-tȳ-kâp'-ſhū-lâr. a. Divided into many partitions or cells.

MULTIFARIOUS, mŭl-tȳ-fâ'-ryŭs. a. Having great multiplicity, having different reſpects.

MULTIFARIOUSLY, mŭl-tȳ-fâ'-ryŭs-lȳ. ad. With multiplicity.

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, mŭl-tȳ-fâ'-ryŭs-nĭs. ſ. Multiplied diverſity.

MULTIFORM, mŭl'-tȳ-fôrm. a. Having various ſhapes or appearances.

MULTIFORMITY, mŭl-tȳ-fâ'r-mȳ-tȳ. ſ. Diverſity of ſhapes or appearances ſubſiſting in the ſame thing.

MULTILATERAL, mŭl-tȳ-lât'-tĕr-âl. a. Having many ſides.

MULTILOQUOUS, mŭl-tĭl'-lō-kwŭs. a. Very talkative.

MULTINOMINAL, mŭl-tȳ-nŏm'-mȳ-nâl. a. Having many names.

MULTIPAROUS, mŭl-tĭp'-pâ-rŭs. ſ. Bringing many at a birth.

MULTIPEDE, mŭl'-tȳ-pēd. ſ. An inſect with many feet.

MULTIPLE, mŭl'-tĭpl. ſ. A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another ſeveral times: as, nine is the Multiple of three, containing it three times.

MULTIPLIABLE, mŭl-tȳ-plī'-âbl. a. Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS, mŭl-tȳ-plī'-âbl-nĭs. ſ. Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE, mŭl'-tȳ-plȳ-kâbl. a. Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND, mŭl-tȳ-plȳ-kând'. ſ. The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

MULTIPLICATE, mŭl-tĭp'-plȳ-kât. a. Conſiſting of more than one.

MULTIPLICATION, mŭl-tȳ-plȳ-kâ'-ſhŭn. ſ.

The

The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind; in arithmetick, the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased.

MULTIPLICATOR, mŭl-tĭ-plĭ-kā′-tŭr. s. The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLICITY, mŭl-tĭ-plĭs′-sĭt-tĭ. s. More than one of the same kind; state of being many.

MULTIPLICIOUS, mŭl-tĭ-plĭsh′-ŭs. a. Manifold. Obsolete.

MULTIPLIER, mŭl′-tĭ-plī-ŭr. s. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing; the multiplicator in arithmetick.

To MULTIPLY, mŭl′-tĭ-plī. v. n. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

To MULTIPLY, mŭl′-tĭ-plī. v. n. To grow in number; to increase themselves.

MULTIPOTENT, mŭl-tĭp′-pō-tĕnt. a. Having manifold power.

MULTIPRESENCE, mŭl-tĭ-prē′-zĕns. s. The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.

MULTISILIQUOUS, mŭl-tĭ-sĭl′-lĭ-kwŭs. a. The same with corniculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels.

MULTITUDE, mŭl′-tĭ-tŭd. s. Many, more than one; a great number, loosely and indefinitely; a crowd or throng, the vulgar.

MULTITUDINOUS, mŭl-tĭ-tū′-dĭn-ŭs. a. Having the appearance of a multitude; manifold.

MULTIVAGANT, mŭl-tĭv′-vă-gănt. } a. That
MULTIVAGOUS, mŭl-tĭv′-vă-gŭs. } wanders or strays much abroad.

MULTIVIOUS, mŭl-tĭv′-vĭ-ŭs. a. Having many ways, manifold.

MULTOCULAR, mŭlt-ŏk′-kū-lŭr. a. Having more eyes than two.

MUM, mŭm′. interject. A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence, hush.

MUM, mŭm′. s. Ale brewed with wheat.

To MUMBLE, mŭm′-bl. v. n. To speak inwardly, to grumble, to mutter; to speak indistinctly; to chew, to bite softly.

To MUMBLE, mŭm′-bl. v. a. To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to mouth gently; to slubber over; to suppress, to utter imperfectly.

MUMBLER, mŭm′-blŭr. s. One that speaks inarticulately, a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY, mŭm′-blĭng-lĭ. ad. With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM, mŭm′. v. a. To mask, to frolick in disguise. Obsolete.

MUMMER, mŭm′-mŭr. s. A masker, one who performs frolicks in a personated dress.

MUMMERY, mŭm′-mŭr-rĭ. s. Masking, frolick in masks, foolery.

MUMMY, mŭm′-mĭ. s. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming; Mummy is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees.

To MUMP, mŭmp′. v. a. To nibble, to bite quick, to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick; in cant language, to go a begging.

MUMPER, mŭm′-pŭr. s. A beggar.

MUMPS, mŭmps′. s. Sullenness, silent anger; a disease.

To MUNCH, mŭntsh′. v. a. To chew by great mouthfuls.

MUNCHER, mŭn′-tshŭr. s. One that munches.

MUNDANE, mŭn′-dāne. a. Belonging to the world.

MUNDATION, mŭn-dā′-shŭn. s. The act of cleansing.

MUNDATORY, mŭn′-dā-tŭr-rĭ. a. Having the power to cleanse.

MUNDICK, mŭn′-dĭk. s. A kind of marcasite or femimetal found in tin mines.

MUNDIFICATION, mŭn-dĭ-fĭ-kā′-shŭn. s. Cleansing any body.

MUNDIFICATIVE, mŭn-dĭf′-fĭ-kā-tĭv. a. Cleansing, having the power to cleanse.

To MUNDIFY, mŭn′-dȳ-fȳ. v. a. To cleanſe, to make clean.

MUNDIVAGANT, mŭn-dĭv′-vȧ-gȧnt. a. Wandering through the world.

MUNDUNGUS, mŭn-dŭng′-gŭs. ſ. Stinking tobacco.

MUNERARY, mū′-nĕr-rĕr-ȳ. a. Having the nature of a gift.

MUNGREL, mŭng′-grĭl. ſ. Any thing generated between different kinds, any thing partaking of the qualities of different cauſes or parents.

MUNGREL, mŭng′-grĭl. a. Generated between different natures, baſe-born, degenerate.

MUNICIPAL, mū-nĭs′-sȳ-pȧl. a. Belonging to a corporation.

MUNIFICENCE, mū-nĭf′-fȳ-ſĕns. ſ. Liberality, the act of giving.

MUNIFICENT, mū-nĭf′-fȳ-ſĕnt. a. Liberal, generous.

MUNIFICENTLY, mū-nĭf′-fȳ-ſĕnt-lȳ. ad. Liberally, generouſly.

MUNIMENT, mū′-nȳ-mĕnt. ſ. Fortification, ſtrong hold; ſupport, defence. Not uſed.

To MUNITE, mū-nī′-te. v. a. To fortify, to ſtrengthen. A word not in uſe.

MUNITION, mū-nĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Fortification, ſtrong hold; ammunition, materials for war.

MUNNION, mŭn′-nyŭn. ſ. Munnions are the upright poſts that divide the lights in a window frame.

MURAGE, mū′-rĭdzh. ſ. Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MURAL, mū′-rȧl. a. Pertaining to a wall.

MURDER, mŭr′-dŭr. ſ. The act of killing a man unlawfully.

To MURDER, mŭr′-dŭr. v. a. To kill a man unlawfully; to deſtroy, to put an end to.

MURDERER, mŭr′-dĕr-rŭr. ſ. One who has ſhed human blood unlawfully.

MURDERESS, mŭr′-dŭr-ĭs. ſ. A woman that commits murder.

MURDERMENT, mŭr′-dŭr-mĕnt. ſ. The act of killing unlawfully.

MURDEROUS, mŭr′-dŭr-rŭs. a. Bloody, guilty of murder.

MURE, mū′r. ſ. A wall. Not in uſe.

MURENGER, mū′-rĭn-dzhŭr. ſ. An overſeer of a wall.

MURIATICK, mū-rȳ-ăt′-tĭk. a. Partaking of the taſte or nature of brine.

MURK, mŭrk′. ſ. Darkneſs, want of light.

MURKY, mŭr′-kȳ. a. Dark, cloudy, wanting light.

MURMUR, mŭr′-mŭr. ſ. A low continued buzzing noiſe; a complaint half ſuppreſſed.

To MURMUR, mŭr′-mŭr. v. n. To give a low buzzing ſound; to grumble, to utter ſecret diſcontent.

MURMURER, mŭr′-mŭr-rŭr. ſ. One who repines, a grumbler, a repiner.

MURRAIN, mŭr′-rĭn. ſ. The plague in cattle.

MURREY, mŭr′-rȳ. a. Darkly red.

MURRION, mŭr′-ryŭn. ſ. A helmet, a caſque.

MUSCADEL, mŭs′-kȧ-dĕl, } ſ. A kind of
MUSCADINE, mŭs′-kȧ-dĭne. } ſweet grape, ſweet wine, and ſweet pear.

MUSCAT, mŭs′-kȧt. ſ. A delicious grape having the flavour of muſk; a kind of ſweet pear.

MUSCLE, mŭs′l. ſ. A fleſhy fibrous part of an animal body, the immediate inſtruments of motion; a bivalve ſhell fiſh.

MUSCOSITY, mŭſ-kŏs′-sĭt-ȳ. ſ. Moſſineſs.

MUSCULAR, mŭs′-kū-lĕr. a. Performed by muſcles.

MUSCULARITY, mŭſ-kū-lăr′-rĭt-ȳ. ſ. The ſtate of having muſcles.

MUSCULOUS, mŭs′-kū-lŭs. a. Full of muſcles, brawny; pertaining to a muſcle.

MUSE, mū′z. ſ. One of the nine ſiſter goddeſſes who in the heathen mythology are ſuppoſed to preſide over the liberal arts.

MUSE, mū′z. ſ. Deep thought, cloſe attention, abſence of mind; the power of poetry.

To MUSE, mū′z. v. n. To ponder, to ſtudy in ſilence; to be abſent of mind; to wonder, to be amazed.

MUSEFUL, mū′z-fŭl. a. Deep thinking.

MUSER, mū′-zŭr. ſ. One who muſes, one apt to be abſent of mind.

MUSEUM, mu-zé'-um. ſ. A repoſitory of learned curioſities.

MUSHROOM, mush'-rom. ſ. Muſhrooms are by curious naturaliſts eſteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and ſeeds have not as yet been diſcovered; an upſtart, a wretch riſen from the dunghill.

MUSHROOMSTONE, mush'-rom-ſtone. ſ. A kind of foſſil.

MUSICK, mu'-zik. ſ. The ſcience of harmonical ſounds; inſtrumental or vocal harmony.

MUSICAL, mu'-zy-kal. a. Harmonious, melodious, ſweet ſounding; belonging to muſick.

MUSICALLY, mu'-zy-kal-ly. ad. Harmoniouſly, with ſweet ſound.

MUSICALNESS, mu'-zy-kal-nis. ſ. Harmony.

MUSICIAN, mu'-zish'-un. ſ. One ſkilled in harmony, one who performs upon inſtruments of muſick.

MUSK, muſk'. ſ. A very powerful perfume: it is procured from a kind of Indian goat.

MUSK, muſk'. ſ. Grape hyacinth or grape flower.

MUSKAPPLE, muſk'-apl. ſ. A kind of apple.

MUSKCAT, muſk'-kat. ſ. The animal from which muſk is got.

MUSKCHERRY, muſk'-tſher-ry. ſ. A ſort of cherry.

MUSKET, mus'-kit. ſ. A ſoldier's handgun; a male hawk of a ſmall kind.

MUSKETEER, muſ-ke-te'r. ſ. A ſoldier whoſe weapon is his muſket.

MUSKETOON, muſ-ke-to'n. ſ. A blunderbuſs, a ſhort gun of a large bore.

MUSKINESS, mus'-ky-nis. ſ. The ſcent of muſk.

MUSKMELON, muſk'-mel-lun. ſ. A fragrant melon.

MUSKPEAR, muſk'-pe'r. ſ. A fragrant pear.

MUSKROSE, muſk'-roze. ſ. A roſe ſo called from its fragrance.

MUSKY, mus'-ky. a. Fragrant, ſweet of ſcent.

MUSLIN, muz'-lin. ſ. A fine ſtuff made of cotton.

MUSS, mus'. ſ. A ſcramble. Obſolete.

MUSSITATION, mus-sy-ta'-ſhun. ſ. Murmur, grumble.

MUSSULMAN, mus'-sul-man. ſ. A Mahometan believer.

MUST, muſt'. verb imperfect. To be obliged. It is only uſed before a verb. Muſt is of all perſons and tenſes, and uſed of perſons and things.

MUST, muſt'. ſ. New wine, new wort.

To MUST, muſt'. v. a. To mould, to make mouldy.

To MUST, muſt', v. n. To grow mouldy.

MUSTACHES, muſ-ſta'-ſhis. ſ. Whiſkers, hair on the upper lip.

MUSTARD, mus'-turd. ſ. A plant.

To MUSTER, mus'-tur. v. n. To aſſemble in order to form an army.

To MUSTER, mus'-tur. v. a. To review forces; to bring together.

MUSTER, mus'-tur. ſ. A review of a body of forces; a regiſter of forces muſtered; a collection, as, a Muſter of peacocks; To paſs Muſter, to be allowed.

MUSTER-BOOK, mus'-tur-bok. ſ. A book in which the forces are regiſtered.

MUSTERMASTER, mus'-tur-maſ-tur. ſ. One who ſuperintends the muſter to prevent frauds.

MUSTER-ROLL, mus'-tur-rol. ſ. A regiſter of forces.

MUSTILY, mus'-ty-ly. ad. Mouldily.

MUSTINESS, mus'-ty-nis. ſ. Mould, dampfoulneſs.

MUSTY, mus'-ty. a. Mouldy, ſpoiled with damp, moiſt and fetid; ſtale; vapid; dull, heavy.

MUTABILITY, mu-ta-bil'-ly-ty. ſ. Changeableneſs; inconſtancy, change of mind.

MUTABLE, mu'-tabl. a. Subject to change; alterable; inconſtant, unſettled.

MUTABLENESS, mu'-tabl-nis. ſ. Changeableneſs, uncertainty.

MUTATION, mu'-ta'-ſhun. ſ. Change, alteration.

MUTE, mu't. a. Silent, not vocal, not having the uſe of voice.

MUTE,

MUTE, mūt. ſ. One that has no power of ſpeech; a letter which can make no ſound.

To MUTE, mūt. v. n. To dung as birds.

MUTELY, mūt-lȳ. ad. Silently, not vocally.

To MUTILATE, mū-til-lāte. v. a. To deprive of ſome eſſential part.

MUTILATION, mū-tȳ-lā-ſhŭn. ſ. Deprivation of a limb, or any eſſential part.

MUTINE, mū-tin. ſ. A mutineer. Not uſed.

MUTINEER, mū-tin-nēr. ſ. A mover of ſedition.

MUTINOUS, mū-tin-nŭs. a. Seditious, buſy in inſurrection, turbulent.

MUTINOUSLY, mū-tin-nŭſ-lȳ. ad. Seditiouſly, turbulently.

MUTINOUSNESS, mū-tin-nŭſ-nis. ſ. Seditiouſneſs, turbulence.

To MUTINY, mū-ti-nȳ. v. n. To riſe againſt authority, to make inſurrection.

MUTINY, mū-ti-nȳ. ſ. Inſurrection, ſedition.

To MUTTER, mŭt-tŭr. v. n. To grumble, to murmur.

To MUTTER, mŭt-tŭr. v. a. To utter with imperfect articulation.

MUTTER, mŭt-tŭr. ſ. Murmur, obſcure utterance. Not uſed.

MUTTERER, mŭt-tĕr-rŭr. ſ. Grumbler, murmurer.

MUTTERINGLY, mŭt-tŭr-ring-lȳ. ad. With a low voice; indiſtinctly.

MUTTON, mŭt-n. ſ. The fleſh of ſheep dreſſed for food; a ſheep, now only in ludicrous language.

MUTTONFIST, mŭt-n-fiſt. ſ. A hand large and red.

MUTUAL, mū-tſhū-ăl. a. Reciprocal, each acting in return or correſpondence to the other.

MUTUALLY, mū-tſhū-ăl-lȳ. ad. Reciprocally, in return.

MUTUALITY, mū-tſhū-ăl-lȳ-tȳ. ſ. Reciprocation.

MUZZLE, mŭz-l. ſ. The mouth of any thing; a faſtening for the mouth which hinders to bite.

To MUZZLE, mŭz-l. v. n. To bring the mouth near. Not uſed.

To MUZZLE, mŭz-l. v. a. To bind the mouth; to fondle with the mouth cloſe. A low ſenſe.

MY, mȳ or mȳ. pronoun poſſeſſive. Belonging to me.

MYOGRAPHY, mȳ-ŏg-grā-fȳ. ſ. A deſcription of the muſcles.

MYOLOGY, mȳ-ŏl-lŏ-dzhȳ. ſ. The deſcription and doctrine of the muſcles.

MYOPY, mȳ-ō-pȳ. ſ. Shortneſs of ſight.

MYRIAD, mȳr-ryăd. ſ. The number of ten thouſand; proverbially any great number.

MYRMIDON, mĕr-mȳ-dŭn. ſ. Any rude ruffian, ſo named from the ſoldiers of Achilles.

MYROBALAN, mī-rŏb-ă-lăn. ſ. A kind of dried fruit reſembling dates.

MYROPOLIST, mȳ-rŏp-pŏ-liſt. ſ. One who ſells unguents.

MYRRH, mĕr. ſ. A precious kind of gum.

MYRRHINE, mĕr-rine. a. Belonging to myrrh; made of the myrrhine ſtone.

MYRTIFORM, mĕr-tȳ-fārm. ſ. Having the ſhape of a myrtle.

MYRTLE, mĕr-tl. ſ. A fragrant tree.

MYSELF, mȳ-ſĕlf. ſ. An emphatical word added to I: as, I myſelf do it; that is, not I by proxy; not another.

MYSTAGOGUE, mis-tă-gŏg. ſ. One who interprets divine myſteries; alſo one who keeps church relicks, and ſhews them to ſtrangers.

MYSTERIARCH, miſ-tē-rȳ-ărk. ſ. One preſiding over myſteries.

MYSTERIOUS, miſ-tē-ryŭs. a. Inacceſſible to the underſtanding, awfully obſcure; artfully perplexed.

MYSTERIOUSLY, miſ-tē-ryŭs-lȳ. ad. In a manner above underſtanding; obſcurely, enigmatically.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, miſ-tē-ryŭſ-nis. ſ. Holy obſcurity; artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MYSTERIZE, miſ-tē-rize. v. a. To explain as enigmas.

MYSTERY, miſ-tē-rȳ. ſ. Something above human

human intelligence, ſomething awfully obſcure; an enigma, any thing artfully made difficult; a trade, a calling.

MYSTICAL, mĭs′-tў-kăl. } a. Sacredly ob-
MYSTICK, mĭs′-tĭk. } ſcure; involving ſome ſecret meaning, emblematical; obſcure, ſecret.

MYSTICALLY, mĭs′-tў-kăl-lў. ad. In a manner, or by an act, implying ſome ſecret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS, mĭs′-tў-kăl-nĭs. ſ. Involution of ſome ſecret meaning.

MYTHOLOGICAL, mў-thŏ-lŏdzh′-ў-kĕl. a. Relating to the explication of fabulous hiſtory.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, mў-thŏ-lŏdzh′-ў-kĕl-lў. ad. In a manner ſuitable to the ſyſtem of fables.

MYTHOLOGIST, mў-thŏl′-lŏ-dzhĭſt. ſ. A relator or expoſitor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

To MYTHOLOGIZE, mў-thŏl′-lŏ-dzhize. v. n. To relate or explain the fabulous hiſtory of the heathens.

MYTHOLOGY, mў-thŏl′-lŏ-dzhў. ſ. Syſtem of fables.

N.

TO NAB, năb′. v. a. To catch unexpectedly. A low word.

NADIR, nā′-dĕr. ſ. The point under foot directly oppoſite to the zenith.

NAG, năg′. ſ. A ſmall horſe; a horſe in familiar language.

NAIL, nā′le. ſ. The horny ſubſtance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talons of birds and beaſts; a ſpike of metal by which things are faſtened together; a ſtud, a boſs; a kind of meaſure, two inches and a quarter; On the nail, readily, immediately, without delay.

To NAIL, nā′le. v. a. To faſten with nails; to ſtud with nails.

NAILER, nā′-lŭr. ſ. A nail-maker.

NAKED, nā′-kĭd. a. Wanting clothes, uncovered; unarmed, defenceleſs; plain, evident; mere, ſimple.

NAKEDLY, nā′-kĭd-lў. ad. Without covering; ſimply, merely; evidently.

NAKEDNESS, nā′-kĭd-nĭs. ſ. Nudity, want of covering; want of proviſion for defence; plainneſs, evidence.

NAME, nā′me. ſ. The diſcriminative appellation of an individual; the term by which any ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed; perſon; reputation, character; renown; power delegated; an opprobrious appellation.

NAMELESS, nā′me-lĭs. a. Not diſtinguiſhed by any diſcriminative appellation; one of which the name is not known; not famous.

NAMELY, nā′me-lў. ad. Particularly, ſpecially.

NAMER, nā′-mŭr. ſ. One who calls any by name.

NAMESAKE, nā′me-sāke. ſ. One that has the ſame name with another.

NAP, năp′. ſ. Slumber, a ſhort ſleep; down, villous ſubſtance.

To NAP, năp′. v. n. To ſleep, to be drowſy or ſecure.

NAPE, nā′pe. ſ. The joint of the neck behind.

NAPHTHA, năf′-thă. ſ. A kind of bitumen.

NAPPINESS, năp′-pў-nĭs. ſ. The quality of having a nap.

NAPKIN, năp′-kĭn. ſ. Clothes uſed at table to wipe the hands; a handkerchief.

NAPLESS, năp'-lis. a. Wanting nap, thread-bare.

NAPPY, năp'-pȳ. a. Frothy, ſpumy.

NARCISSUS, nar-sis'-sŭs. ſ. A daffodil.

NARCOTICK, nar-kŏt'-tik. a. Producing torpor, or ſtupefaction.

NARD, nā'rd. ſ. Spikenard; an odorous ſhrub.

NARE, nā're. ſ. A noſtril. Not in uſe.

NARRABLE, năr'-răbl. a. Capable to be told.

NARRATION, năr'-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Account, relation, hiſtory.

NARRATIVE, năr'-ră-tĭv. a. Relating, giving an account; ſtory-telling, apt to relate things paſt.

NARRATIVE, năr'-ră-tĭv. ſ. A relation, an account.

NARRATIVELY, năr'-ră-tĭv-lȳ. ad. By way of relation.

NARRATOR, năr-rā'-tŭr. ſ. A teller; a relater.

To NARRIFY, năr'-rȳ-fȳ. v. a. To relate, to give account of.

NARROW, năr'-rō. a. Not broad or wide; ſmall; avaricious; contracted, ungenerous; cloſe, vigilant, attentive.

To NARROW, năr'-rō. v. a. To diminiſh with reſpect to breadth; to contract; to confine, to limit.

NARROWLY, năr'-rō-lȳ. ad. With little breadth; contractedly, without extent; cloſely, vigilantly; nearly, within a little; avariciouſly, ſparingly.

NARROWNESS, năr'-rō-nĭs. ſ. Want of breadth; want of comprehenſion; confined ſtate; poverty; want of capacity.

NASAL, nā'-zăl. a. Belonging to the noſe.

NASTY, năs'-tȳ. a. Dirty, filthy, ſordid, nauſeous; obſcene.

NASTILY, năs'-tĭ-lȳ. ad. Dirtily, filthily, nauſeouſly; obſcenely, groſsly.

NASTINESS, năs'-tȳ-nĭs. ſ. Dirt, filth; obſcenity, groſſneſs of ideas.

NATAL, nā'-tăl. a. Native, relating to nativity.

NATATION, nă-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſwimming.

NATHLESS, năth-lĕs'. ad. Nevertheleſs. Obſolete.

NATHMORE, năth-mō're. ad. Never the more. Obſolete.

NATION, nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A people diſtinguiſhed from another people.

NATIONAL, năſh'-ŭn-ŭl. a. Publick, general; bigotted to one's own country.

NATIONALLY, năſh'-ŭn-ŭl-lȳ. ad. With regard to the nation.

NATIONALNESS, năſh'-ŭn-ŭl-nĭs. ſ. Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, nā'-tĭv. a. Produced by nature, not artificial; natural, ſuch as is according to nature; conferred by birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth; original.

NATIVE, nā'-tĭv. ſ. One born in any place, original inhabitant; offſpring.

NATIVENESS, nā'-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY, nă-tĭv'-vȳ-tȳ. ſ. Birth, iſſue into life; ſtate or place of being produced.

NATURAL, năt'-tſhŭr-ĕl. a. Produced or effected by nature; illegitimate; beſtowed by nature; not forced, not far-fetched, dictated by nature; tender, affectionate by nature; unaffected, according to truth and reality; oppoſed to violent, as, a Natural death.

NATURAL, năt'-tſhŭr-ĕl. ſ. An idiot, a fool; native, original inhabitant; gift of nature, quality.

NATURALIST, năt'-tſhŭr-ră-lĭſt. ſ. A ſtudent in phyſicks.

NATURALIZATION, năt-tſhŭr-ră-lĭ-zā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of inveſting aliens with the privileges of native ſubjects.

To NATURALIZE, năt-tſhŭr-ră-lĭze. v. a. To inveſt with the privileges of native ſubjects; to make eaſy like things natural.

NATURALLY, năt'-tſhŭr-rĕl-lȳ. ad. According to unaſſiſted nature; without affectation; ſpontaneouſly.

NATURALNESS, năt'-tſhŭr-rĕl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

NATURE,

NATURE, nā′-tſhŭr. ſ. An imaginary being ſuppoſed to preſide over the material and animal world; the native ſtate or properties of any thing; the conſtitution of an animated body; diſpoſition of mind; the regular courſe of things; the compaſs of natural exiſtence; natural affection, or reverence; the ſtate or operation of the material world; ſort, ſpecies.

NAVAL, nā′-vȧl. a. Conſiſting of ſhips; belonging to ſhips.

NAVE, nā′ve. ſ. The middle-part of the wheel in which the axle moves; the middle part of the church diſtinct from the aiſles or wings.

NAVEL, nā′vl. ſ. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent; the middle; the interior part.

NAVELGALL, nā′vl-gȧl. ſ. Navelgall is a bruiſe on the top of the chine of the back, behind the ſaddle, right againſt the navel.

NAVELWORT, nā′vl-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

NAUGHT, nā′t. a. Bad, corrupt, worthleſs.

NAUGHT, nā′t. ſ. Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written Nought.

NAUGHTILY, nā′-til-ȳ. ad. Wickedly, corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, nā′-tȳ-nĭs. ſ. Wickedneſs, badneſs.

NAUGHTY, nā′-tȳ. a. Bad, wicked, corrupt.

NAVIGABLE, nȧv′-vȳ-gĕbl. a. Capable of being paſſed by ſhips or boats.

NAVIGABLENESS, nȧv′-vȳ-gĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Capacity to be paſſed in veſſels.

To NAVIGATE, nȧv′-vȳ-gāte. v. n. To ſail, to paſs by water.

To NAVIGATE, nȧv′-vȳ-gāte. v. a. To paſs by ſhips or boats.

NAVIGATION, nȧv-vȳ-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of paſſing by water; veſſels of navigation.

NAVIGATOR, nȧv′-vȳ-gā-tŭr. ſ. Sailor, ſeaman.

NAUMACHY, nā′-mā-kȳ. ſ. A mock ſea-fight.

To NAUSEATE, nā′-ſhāte. v. n. To grow ſqueamiſh, to turn away with diſguſt.

To NAUSEATE, nā′-ſhāte. v. a. To loath, to reject with diſguſt; to ſtrike with diſguſt.

NAUSEOUS, nā′-ſhŭs. a. Loathſome, diſguſtful.

NAUSEOUSLY, nā′-ſhŭs-lȳ. ad. Loathſomely, diſguſtfully.

NAUSEOUSNESS, nā′-ſhŭs-nĭs. ſ. Loathſomeneſs, quality of raiſing diſguſt.

NAUTICAL, nā′-tȳ-kĕl. } a. Pertaining to
NAUTICK, nā′-tĭk. } ſailors.

NAUTILUS, nā′-tĭl-ŭs. ſ. A ſhell fiſh furniſhed with ſomething analogous to oars and a ſail.

NAVY, nā′-vȳ. ſ. An aſſembly of ſhips, a fleet.

NAY, nā′. ad. No, an adverb of negation; not only ſo but more.

NAYWORD, nā′-wŭrd. ſ. The ſaying nay; a proverbial reproach, a bye-word.

NE, nē′. ad. Neither, and not. Obſolete.

NEAF, nē′f. ſ. A fiſt. Obſolete.

To NEAL, nē′l. v. a. To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

NEAP, nē′p. a. Low, decreſcent. Uſed only of the tide.

NEAR, nē′r. prep. At no great diſtance from, cloſe to, nigh.

NEAR, nē′r. ad. Almoſt; at hand, not far off.

NEAR, nē′r. a. Not diſtant, advanced towards the end of an enterpriſe or diſquiſition; cloſe; intimate; affecting, dear; parſimonious.

NEARLY, nē′r-lȳ. ad. At no great diſtance; cloſely; in a niggardly manner.

NEARNESS, nē′r-nĭs. ſ. Cloſeneſs; alliance of blood or affection; tendency to avarice.

NEAT, nē′t. ſ. Black cattle, oxen; a cow or ox.

NEAT, nē′t. a. Elegant, but without dignity; cleanly; pure, unadulterated.

NEATHERD, nē′t-hĕrd. ſ. A cow-keeper, one who has the care of black cattle.

NEATLY, nē′t-lȳ. a. Elegantly, but without dignity, ſprucely; cleanlily.

NEATNESS, nē′t-nĭs. ſ. Spruceneſs, elegance without dignity; cleanlineſs.

NEB, nĕb′. ſ. Noſe, beak, mouth. Retained in

in the north. In Scotland, the bill of a bird.

NEBULA, nĕb′-bū-lă. ſ. It is applied to appearances like a cloud in the human body, as to films upon the eyes.

NEBULOUS, nĕb′-bū-lŭs. a. Miſty, cloudy.

NECESSARIES, nĕs′-sĕs-sĕr-rĭz. ſ. Things not only convenient but needful.

NECESSARILY, nĕs′-sĕs-sĕr-rĭ-lĭ. ad. Indiſpenſably; by inevitable conſequence.

NECESSARINESS, nĕs′-sĕs-sĕr-rĭ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being neceſſary.

NECESSARY, nĕs′-sĕs-sĕr-rĭ. a. Needful, indiſpenſably requiſite; not free, impelled by fate; concluſive, deciſive by inevitable conſequence.

To NECESSITATE, nē-sĕs′-sĭ-tāte. v. a. To make neceſſary, not to leave free.

NECESSITATION, nē-sĕs-sĭ-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making neceſſary, fatal compulſion.

NECESSITATED, nē-sĕs′-sĭ-tā-tĭd. a. In a ſtate of want.

NECESSITOUS, nē-sĕs′-sĭ-tŭs. a. Preſſed with poverty.

NECESSITOUSNESS, nē-sĕs′-sĭ-tŭs-nĭs. ſ. Poverty, want, need.

NECESSITUDE, nē-sĕs′-sĭ-tſhōd. ſ. Want, need.

NECESSITY, nē-sĕs-′sĭt-tĭ. ſ. Compulſion, fatality; indiſpenſableneſs; want, need, poverty; things neceſſary for human life; cogency of argument, inevitable conſequence.

NECK, nĕk′. ſ. The part between the head and body; a long narrow part; On the neck, immediately after; To break the neck of an affair, to hinder any thing being done, or to do more than half.

NECKBEEF, nĕk′-bēf. ſ. The coarſe fleſh of the Neck of cattle.

NECKCLOATH, nĕk′-klōth. ſ. That which men wear on their neck.

NECKLACE, nĕk′-lĕs. ſ. An ornamental ſtring of beads or precious ſtones, worn by women on their neck.

NECROMANCER, nĕk′-krō-măn-ſŭr. ſ. An inchanter, a conjurer; one who by charms can converſe with the ghoſts of the dead.

NECROMANCY, nĕk′-krō-măn-ſĭ. ſ. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead; enchantment, conjuration.

NECTARED, nĕk′-tĕrd. a. Tinged with nectar.

NECTAREOUS, nĕk-tā′-ryŭs. a. Reſembling nectar, ſweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, nĕk′-tĕr-rīne. a. Sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, nĕk′-tĕr-ĭn. ſ. A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a ſmooth rind and the fleſh firmer.

NEED, nēd. ſ. Exigency, preſſing difficulty, neceſſity; want, diſtreſsful poverty; lack of any thing for uſe.

To NEED, nēd. v. a. To want, to lack.

To NEED, nēd. v. n. To be wanted, to be neceſſary, to have neceſſity of any thing.

NEEDER, nē′-dŭr. ſ. One that wants any thing.

NEEDFUL, nēd-fŭl. a. Neceſſary, indiſpenſably requiſite.

NEEDFULLY, nēd-fŭl-lĭ. ad. Neceſſarily.

NEEDFULNESS, nēd-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Neceſſity.

NEEDILY, nē′-dĭ-lĭ. ad. In poverty, poorly.

NEEDINESS, nē′-dĭ-nĭs. ſ. Want, poverty.

NEEDLE, nēdl. ſ. A ſmall inſtrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread; the ſmall ſteel bar which in the mariners compaſs ſtands regularly north and ſouth.

NEEDLE-FISH, nēdl-fiſh. ſ. A kind of ſea fiſh.

NEEDLE-FUL, nēdl-fŭl. ſ. As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEEDLEMAKER, nēdl-mā-kŭr. ſ. He who makes needles.

NEEDLEWORK, nēdl-wŭrk. ſ. The buſineſs of a ſempſtreſs; embroidery by the needle.

NEEDLESSLY, nēd-lĕſ-lĭ. ad. Unneceſſarily, without need.

NEEDLESSNESS, nēd-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Unneceſſarineſs.

NEED-

NEEDLESS, nēd-lĭs. a. Unneceſſary, not requiſite.

NEEDMENT, nēd-mĕnt. ſ. Something neceſſary. Obſolete.

NEEDS, nēdz. ad. Neceſſarily, by compulſion, indiſpenſably.

NEEDY, nē-dȳ. a. Poor, neceſſitous.

NE'ER, nār. For Never.

To NEESE, nēz. v. n. To ſneeze. Obſolete.

NEF, nĕf. ſ. The body of a church.

NEFARIOUS, nē-fā-ryŭs. a. Wicked, abominable.

NEGATION, nē-gā-shŭn. ſ. Denial, the contrary to affirmation; deſcription by negative.

NEGATIVE, nĕg-gă-tĭv. a. Denying, contrary to affirmative; implying only the abſence of ſomething; having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

NEGATIVE, nĕg-gă-tĭv. ſ. A propoſition by which ſomething is denied; a particle of denial, as, Not.

NEGATIVELY, nĕg-gă-tĭv-lȳ. ad. With denial, in the form of denial, not affirmatively; in form of ſpeech implying the abſence of ſomething.

To NEGLECT, nē-glĕkt. v. a. To omit by careleſſneſs; to treat with ſcornful heedleſſneſs; to poſtpone.

NEGLECT, nē-glĕkt. ſ. Inſtance of inattention; careleſs treatment; negligent, frequency of neglect; ſtate of being unregarded.

NEGLECTER, nē-glĕk-tŭr. ſ. One who neglects.

NEGLECTFUL, nē-glĕkt-fŭl. a. Heedleſs, careleſs, inattentive; treating with indifference.

NEGLECTION, nē-glĕk-shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being negligent.

NEGLECTFULLY, nē-glĕkt-fŭl-lȳ. ad. With heedleſs inattention.

NEGLECTIVE, nē-glĕk-tĭv. a. Inattentive to, or regardleſs of.

NEGLIGENCE, nĕg-glȳ-dzhĕns. ſ. Habit of omitting by heedleſſneſs, or of acting careleſsly.

NEGLIGENT, nĕg-glȳ-dzhĕnt. a. Careleſs, heedleſs, habitually inattentive.

NEGLIGENTLY, nĕg-glȳ-dzhĕnt-lȳ. ad. Careleſsly, heedleſsly, without exactneſs.

To NEGOTIATE, nē-gō-shĕt. v. n. To have intercourſe of buſineſs, to traffick, to treat.

NEGOTIATION, nē-gō-shā-shŭn. ſ. Treaty of buſineſs.

NEGOTIATOR, nē-gō-shā-tŭr. ſ. One employed to treat with others.

NEGOTIATING, nē-gō-shĕt-tĭng. a. Employed in negotiation.

NEGRO, nē-grō. ſ. A blackmoore.

To NEIGH, nā. v. n. To utter the voice of a horſe.

NEIGH, nā. ſ. The voice of a horſe.

NEIGHBOUR, nā-bŭr. ſ. One who lives near to another; one who lives in familiarity with another; any thing next or near; intimate, confident; in divinity, one partaking of the ſame nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

To NEIGHBOUR, nā-bŭr. v. a. To adjoin to, to confine on. Little uſed.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, nā-bŭr-hŭd. ſ. Place adjoining; ſtate of being near each other; thoſe that live within reach of eaſy communication.

NEIGHBOURLY, nā-bŭr-lȳ. a. Becoming a neighbour, kind, civil.

NEIGHBOURLY, nā-bŭr-lȳ. ad. With ſocial civility.

NEITHER, nē-thŭr. conjunct. Not either. A particle uſed in the firſt branch of a negative ſentence, and anſwered by Nor; as, Fight Neither with ſmall Nor great. It is ſometimes the ſecond branch of a negative or prohibition to any ſentence; as, Ye ſhall Not eat of it, Neither ſhall ye touch it.

NEITHER, nē-thŭr. pronoun. Not either, not one nor other.

NEOPHYTE, nē-ō-fīte. ſ. One regenerated, a convert.

NEOTERICK, nē-ō-tĕr-rĭk. a. Modern, novel, late.

NEPENTHE, nē-pēn′-thē. ſ. A drug that drives away all pains.

NEPHEW, nĕv′-yo͞. ſ. The ſon of a brother or ſiſter.

NEPHRITICK, nē-frĭt′-tĭk. a. Belonging to the organs of urine; troubled with the ſtone; good againſt the ſtone.

NEPOTISM, nĕ′-pō-tĭzm. ſ. Fondneſs for nephews.

NERVE, nĕrv′. ſ. The nerves are the organs of ſenſation paſſing from the brain to all parts of the body; it is uſed by the poets for ſinew or tendon.

NERVELESS, nĕrv′-lĭs. a. Without ſtrength.

NERVOUS, nĕr′-vŭs. a. Well ſtrung, ſtrong, vigorous; relating to the nerves; haying weak or diſeaſed nerves.

NERVY, nĕr′-vy. a. Strong, vigorous.

NESCIENCE, nĕs′-shĕns. ſ. Ignorance, the ſtate of not knowing.

NEST, nĕſt′. ſ. The bed formed by the bird for incubation; any place where inſects are produced; an abode, place of reſidence, in contempt; boxes of drawers, little conveniences.

To NEST, nĕſt′. v. n. To build neſts.

NESTEGG, nĕſt′-ĕg. ſ. An egg left in the neſt.

To NESTLE, nĕs′l. v. n. To ſettle; to lie cloſe and ſnug.

To NESTLE, nĕs′l. v. a. To houſe, as in a neſt; to cheriſh, as a bird her young.

NESTLING, nĕſt′-lĭng. ſ. A bird taken out of the neſt.

NET, nĕt′. ſ. A texture woven with large interſtices or meſhes.

NETHER, nĕth′-ŭr. a. Lower, not upper; being in a lower place; infernal, belonging to the regions below.

NETHERMOST, nĕth′-ĕr-mŭſt. ſ. Loweſt.

NETTLE, nĕt′l. ſ. A ſtinging herb well known.

To NETTLE, nĕt′l. v. a. To ſting, to irritate.

NETWORK, nĕt′-wŭrk. ſ. Any thing reſembling the work of a net.

NEVER, nĕv′-ŭr. ad. At no time; in no degree. It is much uſed in compoſition; as, Never-ending, having no end.

NEVERTHELESS, nĕv-ŭr-thĕ-lĕs′. ad. Notwithſtanding that.

NEUROLOGY, nu͞-rŏl′-lŏ-dzhy. ſ. A deſcription of the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, nu͞-rŏt′-tŏ-my. ſ. The anatomy of the nerves.

NEUTER, nu͞′-tŭr. a. Indifferent, not engaged on either ſide; in grammar, a noun that implies no ſex.

NEUTER, nu͞′-tŭr. ſ. One indifferent and unengaged.

NEUTRAL, nu͞′-trĕl. a. Indifferent, not engaged on either ſide; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline.

NEUTRAL, nu͞′-trĕl. ſ. One who does not act nor engage on either ſide.

NEUTRALITY, nu͞-trăl′-ĭt-y. ſ. A ſtate of indifference, of neither friendſhip nor hoſtility; a ſtate between good and evil.

NEUTRALLY, nu͞′-trăl-y. ad. Indifferently.

NEW, nu͞′. a. Freſh; modern; having the effect of novelty; not habituated; renovated, repaired ſo as to recover the firſt ſtate; freſh after any thing; not of ancient extraction.

NEW, nu͞′. ad. This is uſed in compoſition for Newly.

NEWFANGLED, nu͞-făng′ld. a. Formed with vain or fooliſh love of novelty.

NEWFANGLEDNESS, nu͞-făng′ld-nĭs. ſ. Vain and fooliſh love of novelty.

NEWEL, nu͞′-ĭl. ſ. The compaſs round which the ſtaircaſe is carried.

NEWLY, nu͞′-ly. ad. Freſhly, lately.

NEWNESS, nu͞′-nĭs. ſ. Freſhneſs, novelty, ſtate of being new.

NEWS, nu͞′z. ſ. Freſh account of any thing; papers which give an account of the tranſactions of the preſent times.

NEWSMONGER, nu͞′z-mŭng-gŭr. ſ. One whoſe employment it is to hear and to tell news.

NEWT, nu͞′t. ſ. Eft, ſmall lizard.

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, nu͞′-yĕrz-gĭft″. ſ. Preſent made on the firſt day of the year.

NEXT,

NEXT, nĕkst'. a. Neareſt in place; neareſt in any gradation.

NEXT, nĕkst'. ad. At the time or turn immediately ſucceeding.

NIB, nĭb'. ſ. The bill or beak of a bird; the point of a pen.

NIBBED, nĭbd'. a. Having a nib.

To NIBBLE, nĭb'l. v. a. To bite by little at a time, to eat ſlowly; to bite as a fiſh does the bait.

To NIBBLE, nĭb'l. v. n. To bite at; to carp at, to find fault with.

NIBBLER, nĭb'-lŭr. ſ. One that bites by little at a time.

NICE, nī'ſe. a. Accurate in judgment to minute exactneſs. It is often uſed to expreſs a culpable delicacy. Scrupulouſly and minutely cautious; eaſily injured, delicate; formed with minute exactneſs; refined.

NICELY, nī'ſe-lȳ. ad. Accurately, minutely, ſcrupulouſly; delicately.

NICENESS, nī'ſe-nĭs. ſ. Accuracy, minute exactneſs; ſuperfluous delicacy or exactneſs.

NICETY, nī'-ſȳ-tȳ. ſ. Minute accuracy; accurate performance; minute obſervation; ſubtilty; delicate management, cautious treatment; effeminate ſoftneſs; Niceties, in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHE, nĭtſh'. ſ. A hollow in which a ſtatue may be placed.

NICK, nĭk'. ſ. Exact point of time at which there is neceſſity or convenience; a notch cut in any thing; a ſcore, a reckoning; a winning throw.

To NICK, nĭk'. v. a. To hit, to touch luckily, to perform by ſome ſlight artifice; to cut in nicks or notches; to ſuit, as tallies cut in nicks; to defeat or cozen.

NICKNAME, nĭk'-nāme. ſ. A name given in ſcoff or contempt.

To NICKNAME, nĭk'-nāme. v. a. To call by an opprobrious appellation.

NIDE, nīde. ſ. A brood, as, a Nide of pheaſants.

NIDIFICATION, nĭ-dȳ-fȳ-kā''-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of building neſts.

NIDULATION, nĭ-dŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The time of remaining in the neſt.

NIECE, nē's. ſ. The daughter of a brother or ſiſter.

NIGGARD, nĭg'-gĕrd. ſ. A miſer, a curmudgeon.

NIGGARD, nĭg'-gĕrd. a. Sordid, avaricious, parſimonious.

To NIGGARD, nĭg'-gĕrd. v. a. To ſtint.

NIGGARDISH, nĭg'-gĕr-dĭſh. a. Having ſome diſpoſition to avarice.

NIGGARDLINESS, nĭg'-gĕrd-lȳ-nĭs. ſ. Avarice, ſordid parſimony.

NIGGARDLY, nĭg'-gĕrd-lȳ. a. Avaricious, ſordidly parſimonious.

NIGGARDNESS, nĭg'-gĕrd-nĭs. ſ. Avarice, ſordid parſimony.

NIGH, nī'. prep. At no great diſtance from.

NIGH, nī'. ad. Not at a great diſtance; to a place near.

NIGH, nī'. a. Near, not diſtant; allied cloſely by blood. Not uſed now, the adjective Near being ſubſtituted in its place.

NIGHLY, nī'-lȳ. ad. Nearly, within a little.

NIGHNESS, nī'-nĭs. ſ. Nearneſs, proximity.

NIGHT, nī'te. ſ. The time of darkneſs; the time from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſe.

NIGHTBRAWLER, nī'te-brâ-lŭr. ſ. One who raiſes diſturbances in the night.

NIGHTCAP, nī'te-kăp. ſ. A cap worn in bed, or in undreſs.

NIGHTCROW, nī'te-krō. ſ. A bird that cries in the night.

NIGHTDEW, nī'te-dū. ſ. Dew that wets the ground in the night.

NIGHTDOG, nī'te-dŏg. ſ. A dog that hunts in the night.

NIGHTDRESS, nī'te-drĕs. ſ. The dreſs worn at night.

NIGHTED, nī'te-ĭd. a. Darkened, clouded, black.

NIGHTFAREING, nī'te-fā-rĭng. a. Travelling in the night.

NIGHTFIRE, nī'te-fīre. ſ. Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wiſp.

NIGHTFLY, nī'te-flȳ. ſ. Moth that flies in the night.

NIGHT-

NIGHTFOUNDERED, nī'te-foun-dûrd. ſ. Loſt or diſtreſſed in the night.

NIGHTGOWN, nī'te-gown. ſ. A looſe gown uſed for an undreſs.

NIGHTHAG, nī'te-hăg. ſ. Witch ſuppoſed to wander in the night.

NIGHTINGALE, nī'te-tin-gĕl. ſ. A ſmall bird that ſings in the night with remarkable melody, Philomel; a word of endearment.

NIGHTLY, nī'te-lў. ad. By night, every night.

NIGHTLY, nī'te-lў. a. Done by night, acting by night.

NIGHTMAN, nī'te-măn. ſ. One who carries away ordure in the night.

NIGHTMARE, nī'te-mâre. ſ. A morbid oppreſſion in the night, reſembling the preſſure of weight upon the breaſt.

NIGHTPIECE, nī'te-pēs. ſ. A picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed ſeen by candle-light.

NIGHTRAIL, nī'te-râl. ſ. A looſe cover thrown over the dreſs at night.

NIGHTRAVEN, nī'te-râ''vn. ſ. A bird ſuppoſed of ill omen, that cries aloud in the night.

NIGHTRULE, nī'te-rôl. ſ. A tumult in the night. Not uſed.

NIGHTSHADE, nī'te-ſhâde. ſ. A plant of two kinds, common and deadly night-ſhade.

NIGHTSHINING, nī'te-ſhī-nĭng. a. Shewing brightneſs in the night.

NIGHTWALK, nī'-te-wâk. ſ. Walk in the night.

NIGHTWALKER, nī'te-wâk-ûr. ſ. One who roves in the night upon ill deſigns.

NIGHTWARBLING, nī'te-wâ''r-blĭng. a. Singing in the night.

NIGHTWARD, nī'te-wôrd. a. Approaching towards night.

NIGHTWATCH, nī'te-wŏtſh. ſ. A period of the night as diſtinguiſhed by change of the watch.

NIGRESCENT, nī-grĕs'-sĕnt. a. Growing black.

NIGRIFICATION, nī'-grў-fў-kâ''-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making black.

To NILL, nĭl'. v. a. Not to will, to refuſe. Obſolete.

To NIM, nĭm'. v. a. To ſteal. A low word.

NIMBLE, nĭm'bl. a. Quick, active, ready, ſpeedy, lively, expeditious.

NIMBLENESS, nĭm'bl-nis. ſ. Quickneſs, activity, ſpeed.

NIMBLEWITTED, nĭm'bl-wĭt-tĭd. a. Quick, eager to ſpeak.

NIMBLY, nĭm'-blў. ad. Quickly, ſpeedily, actively.

NIMMER, nĭm'-mŭr. ſ. A thief, a pilferer. A low word.

NINCOMPOOP, nĭn-kŭm-pōp'. ſ. A fool, a trifler.

NINE, nī'ne. ſ. One more than eight.

NINEFOLD, nī'ne-fōld. ſ. Nine times.

NINEPINS, nī'ne-pĭnz. ſ. A play where nine pieces of wood are ſet up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

NINESCORE, nī'ne-ſkōre. a. Nine times twenty.

NINETEEN, nī'ne-tēn. a. Nine and ten.

NINETEENTH, nī'ne-tēnth. a. The ordinal of nineteen, the ninth after the tenth.

NINETY, nī'ne-tў. a. Nine times ten.

NINTH, nī'nth. a. Next in order to the eighth.

NINETIETH, nī'ne-tўth. a. The tenth nine times told.

NINNY, nĭn'-nў. ſ. A fool, a ſimpleton.

NINNYHAMMER, nĭn'-nў-hăm-mŭr. ſ. A ſimpleton.

To NIP, nĭp'. v. a. To pinch off with the nails, to bite with the teeth, to cut off by any ſlight means; to blaſt, to deſtroy before full growth; to pinch as froſt; to vex, to bite; to taunt ſarcaſtically.

NIP, nĭp'. ſ. A pinch with the nails or teeth; a ſmall cut; a blaſt; a taunt, a ſarcaſm.

NIPPER, nĭp'-pŭr. ſ. A ſatiriſt. Not in uſe.

NIPPERS, nĭp'-pŭrz. ſ. Small pincers.

NIPPINGLY, nĭp'-pĭng-lў. ad. With bitter ſarcaſm.

NIPPLE, nĭp'l. ſ. The teat, the dug; the orifice at which any animal liquor is ſeparated.

NIPPLEWORT, nip'l-wûrt. ſ. A very common weed.

NISI PRIUS, ni'-ſi-prî-ûs. ſ. In law, a judicial writ.

NIT, nit'. ſ. The egg of a louſe.

NITENCY, ni'-tên-ſy. ſ. Luſtre, clear brightneſs; endeavour, ſpring. Not in uſe.

NITID, nit'-tid. a. Bright, ſhining, luſtrous.

NITRE, ni'-tûr. ſ. Saltpetre.

NITROUS, ni'-trûs. a. Impregnated with nitre.

NITRY, ni'-try. a. Nitrous.

NITTY, nit'-ty. a. Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NIVEOUS, niv'-yûs. a. Snowy.

NO, nô'. ad. The word of refuſal; the word of denial. It ſometimes ſtrengthens a following negative: No not.

NO, nô'. a. Not any, none; No one, none, not any one.

To NOBILITATE, nô-bil'-ly-tâte. v. a. To make noble.

NOBILITY, nô-bil'-ly-ty. ſ. Antiquity of family joined with ſplendour; rank or dignity of ſeveral degrees, conferred by ſovereigns; the perſons of high rank; dignity, grandeur, greatneſs.

NOBLE, nô'bl. a. Of an ancient and ſplendid family; exalted to a rank above commonalty; great, worthy, illuſtrious; exalted, elevated, ſublime; magnificent, ſtately; free, generous, liberal; principal, capital; as, the heart is one of the Noble parts.

NOBLE, nô'bl. ſ. One of high rank; a coin rated at ſix ſhillings and eight-pence.

NOBLEMAN, nô'bl-mân. ſ. One who is ennobled.

NOBLENESS, nô'bl-nis. ſ. Greatneſs, worth, dignity, magnanimity; ſplendour of deſcent.

NOBLESS, nô-blês'. ſ. Nobility. This word is not now uſed; dignity, greatneſs; noblemen collectively.

NOBLY, nô'-bly. ad. Of ancient and ſplendid extraction; greatly, illuſtriouſly; grandly, ſplendidly.

NOBODY, nô'-bôd-y. ſ. No one, not any one.

NOCENT, nô'-sênt. a. Guilty, criminal; hurtful, miſchievous.

NOCK, nôk'. ſ. A ſlit, a nick, a notch; the fundament. Not in uſe.

NOCTIDIAL, nôk-tid'-yâl. a. Compriſing a night and day.

NOCTIFEROUS, nôk-tif'-fêr-ûs. a. Bringing night.

NOCTIVAGANT, nôk-tiv'-vâ-gânt. a. Wandering in the night.

NOCTUARY, nôk'-tſhû-êr-ry. ſ. An account of what paſſes by night.

NOCTURN, nôk'-tûrn. ſ. An office of devotion performed in the night.

NOCTURNAL, nôk-tûr'-nêl. a. Nightly.

NOCTURNAL, nôk-tûr'-nêl. ſ. An inſtrument by which obſervations are made in the night.

To NOD, nôd'. v. a. To decline the head with a quick motion; to pay a ſlight bow; to bend downwards with quick motion; to be drowſy.

NOD, nôd'. ſ. A quick declination of the head; a quick declination; the motion of the head in drowſineſs; a ſlight obeiſance.

NODATION, nô-dâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of making knots.

NODDER, nôd'-dûr. ſ. One who nods.

NODDLE, nôd'l. ſ. A head, in contempt.

NODDY, nôd'-dy. ſ. A ſimpleton, an idiot.

NODE, nô'de. ſ. A knot, a knob; a ſwelling on the bone; an interſection.

NODOSITY, nô-dôs'-sit-ty. ſ. Complication, knot.

NODOUS, nô'-dûs. a. Knotty, full of knots.

NODULE, nôd'-dzhûl. ſ. A ſmall lump.

NOGGIN, nôg'-gin. ſ. A ſmall mug.

NOIANCE, noi'-âns. ſ. Miſchief, inconvenience. Not uſed.

NOIOUS, noi'-ûs. a. Hurtful, miſchievous. Not uſed.

NOISE, noi'z. ſ. Any kind of ſound; outcry, clamour, boaſting or importunate talk; occaſion of talk.

To NOISE, noi'z. v. a. To ſpread by rumour, or report.

NOISEFUL, noi'z-fûl. a. Loud, clamorous.

NOISELESS, noi'z-lis. a. Silent, without ſound.

NOISINESS, noi'z-ỳ-nis. ſ. Loudneſs of ſound.

NOISEMAKER, noi'z-mâ-kûr. ſ. Clamourer.

NOISOME, noi'-sûm. a. Noxious, miſchievous, unwholeſome; offenſive, diſguſting.

NOISOMELY, noi'-sûm-lỳ. ad. With a fœtid ſtench, with an infectious ſteam.

NOISOMENESS, noi'-sûm-nis. ſ. Aptneſs to diſguſt, offenſiveneſs.

NOISY, noi'-zỳ. a. Sounding loud; clamorous, turbulent.

NOLL, nôl'. ſ. A head, a noddle. Not uſed.

NOLITION, nô-lish'-ûn. ſ. Unwillingneſs.

NOMBLES, nûm'blz. ſ. The entrails of a deer.

NOMENCLATOR, nô-mên-klâ'-tûr. ſ. One who calls things or perſons by their proper names.

NOMENCLATURE, nô-mên-klâ'-tshûr. ſ. The act of naming; a vocabulary, a dictionary.

NOMINAL, nôm'-mîn-nêl. a. Referring to names rather than to things.

NOMINALLY, nôm'-mîn-nêl-lỳ. ad. By name, titulary.

To NOMINATE, nôm'-mîn-nâte. v. a. To name, to mention by name; to entitle; to ſet down, to appoint by name.

NOMINATION, nôm-mîn-nâ'-shûn. ſ. The act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing.

NOMINATIVE, nôm'-mîn-nâ-tîv. ſ. The caſe that primarily deſignates the name of any thing.

NONAGE, nôn'-âdzh. ſ. Minority, time of life before legal maturity.

NONCE, nô'nse. ſ. Purpoſe, intent, deſign. Obſolete.

NONCONFORMITY, nôn-kôn-fâ'r-mỳ-tỳ. ſ. Refuſal of compliance; refuſal to join in the eſtabliſhed religion.

NONCONFORMIST, nôn-kôn-fâr'-mist. ſ. One who refuſes to join in the eſtabliſhed worſhip.

NONE, nûn'. ſ. Not one; not any.

NONENTITY, nôn-ên'-tê-tỳ. ſ. Nonexiſtence; a thing not exiſting.

NONEXISTENCE, nôn-êg-zis'-tens. ſ. Inexiſtence, ſtate of not exiſting.

NONJURING, nôn-dzhô'-ring. a. Belonging to thoſe who will not ſwear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

NONJUROR, nôn-dzhô'-rûr. ſ. One who conceiving James II. unjuſtly depoſed, refuſes to ſwear allegiance to thoſe who have ſucceeded him.

NONNATURALS, nôn-nât'-tshû-rêlz. ſ. Any thing which is not naturally but by accident or abuſe the cauſe of diſeaſe. Phyſicians reckon theſe to be ſix, viz. Air, diet, ſleep, exerciſe, excretion, and the paſſions.

NONPAREIL, nôn-pâ-rêl'. ſ. Excellence unequalled; a kind of apple; printers letter of a ſmall ſize, on which ſmall Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NONPLUS, nôn'-plûs. ſ. Puzzle, inability to ſay or do more.

To NONPLUS, nôn'-plûs. v. a. To confound, to puzzle.

NONRESIDENCE, nôn-rês'-sỳ-dens. ſ. Failure of reſidence.

NONRESIDENT, nôn-rês'-sỳ-dent. ſ. One who neglects to live at the proper place.

NONRESISTANCE, nôn-rê-zis'-tens. ſ. The principle of not oppoſing the king, ready obedience to a ſuperior.

NONSENSE, nôn'-sens. ſ. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language; trifles, things of no importance.

NONSENSICAL, nôn-sen'-sỳ-kêl. a. Unmeaning, fooliſh.

NONSENSICALNESS, nôn-sen'-sỳ-kêl-nis. ſ. Ungrammatical jargon; abſurdity.

NONSOLVENT, nôn-sôl'-vent. ſ. One who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLUTION, nôn-sô-lû'-shûn. ſ. Failure of ſolution.

NON-

NONSPARING, nŏn-ſpā'-ring. a. Mercileſs, all-deſtroying. Out of uſe.

To NONSUIT, nŏn'-sūt. v. a. To deprive of the benefit of a legal proceſs for ſome failure in the management.

NOODLE, nō'dl. ſ. A fool, a ſimpleton.

NOOK, nū'k. ſ. A corner.

NOON, nū'n. ſ. The middle hour of the day. It is uſed for midnight in poetry.

NOONDAY, nū'n-dā. ſ. Mid-day.

NOONDAY, nū'n-dā. a. Meridional.

NOONING, nū'-ning. ſ. Repoſe at noon. A cant word.

NOONTIDE, nū'n-tīde. ſ. Mid-day.

NOONTIDE, nū'n-tīde. a. Meridional.

NOOSE, nū'z. ſ. A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the cloſer.

To NOOSE, nū'z. v. a. To tie in a nooſe.

NOPE, nō'pe. ſ. A kind of bird called a bull-finch or redtail.

NOR, nŏr'. conjunct. A particle marking the ſecond or ſubſequent branch of a negative propoſition. Nor is ſometimes uſed in the firſt branch for neither; as, I Nor love myſelf, Nor thee.

NORTH, nā'rth. ſ. The point oppoſite to the ſun in the meridian; the point oppoſite to the ſouth.

NORTHEAST, nārth-ē'ſt. ſ. The point between the north and eaſt.

NORTHERLY, nā'r-thĕr-lȳ. a. Being towards the north.

NORTHERN, nā'r-thĕrn. a. Being in the north.

NORTHSTAR, nā'rth-ſtā'r. ſ. The pole-ſtar.

NORTHWARD, nā'rth-wĕrd. } ad. To-
NORTHWARDS, nā'rth-wĕrdz. } wards the north.

NORTHWEST, nā'rth-wĕſt'. ſ. The point between the north and weſt.

NORTHWIND, nā'rth-wind. ſ. The wind that blows from the north.

NOSE, nō'ze. ſ. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of ſcent and the emunctory of the brain; ſcent, ſagacity; To lead by the Noſe, to drag by force, as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly; To thruſt one's Noſe into the affairs of others, to be a buſy body; To put one's Noſe out of joint, to put one out of the affections of another.

To NOSE, nō'ze. v. a. To ſcent, to ſmell; to face, to oppoſe.

To NOSE, nō'ze. v. n. To look big, to bluſter. Not uſed.

NOSEBLEED, nō'ze-blēd. ſ. A kind of herb.

NOSEGAY, nō'ze-gā. ſ. A poſie, a bunch of flowers.

NOSELESS, nō'ze-lĭs. a. Wanting a noſe.

NOSESMART, nō'ze-ſmārt. ſ. The herb creſſes.

NOSLE, nŏz'l. ſ. The extremity of a thing, as the Noſle of a pair of bellows.

NOSOLOGY, nō-ſŏl'-lō-dzhȳ. ſ. Doctrine of diſeaſes.

NOSOPOIETICK, nō-ſō-poi-ĕt'-tĭk. a. Producing diſeaſes.

NOSTRIL, nŏs'-ſtril. ſ. The cavity in the noſe.

NOSTRUM, nŏs'-trŭm. ſ. A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in ſome ſingle hand.

NOT, nŏt'. ad. The particle of negation or refuſal; it denotes ceſſation or extinction, No more.

NOTABLE, nō'-tĕbl. a. Remarkable, memorable, obſervable; careful, buſtling.

NOTABLENESS, nō'-tĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Appearance of buſineſs.

NOTABLY, nō'-tĕb-lȳ. ad. Memorably, remarkably; with conſequence, with ſhew of importance.

NOTARIAL, nō-tā'-ryĕl. a. Taken by a notary.

NOTARY, nō'-tĕr-rȳ. ſ. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

NOTATION, nō-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, as by figures or letters; meaning, ſignification.

NOTCH,

NOTCH, nŏtſh'. ſ. A nick, a hollow cut in any thing.

To NOTCH, nŏtſh'. v. a. To cut in ſmall hollows.

NOTCHWEED, nŏtſh'-wēd. ſ. An herb called orach.

NOTE, nō'te. ſ. Mark, token; notice, heed; reputation, conſequence; account, information, intelligence; tune, voice; ſingle ſound in muſick; ſtate of being obſerved; ſhort hint; a ſmall letter; a paper given in confeſſion of a debt; heads of a ſubject; explanatory annotation.

To NOTE, nō'te. v. a. To obſerve, to remark, to heed, to attend; to ſet down; to charge with a crime; in muſick, To ſet down the notes of a tune.

NOTEBOOK, nō'te-bŏk. ſ. A book in which notes and memorandums are ſet down.

NOTED, nō'-tĭd. part. a. Remarkable, eminent, celebrated, egregious.

NOTER, nō'-tŭr. ſ. He who takes notice.

NOTHING, nŭth'-ĭng. ſ. Non-entity; not any thing, no particular thing; no other thing; no quantity or degree; no importance, no uſe; no poſſeſſion or fortune; no difficulty, no trouble; a thing of no proportion; trifle, ſomething of no conſideration; To make Nothing of, to do with eaſe, to make no difficulty of; to fail in an attempt, to do ineffectually.

NOTHINGNESS, nŭth'-ĭng-nĭs. ſ. Non-exiſtence; thing of no value.

NOTICE, nō'-tĭs. ſ. Remark, heed, obſervation, regard; information, intelligence given or received.

NOTIFICATION, nō-tĭ-fĭ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of making known.

To NOTIFY, nŏt'-tĭ-fī. v. a. To declare, to make known.

NOTION, nō'-ſhŭn. ſ. Thought, repreſentation of any thing formed by the mind; ſentiment, opinion.

NOTIONAL, nō'-ſhŭn-ĕl. a. Imaginary, ideal; dealing in ideas, not realities.

NOTIONALITY, nō-ſhō-năl'-lĭt-ў. ſ. Empty, ungrounded opinion.

NOTIONALLY, nō'-ſhō-nĕl-lў. ad. In idea, mentally.

NOTORIETY, nō-tō-rī'-ĕ-tў. ſ. Publick knowledge, publick expoſure.

NOTORIOUS, nō-tō'-ryŭs. a. Publickly known, evident to the world; known to diſadvantage.

NOTORIOUSLY, nō-tō'-ryŭs-lў. ad. Publickly, evidently.

NOTORIOUSNESS, nō-tō'-ryŭs-nĭs. ſ. Publick fame.

NOTWHEAT, nŏt'-whēt. ſ. A kind of wheat unbearded.

NOTWITHSTANDING, nŏt-wĭth-ſtănd'-dĭng. conj. Without hindrance or obſtruction from; although; nevertheleſs, however.

NOTUS, nō'-tŭs. ſ. The ſouth wind.

NOVATION, nō-vā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The introduction of ſomething new.

NOVATOR, nō-vā'-tŭr. ſ. The introducer of ſomething new.

NOVEL, nŏv'-vĭl. a. New, not ancient; in the civil law, appendant to the code, and of later enaction.

NOVEL, nŏv'-vĭl. ſ. A ſmall tale; a law annexed to the code.

NOVELIST, nŏv'-vĭl-lĭſt. ſ. Innovator, aſſertor of novelty; a writer of novels.

NOVELTY, nŏv'-vĭl-tў. ſ. Newneſs, ſtate of being unknown to former times.

NOVEMBER, nō-vĕm'-bŭr. ſ. The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.

NOVENARY, nō-vē'-nĕr-ў. ſ. Number of nine.

NOVERCAL, nō-vĕr'-kĕl. a. Having the manner of a ſtep-mother.

NOUGHT, nā't. ſ. Not any thing, nothing; To ſet at Nought, not to value, to ſlight.

NOVICE, nŏv'-vĭs. ſ. One not acquainted with any thing, a freſh man; one who has entered a religious houſe, but not yet taken the vow.

NOVITIATE, nō-vĭſh'-āte. ſ. The ſtate of a novice, the time in which the rudiments are learned; the time ſpent in a religious houſe,

houſe, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NOVITY, nŏv'-ĭt-tў. ſ. Newneſs, novelty.

NOUN, nou'n. ſ. The name of any thing in grammar.

To NOURISH, nŭr'-rĭſh. v. a. To increaſe or ſupport by food; to ſupport, to maintain; to encourage, to foment; to train, or educate; to promote growth or ſtrength, as food.

NOURISHABLE, nŭr'-rĭſh-ĕbl. a. Suſceptive of nouriſhment.

NOURISHER, nŭr'-rĭſh-ŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing that nouriſhes.

NOURISHMENT, nŭr'-rĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. That which is given or received in order to the ſupport or increaſe of growth or ſtrength, food, ſuſtenance.

NOW, now'. ad. At this time, at the time preſent; a little while ago. It is ſometimes a particle of connection; as, if this be true, he is guilty; Now this is true, therefore he is guilty. After this; ſince things are ſo, in familiar ſpeech; now and then, at one time and another, uncertainly.

NOW, now'. ſ. Preſent moment.

NOWADAYS, now'-ă-dăz. ad. In the preſent age.

NOWHERE, nō'-hwēre. ad. Not in any place.

NOWISE, nō'-wīze. ſ. Not any manner or degree.

NOXIOUS, nŏk'-ſhŭs. a. Hurtful, harmful, baneful; guilty, criminal.

NOXIOUSNESS, nŏk'-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Hurtfulneſs, inſalubrity.

NOXIOUSLY, nŏk'-ſhŭſ-lў. ad. Hurtfully, perniciouſly.

NOSLE, nŏz'l. ſ. The noſe, the ſnout, the end.

NUBIFEROUS, nū-bĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Bringing clouds.

To NUBILATE, nū'-bĭl-āte. v. a. To cloud.

NUBILE, nū'-bĭl. a. Marriageable, fit for marriage.

NUCIFEROUS, nū-sĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Nutbearing.

NUCLEUS, nū'-klyŭs. ſ. A kernel, any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

NUDATION, nū-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making bare or naked.

NUDITY, nū'-dĭt-ў. ſ. Naked parts.

NUGACITY, nū-găs'-sĭt-ў. ſ. Futility, trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGATION, nū-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of trifling.

NUGATORY, nū'-gă-tŭr-ў. a. Trifling, futile.

NUISANCE, nū'-sĕns. ſ. Something noxious or offenſive; in law, ſomething that incommodes the neighbourhood.

To NULL, nŭl'. v. a. To annul, to annihilate.

NULLIBIETY, nŭl-lў-bī'-ĕt-ў. ſ. The ſtate of being nowhere.

To NULLIFY, nŭl'-lў-fў. v. a. To annul, to make void.

NULLITY, nŭl'-lĭt-ў. ſ. Want of force or efficacy; want of exiſtence.

NUMB, nŭm'. a. Torpid, chill, motionleſs; producing chillneſs, benumbing.

To NUMB, nŭm'. v. a. To make torpid, to deaden, to ſtupify.

NUMBEDNESS, nŭm'-nĭs. ſ. Interruption of ſenſation.

To NUMBER, nŭm'-bŭr. v. a. To count, to tell, to reckon how many; to reckon as one of the ſame kind.

NUMBER, nŭm'-bŭr. ſ. The ſpecies of quantity by which it is computed how many; any particular aggregate of units, as Even or Odd; many, more than one; multitude that may be counted; comparative multitude; aggregated multitude; harmony; verſes, poetry; in the noun it is the variation or change of termination to ſignify a Number more than one.

NUMBERER, nŭm'-bĕr-rŭr. ſ. He who numbers.

NUMBERLESS, nŭm'-bŭr-lĭs. a. Innumerable, more than can be reckoned.

NUMBLES, nŭm'blz. ſ. The entrails of a deer.

NUMBNESS, nŭm'-nĭs. ſ. Torpor, deadneſs, ſtupefaction.

NUMERABLE, nū′-mĕr-ĕbl. a. Capable to be numbered.

NUMERAL, nū′-mĕr-rĕl. a. Relating to number, conſiſting of number.

NUMERALLY, nū′-mĕr-rĕl-ȳ. ad. According to number.

NUMERARY, nū′-mĕr-rĕr-rȳ. a. Any thing belonging to a certain number.

NUMERATION, nū-mĕr-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The art of numbering; the rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERATOR, nū′-mĕr-rā-tŭr. ſ. He that numbers; that number which ſerves as the common meaſure to others.

NUMERICAL, nū-mĕr′-rĭk-kĕl. a. Numeral, denoting number; the ſame not only in kind or ſpecies, but number.

NUMERICALLY, nū-mĕr′-rĭk-kĕl-ȳ. ad. Reſpecting ſameneſs in number.

NUMERIST, nū′-mĕr-rĭſt. ſ. One that deals in numbers.

NUMEROSITY, nū-mĕr-rŏs′-sĭt-tȳ. ſ. Number, the ſtate of being numerous; harmony, numerous flow.

NUMEROUS, nū′-mĕr-rŭs. a. Containing many, conſiſting of many, not few; harmonious, conſiſting of parts rightly numbered; melodious, muſical.

NUMEROUSNESS, nū′-mĕr-rŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being numerous; harmony, muſicalneſs.

NUMMARY, nŭm′-mĕr-rȳ. a. Relating to money.

NUMSKULL, nŭm′-ſkŭl. ſ. A dunce, a dolt, a blockhead; the head, in burleſque.

NUMSKULLED, nŭm′-ſkŭld. a. Dull, ſtupid, doltiſh.

NUN, nŭn′. ſ. A woman dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion, ſecluded in a cloiſter from the world.

NUNCIATURE, nŭn′-ſhā-tſhŏr. ſ. The office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO, nŭn′-ſhō. ſ. A meſſenger, one that brings tidings; a kind of ſpiritual envoy from the pope.

NUNCHION, nŭn′-tſhŭn. ſ. A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

NUNCUPATIVE, nŭn-kū′-pā-tĭv.
NUNCUPATORY, nŭn-kū′-pā-tŭr-rȳ. } a. Publickly or ſolemnly declaratory, verbally pronounced.

NUNNERY, nŭn′-nĕr-rȳ. ſ. A houſe of nuns, of women dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion.

NUPTIAL, nŭp′-ſhăl. a. Pertaining to marriage.

NUPTIALS, nŭp′-ſhălz. ſ. Marriage.

NURSE, nŭrs′e. ſ. A woman that has the care of another's child; a woman that has care of a ſick perſon; one who breeds, educates, or protects; an old woman in contempt; the ſtate of being nurſed.

To NURSE, nŭrs′e. v. a. To bring up a child not one's own; to bring up any thing young; to feed, to keep, to maintain; to tend the ſick; to pamper, to foment, to encourage.

NURSER, nŭr′-ſŭr. ſ. One that nurſes; a promoter, a fomenter.

NURSERY, nŭr′-ſŭr-rȳ. ſ. The act or office of nurſing; that which is the object of a nurſe's care; a plantation of young trees to be tranſplanted to other ground; place where young children are nurſed and brought up; the place or ſtate where any thing is foſtered or brought up.

NURSLING, nŭrs′-lĭng. ſ. One nurſed up; a fondling.

NURTURE, nŭr′-tſhŭr. ſ. Food, diet; education, inſtitution.

To NURTURE, nŭr′-tſhŭr. v. a. To educate, to train, to bring up; To Nurture up, to bring by care and food to maturity.

To NUSTLE, nŭs′l. v. a. To fondle, to cheriſh.

NUT, nŭt′. ſ. The fruit of certain trees, it conſiſts of a kernel covered by a hard ſhell; a ſmall body with teeth, which correſpond with the teeth of wheels.

NUTBROWN, nŭt′-brown. a. Brown like a nut kept long.

NUTCRACKERS, nŭt′-krăk-kŭrz. ſ. An inſtrument uſed to break nuts.

NUT-

NUTGALL, nût'-gâl. f. Excreſcence of an oak.

NUTHATCH, nût'-hâtſh. }
NUTJOBBER, nût'-dzhŏb-bûr. } f. A bird.
NUTPECKER, nût'-pĕk-kûr. }

NUTHOOK, nût'-hŏk. f. A ſtick with a hook at the end.

NUTMEG, nût'-mĕg. f. The muſked nut, a kind of ſpice imported from the Eaſt Indies.

NUTSHELL, nût'-ſhĕl. f. The hard ſubſtance that incloſes the kernel of the nut.

NUTTREE, nût'-trē. f. A tree that bears nuts, a hazle.

NUTRIFICATION, nū-trȳ-fȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. f. Manner of feeding or being fed.

NUTRIMENT, nū'-trȳ-mĕnt. f. Food, aliment.

NUTRIMENTAL, nū-trȳ-mĕn'-tăl. a. Having the qualities of food.

NUTRITION, nū-trĭſh'-ŭn. f. The act or quality of nouriſhing.

NUTRITIOUS, nū-trĭſh'-ŭs. a. Having the quality of nouriſhing.

NUTRITIVE, nū'-trȳ-tĭv. a. Nouriſhing, nutrimental.

NUTRITURE, nū'-trȳ-tſhûr. f. The power of nouriſhing.

To NUZZLE, nŭz'l. v. a. To nurſe, to foſter; to go with the noſe down like a hog.

NYMPH, nĭmf'. f. A goddeſs of the woods, meadows, or waters; a country girl; a lady, in poetry.

O.

O, ō. O is uſed as an interjection of wiſhing or exclamation. O is uſed by Shakeſpeare for a circle or oval, as, Within this wooden O.

OAF, ōfe. f. A changeling, a fooliſh child left by the fairies; a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.

OAFISH, ō'f-ĭſh. a. Stupid, dull, doltiſh.

OAFISHNESS, ō'f-ĭſh-nĭs. f. Stupidity; dulneſs.

OAK, ōke. f. A well-known timber tree; the wood of the tree.

OAKAPPLE, ō'k-ăpl. f. A kind of ſpongy excreſcence on the oak.

OAKEN, ō'kn. a. Made of oak, guthered from oak.

OAKENPIN, ō'kn-pĭn. f. An apple.

OAKUM, ō'k-ŭm. f. Cords untwiſted and reduced to hemp.

OAR, ōre. f. A long pole with a broad end, by which veſſels are driven in the water.

To OAR, ōre. v. n. To row.

To OAR, ōre. v. a. To impel by rowing.

OARY, ō'-rȳ. a. Having the form or uſe of oars.

OATCAKE, ō't-kāke. f. Cake made of the meal of oats.

OATEN, ō'tn. a. Made of oats, bearing oats.

OATH, ō'th. f. An affirmation, negation, or promiſe, corroborated by the atteſtation of the Divine Being.

OATHBREAKING, ōth'-brē-kĭng. f. Perjury, the violation of an oath.

OATMALT, ō't-mâlt. f. Malt made of oats.

OATMEAL, ō't-mēl. f. Flower made by grinding oats.

OATS, ōts. f. A grain with which horſes and other animals are fed.

OATTHISTLE, ō't-thĭſſl. f. An herb.

OBAMBULATION, ŏb-ăm-bū-lā'-ſhŭn. f. The act of walking about.

To OBDUCE, ŏb-dū'ſe. v. a. To draw over as a covering.

OBDUCTION,

OBDUCTION, ŏb-dŭk′-shŭn. ſ. The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDURACY, ŏb-dū′-rē-sy. ſ. Inflexible wickedneſs, impenitence, hardneſs of heart.

OBDURATE, ŏb-dū′-rĕt. a. Hard of heart, inflexibly obſtinate in ill, hardened; firm, ſtubborn; harſh, rugged.

OBDURATELY, ŏb-dū′-rĕt-ly. ad. Stubbornly, inflexibly.

OBDURATENESS, ŏb-dū′-rĕt-nis. ſ. Stubbornneſs, inflexibility, impenitence.

OBDURATION, ŏb-dū-rā′-shŭn. ſ. Hardneſs of heart.

OBDURED, ŏb-dū′rd. a. Hardened, inflexible.

OBEDIENCE, ō-bē′-dzhĕns. ſ. Obſequiouſneſs, ſubmiſſion to authority.

OBEDIENT, ō-bē′-dzhĕnt. a. Submiſſive to authority, compliant with command or prohihibition, obſequious.

OBEDIENTIAL, ō-bē-dzhĕn′-shăl. a. According to the rule of obedience.

OBEDIENTLY, ō-bē′-dzhĕnt-ly. ad. With obedience.

OBEISANCE, ō-bē′-sans. ſ. A bow, a courteſy, an act of reverence.

OBELISK, ŏb′-ĕl-ĭsk. ſ. A magnificent high piece of marble, or ſtone, having uſually four faces, and leſſening upwards by degrees.

OBEQUITATION, ŏb-ĕk-kwy-tā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of riding about.

OBERRATION, ŏb-ĕr-rā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of wandering about.

OBESE, ō-bē′s. a. Fat, loaden with fleſh.

OBESENESS, ō-bē′ſ-nis. } ſ. Morbid fatneſs.
OBESITY, ō-bēs′-sĭt-y. }

To OBEY, ō-bē′. v. a. To pay ſubmiſſion to, to comply with, from reverence to authority.

OBJECT, ŏb′-dzhĕkt. ſ. That about which any power or faculty is employed; ſomething preſented to the ſenſes to raiſe any affection or emotion in the mind.

To OBJECT, ŏb-dzhĕkt′. v. a. To oppoſe, to preſent in oppoſition; to propoſe as a charge criminal, or a reaſon adverſe.

OBJECTION, ŏb-dzhĕk′-shŭn. ſ. The act of preſenting any thing in oppoſition; adverſe argument; fault found.

OBJECTIVE, ŏb′-dzhĕk-tiv. a. Belonging to the object, contained in the object; made an object, propoſed as an object.

OBJECTIVELY, ŏb′-dzhĕk-tiv-ly. ad. In manner of an object.

OBJECTIVENESS, ŏb′-dzhĕk-tiv-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being an object.

OBJECTOR, ŏb-dzhĕk′-tŭr. ſ. One who offers objections.

OBIT, ŏb′-it. ſ. Funeral obſequies.

To OBJURGATE, ŏb-dzhŭr′-gāte. v. a. To chide, to reprove.

OBJURGATION, ŏb-dzhŭr-gā′-shŭn. ſ. Reproof, reprehenſion.

OBJURGATORY, ŏb-dzhŭr′-gă-tŭr-ry. a. Reprehenſory, chiding.

OBLATE, ŏb-lā′te. a. Flatted at the poles. Uſed of a ſpheroid.

OBLATION, ŏb-lā′-shŭn. ſ. An offering, a ſacrifice.

OBLECTATION, ŏb-lĕk-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Delight, pleaſure.

To OBLIGATE, ŏb′-ly-gāte. v. a. To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGATION, ŏb-ly-gā′-shŭn. ſ. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds any man to ſome performance; favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

OBLIGATORY, ŏb″-ly-gă-tŭr′-y. a. Impoſing an obligation, binding, coercive.

To OBLIGE, { ō-blī′dzh. / ō-blē′dzh. } v. a. To bind, to impoſe obligation, to compel to ſomething; to lay obligations of gratitude; to pleaſe, to gratify.

OBLIGEE, ŏb-ly-dzhē′. ſ. The perſon bound by a legal or written contract.

OBLIGEMENT, ō-blī′dzh-mĕnt. ſ. Obligation.

OBLIGER, ō-blī′-dzhŭr. ſ. He who binds by contract.

OBLIGING, ō-blī′-dzhing. part. a. Civil, complaiſant, reſpectful, engaging.

OBLIGINGLY, ô-bli'-dzhing-lỳ. ad. Civilly, complaiſantly.

OBLIGINGNESS, ô-bli'-dzhing-nis. ſ. Obligation, force; civility, complaiſance.

OBLIQUATION, ôb-li-kwâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Declination from perpendicularity, obliquity.

OBLIQUE, ôb-li'ke. a. Not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel; not direct, uſed of ſenſe; in grammar, any caſe in nouns except the nominative.

OBLIQUELY, ôb-li'ke-lỳ. ad. Not directly, not perpendicularly; not in the immediate or direct meaning.

OBLIQUENESS, ôb-li'ke-nis. } ſ. Deviation
OBLIQUITY, ôb-lik'-wit-tỳ. } from phyſical rectitude, deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; deviation from moral rectitude.

To OBLITERATE, ôb-lit'-têr-râte. v. a. To efface any thing written; to wear out, to deſtroy, to efface.

OBLITERATION, ôb-lit-têr-râ'-ſhûn. ſ. Effacement, extinction.

OBLIVION, ôb-liv'-vyûn. ſ. Forgetfulneſs, ceſſation of remembrance; amneſty, general pardon of crimes in a ſtate.

OBLIVIOUS, ôb-liv'-vyûs. a. Cauſing forgetfulneſs.

OBLONG, ôb'-lông. a. Longer than broad.

OBLONGLY, ôb-lông'-lỳ. ad. In an oblong direction.

OBLONGNESS, ôb-lông'-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being oblong.

OBLOQUY, ôb'-lô-kwỳ. ſ. Cenſorious ſpeech, blame, ſlander; cauſe of reproach, diſgrace.

OBMUTESCENCE, ôb-mû-tês'-sêns. ſ. Loſs of ſpeech.

OBNOXIOUS, ôb-nôk'-ſhûs. a. Subject; liable to puniſhment; liable, expoſed.

OBNOXIOUSNESS, ôb-nôk'-ſhûſ-nis. ſ. Subjection, liableneſs to puniſhment.

OBNOXIOUSLY, ôb-nôk'-ſhûſ-lỳ. ad. In a ſtate of ſubjection, in the ſtate of one liable to puniſhment.

To OBNUBILATE, ôb-nû'-bỳ-lâte. v. a. To cloud, to obſcure.

OBOLE, ô'-bôl. ſ. In pharmacy, twelve grains.

OBREPTION, ôb-rêp'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of creeping on.

OBSCENE, ôb-sê'n. a. Immodeſt, not agreeable to chaſtity of mind; offenſive, diſguſting; inauſpicious, ill omened.

OBSCENELY, ôb-sê'n-lỳ. ad. In an impure and unchaſte manner.

OBSCENENESS, ôb-sê'n-nis. } ſ. Impurity of
OBSCENITY, ôb-ſên'-nỳ-tỳ. } thought or language, unchaſtity, lewdneſs.

OBSCURATION, ôb-ſkû-râ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of darkening; a ſtate of being darkened.

OBSCURE, ôb-ſkû'r. a. Dark, unenlightened, gloomy, hindering ſight; living in the dark; abſtruſe, difficult; not noted.

To OBSCURE, ôb-ſkû'r. v. a. To darken, to make dark; to make leſs viſible; to make leſs intelligible; to make leſs glorious, beautiful, or illuſtrious.

OBSCURELY, ôb-ſkû'r-lỳ. ad. Not brightly, not luminouſly; out of ſight, privately; not clearly, not plainly.

OBSCURENESS, ôb-ſkû'r-nis. } ſ. Darkneſs,
OBSCURITY, ôb-ſkû'-rit-tỳ. } want of light; unnoticed ſtate, privacy; darkneſs of meaning.

OBSECRATION, ôb-sê-krâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Intreaty, ſupplication.

OBSEQUIES, ôb'-sê-kwỳz. ſ. Funeral rites, funeral ſolemnities. It is found in the ſingular, but not much uſed.

OBSEQUIOUS, ôb-sê'-kwỳ-ûs. a. Obedient, compliant, not reſiſting; in Shakeſpeare, funeral.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, ôb-sê'-kwỳ-ûſ-lỳ. ad. Obediently, with compliance; in Shakeſpeare it ſignifies, with funeral rites.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, ôb-sê'-kwỳ-ûſ-nis. ſ. Obedience, compliance.

OBSERVABLE, ôb-zêr'-vêbl. a. Remarkable, eminent.

OBSERVABLY, ôb-zêr'-vêb-lỳ. ad. In a manner worthy of note.

OBSERVANCE, ôb-zêr'-vêns. ſ. Reſpect,

ceremonial reverence; religious rite; attentive practice; rule of practice; obſervation, attention; obedient regard.

OBSERVANT, ŏb-zĕr'-vĕnt. a. Attentive, diligent, watchful; reſpectfully attentive; meanly dutiful, ſubmiſſive.

OBSERVATION, ŏb-zĕr-vā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of obſerving, noting, or remarking; notion gained by obſerving, note, remark.

OBSERVATOR, ŏb-zĕr-vā'-tŭr. ſ. One that obſerves, a remarker.

OBSERVATORY, ŏb-zĕr'-vă-tŭr-rў. ſ. A place built for aſtronomical obſervation.

To OBSERVE, ŏb-zĕrv'. v. a. To watch, to regard attentively; to find by attention, to note; to regard or keep religiouſly; to obey, to follow.

To OBSERVE, ŏb-zĕrv'. v. n. To be attentive; to make a remark.

OBSERVER, ŏb-zĕr'-vŭr. ſ. One who looks vigilantly on perſons and things; one who looks on, the beholder; one who keeps any law or cuſtom or practice.

OBSERVINGLY, ŏb-zĕr'-vĭng-lў. ad. Attentively, carefully.

OBSESSION, ŏb-sĕs'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of beſieging.

OBSIDIONAL, ŏb-sĭd'-yŭn-ĕl. a. Belonging to a ſiege.

OBSOLETE, ŏb'-sŏ-lēt. a. Worn out of uſe, diſuſed, unfaſhionable.

OBSOLETENESS, ŏb'-sŏ-lēt-nĭs. ſ. State of being worn out of uſe, unfaſhionableneſs.

OBSTACLE, ŏb'-ſtĕkl. ſ. Something oppoſed, hindrance, obſtruction.

OBSTETRICATION, ŏb-ſtĕt-trў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The office of a midwife.

OBSTETRICK, ŏb-ſtĕt'-trĭk. a. Midwifiſh, befitting a midwife, doing the midwife's office.

OBSTINACY, ŏb'-ſtĭn-ĕſ-ſў. ſ. Stubbornneſs, contumacy, perſiſtency.

OBSTINATE, ŏb'-ſtĭn-nĕt. a. Stubborn, contumacious, fixed in reſolution.

OBSTINATELY, ŏb'-ſtĭn-nĕt-lў. ad. Stubbornly, inflexibly.

OBSTINATENESS, ŏb'-ſtĭn-nĕt-nĭs. ſ. Stubbornneſs.

OBSTIPATION, ŏb-ſtĭ-pā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſtopping up any paſſage.

OBSTREPEROUS, ŏb-ſtrĕp'-pĕr-ŭs. a. Loud, clamorous, turbulent.

OBSTREPEROUSLY, ŏb-ſtrĕp'-pĕr-rŭſ-lў. ad. Loudly, clamorouſly.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, ŏb-ſtrĕp'-pĕr-rŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Loudneſs, clamour, noiſe.

OBSTRICTION, ŏb-ſtrĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Obligation, bond.

To OBSTRUCT, ŏb-ſtrŭkt'. v. a. To hinder, to be in the way of, to block up, to bar; to oppoſe, to retard.

OBSTRUCTER, ŏb-ſtrŭk'-tŭr. ſ. One that hinders or oppoſes.

OBSTRUCTION, ŏb-ſtrŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Hindrance, difficulty; obſtacle, impediment, confinement; in phyſic, the blocking up of any canal in the human body, ſo as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ŏb-ſtrŭk'-tĭv. a. Hindering, cauſing impediment.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ŏb-ſtrŭk'-tĭv. ſ. Impediment, obſtacle.

OBSTRUENT, ŏb'-ſtrŭ-ĕnt. a. Hindering, blocking up.

OBSTUPEFACTION, ŏb-ſtŭ-pĕ-fāk'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſtoppage of the exerciſe of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE, ŏb-ſtŭ-pĕ-fāk'-tĭv. a. Obſtructing the mental powers.

To OBTAIN, ŏb-tā'n. v. a. To gain, to acquire, to procure; to gain by conceſſion.

To OBTAIN, ŏb-tā'n. v. n. To continue in uſe; to be eſtabliſhed; to prevail, to ſucceed.

OBTAINABLE, ŏb-tā'n-ĕbl. a. To be procured.

OBTAINER, ŏb-tā'-nŭr. ſ. He who obtains.

To OBTEMPERATE, ŏb-tĕm'-pĕr-āte. v. a. To obey.

To OBTEND, ŏb-tĕnd'. v. a. To oppoſe, to hold out, in oppoſition; to pretend, to offer as the reaſon of any thing. In this laſt ſenſe not uſed.

OBTE-

OBTENEBRATION, ŏb-tĕn-nĕ-brā′-shŭn. ſ. Darkneſs, the ſtate of being darkened.

OBTENSION, ŏb-tĕn′-shŭn. ſ. The act of obtending.

To OBTEST, ŏb-tĕſt′. v. a. To beſeech, to ſupplicate.

OBTESTATION, ŏb-tĕs-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Supplication, intreaty.

OBTRECTATION, ŏb-trĕk-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Slander, detraction, calumny.

To OBTRUDE, ŏb-trōd′. v. a. To thruſt into any place or ſtate by force or impoſture.

OBTRUDER, ŏb-trō′-dŭr. ſ. One that obtrudes.

OBTRUSION, ŏb-trō′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of obtruding.

OBTRUSIVE, ŏb-trō′-sĭv. a. Inclined to force one's ſelf or any thing elſe upon others.

To OBTUND, ŏb-tŭnd′. v. a. To blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden.

OBTUSANGULAR, ŏb-tūſe-ăng′-gū-lĕr. a. Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTUSE, ŏb-tū′ſe. a. Not pointed, not acute; not quick, dull, ſtupid; not ſhrill, obſcure, as, an Obtuſe ſound.

OBTUSELY, ŏb-tū′ſe-lȳ. ad. Without a point; dully, ſtupidly.

OBTUSENESS, ŏb-tū′ſe-nĭs. ſ. Bluntneſs, dulneſs.

OBTUSION, ŏb-tū′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of dulling; the ſtate of being dulled.

OBVENTION, ŏb-vĕn′-shŭn. ſ. Something happening not conſtantly and regularly, but uncertainly.

To OBVERT, ŏb-vĕrt′. v. a. To turn towards.

To OBVIATE, ŏb′-vyāte. v. a. To meet in the way, to prevent, to oppoſe.

OBVIOUS, ŏb′-vyŭs. a. Meeting any thing, oppoſed in front to any thing; open, expoſed; eaſily diſcovered, plain, evident.

OBVIOUSLY, ŏb′-vyŭſ-lȳ. ad. Evidently, apparently,

OBVIOUSNESS, ŏb′-vyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. State of being evident or apparent.

To OBUMBRATE, ŏb-ŭm′-brāte. v. a. To ſhade, to cloud.

OBUMBRATION, ŏb-ŭm-brā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCASION, ŏk-kā′-zhŭn. ſ. Occurrence, caſualty, incident; opportunity, convenience; accidental cauſe; reaſon not cogent, but opportune; incidental need, caſual exigence.

To OCCASION, ŏk-kā′-zhŭn. v. a. To cauſe caſually; to cauſe, to produce; to influence.

OCCASIONAL, ŏk-kāzh′-ŭn-ĕl. a. Incidental, caſual; producing by accident; producing by occaſion or incidental exigence.

OCCASIONALLY, ŏk-kāzh′-ŭn-ĕl-lȳ. ad. According to incidental exigence.

OCCASIONER, ŏk-kā′-zhŭn-ŭr. ſ. One that cauſes or promotes by deſign or accident.

OCCECATION, ŏk-sĕ-kā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of blinding or making blind.

OCCIDENT, ŏk′-sȳ-dĕnt. ſ. The Weſt.

OCCIDENTAL, ŏk-sȳ-dĕn′-tĕl. a. Weſtern.

OCCIDUOUS, ŏk-sĭd′-dzhū-ŭs. a. Weſtern.

OCCIPITAL, ŏk-sĭp′-pȳ-tĕl. a. Placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT, ŏk′-sȳ-pŭt. ſ. The hinder part of the head.

OCCISION, ŏk-sĭz′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of killing.

To OCCLUDE, ŏk-klū′d. v. a. To ſhut up.

OCCLUSE, ŏk-klū′s. a. Shut up; cloſed.

OCCLUSION, ŏk-klū′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of ſhutting up.

OCCULT, ŏk-kŭlt′. a. Secret, hidden, unknown, undiſcoverable.

OCCULTATION, ŏk-kŭl-tā′-shŭn. ſ. In aſtronomy, is the time that a ſtar or planet is hidden from our ſight.

OCCULTNESS, ŏk-kŭlt′-nĭs. ſ. Secretneſs, ſtate of being hid.

OCCUPANCY, ŏk′-kū-pĕn-sȳ. ſ. The act of taking poſſeſſion.

OCCUPANT, ŏk′-kū-pĕnt. ſ. He that takes poſſeſſion of any thing.

To OCCUPATE, ŏk′-kū-pāte. v. a. To take up, to poſſeſs, to hold.

OCCUPATION, ŏk-kū-pā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of taking poſſeſſion; employment, buſineſs; trade, calling, vocation.

OCCUPIER, ŏk'-kŭ-pī-ŭr. ſ. A poſſeſſor, one who takes into his poſſeſſion; one who follows any employment.

To OCCUPY, ŏk'-kŭ-pȳ. v. a. To poſſeſs, to keep, to take up; to employ; to follow as buſineſs.

To OCCUR, ŏk-kŭr'. v. n. To be preſented to the memory or attention; to appear here and there; to claſh, to ſtrike againſt, to meet.

OCCURRENCE, ŏk-kŭr'-rĕns. ſ. Incident, accidental event; occaſional preſentation.

OCCURRENT, ŏk-kŭr'-rĕnt. ſ. Incident, any thing that happens.

OCCURSION, ŏk-kŭr'-ſhŭn. ſ. Claſh, mutual blow.

OCEAN, ō'-ſhŭn. ſ. The main, the great ſea; any immenſe expanſe.

OCEAN, ō'-ſhŭn. a. Pertaining to the main or great ſea.

OCEANICK, ō-ſhē-ăn'-ĭk. a. Pertaining to the ocean.

OCELLATED, ŏ-sĕl'-lā-tĭd. a. Reſembling the eye.

OCHRE, ō'-kŭr. ſ. A kind of earth ſlightly coherent, and eaſily diſſolved in water.

OCHREOUS, ō'-krȳ-ŭs. a. Conſiſting of ochre.

OCHREY, ō'-krȳ. a. Partaking of ochre.

OCHIMY, ŏk'-kȳ-mȳ. ſ. A mixed baſe metal.

OCTAGON, ŏk'-tă-gŭn. ſ. In geometry, a figure conſiſting of eight ſides and angles.

OCTAGONAL, ŏk-tăg'-gō-nĕl. a. Having eight angles and ſides.

OCTANGULAR, ŏk-tăng'-gŭ-lĕr. a. Having eight angles.

OCTANGULARNESS, ŏk-tăng'-gŭ-lĕr-nĭs. ſ. The quality of having eight angles.

OCTANT, ŏk'-tănt. } a. Is, when a planet is
OCTILE, ŏk'-tĭl. } in ſuch poſition to another, that their places are only diſtant an eighth part of a circle.

OCTAVE, ŏk'-tĕv. ſ. The eighth day after ſome peculiar feſtival; in muſick, an eighth or an interval of eight ſounds; eight days together after a feſtival.

OCTAVO, ŏk-tā'-vō. a. A book is ſaid to be in Octavo when a ſheet is folded into eight leaves.

OCTENNIAL, ŏk-tĕn'-nyăl. a. Happening every eight year; laſting eight years.

OCTOBER, ŏk-tō'-bŭr. ſ. The tenth month of the year, or the eight numbered from March.

OCTOEDRICAL, ŏk-tō-ĕd'-drȳ-kăl. a. Having eight ſides.

OCTONARY, ŏk'-tō-nĕr-ȳ. a. Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONOCULAR, ŏk-tō-nŏk'-kū-lĕr. a. Having eight eyes.

OCTOPETALOUS, ŏk-tō-pĕt'-tăl-ŭs. a. Having eight flower leaves.

OCTOSTYLE, ŏk'-tō-ſtīle. ſ. The face of a building or ordonance containing eight columns.

OCTUPLE, ŏk'-tūpl. a. Eight fold.

OCULAR, ŏk'-kū-lĕr. a. Depending on the eye, known by the eye.

OCULARLY, ŏk'-kū-lĕr-lȳ. ad. To the obſervation of the eye.

OCULIST, ŏk'-kū-lĭſt. ſ. One who profeſſes to cure diſtempers of the eyes.

ODD, ŏd'. a. Not even, not diviſible into equal numbers; particular, uncouth, extraordinary; ſomething over a definite number; not noted, not taken into the common account; ſtrange, unaccountable, fantaſtical, uncommon, particular; unlucky; unlikely, in appearance improper.

ODDLY, ŏd'-lȳ. ad. Not evenly; ſtrangely, particularly, unaccountably, uncouthly.

ODDNESS, ŏd'-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being not even; ſtrangeneſs, particularity, uncouthneſs.

ODDS, ŏd'z. ſ. Inequality, exceſs of either compared with the other; more than an even wager; advantage, ſuperiority; quarrel, debate, diſpute.

ODE, ō'de. ſ. A poem written to be ſung to muſick, a lyrick poem.

ODIBLE, ō'-dĭbl. a. Hateful.

ODIOUS, ō'-dzhŭs. a. Hateful, deteſtable, abominable; expoſed to hate; cauſing hate, inſidious.

ODIOUSLY,

ODIOUSLY, ō′-dzhŭs-lў, ad. Hatefully, abominably; invidiouſly, ſo as to cauſe hate.

ODIOUSNESS, ō′-dzhŭs-nis. ſ. Hatefulneſs; the ſtate of being hated.

ODIUM, ō′-dzhŭm. ſ. Invidiouſneſs, quality of provoking hate.

ODORATE, ō′-dŏ-rāte. a. Scented, having a ſtrong ſcent, whether fœtid or fragrant.

ODORIFEROUS, ō-dŏ-rif′-fĕr-ŭs. a. Giving ſcent, uſually ſweet of ſcent; fragrant, perfumed.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, ō-dŏ-rif′-fĕr-ŭs-nis. ſ. Sweetneſs of ſcent, fragrance.

ODOROUS, ō′-dŭr-ŭs. a. Fragrant, perfumed.

ODOUR, ō′-dŭr. ſ. Scent, whether good or bad; fragrance, perfume, ſweet ſcent.

OECONOMICKS, ē-kŏ-nŏm′-miks. ſ. Management of houſehold affairs.

OECUMENICAL, ē-kŭ-mĕn′-nў-kĕl. a. General, reſpecting the whole habitable world.

OEDEMA, ē-dē′-mă. ſ. A tumour. It is now and commonly by ſurgeons confined to a white, ſoft, inſenſible tumour.

OEDEMATICK, ē-dē-măt′-tik. } a. Pertain-
OEDEMATOUS, ē-dĕm′-mă-tŭs. } ing to an oedema.

O'ER, ō′re. Contracted from Over.

OESOPHAGUS, ē-ſŏf′-fă-gŭs. ſ. The gullet.

OF, ŏv′. prep. It is put before the ſubſtantive that follows another in conſtruction, as, Of theſe part were ſlain; it is put after comparative and ſuperlative adjectives, as the moſt diſmal and unſeaſonable time Of all other; from, as I bought it of him; concerning, relating to, as all have this ſenſe Of war; out of, as yet Of this little he had ſome to ſpare; among, as any clergyman Of my own acquaintance; by, as I was entertained Of the conſul; this ſenſe now not in uſe: according to, as they do Of right belong to you; noting power or ſpontaneity, as Of himſelf man is confeſſedly unequal to his duty; noting properties or qualities, as a man Of a decayed fortune, a body Of no colour; noting extraction, as a man Of an ancient family; noting adherence or belonging, as a Hebrew Of my tribe; noting the matter, as the chariot was Of cedar; noting the motive, as Of my own choice I undertook this work; noting preference or poſtponence, as I do not like the tower Of any place; noting change of, as O miſerable Of happy! noting cauſality, as good nature Of neceſſity will give allowance; noting proportion, as many Of an hundred; noting kind or ſpecies, as an affair Of the cabinet; Of late, lately.

OFF, ŏf′. ad. Of this adverb the chief uſe is to conjoin it with verbs, as, to come Off, to fly Off, to take Off; it is generally oppoſed to On, as, to lay On, to take Off; it ſignifies diſtance; it ſignifies evaneſcence, abſence or departure; it ſignifies any kind of diſappointment, defeat, interruption, as the affair is Off; from, not toward; Off hand, not ſtudied.

OFF, ŏf′. interject. Depart.

OFF, ŏf′. prep. Not on; diſtant from.

OFFAL, ŏf′-fŭl. ſ. Waſte meat, that which is not eaten at the table; carrion, coarſe fleſh; refuſe, that which is thrown away; any thing of no eſteem.

OFFENCE, ŏf-fĕns′e. ſ. Crime, act of wickedneſs; a tranſgreſſion; injury; diſpleaſure given, cauſe of diſguſt, ſcandal; anger, diſpleaſure conceived; attack, act of the aſſailant.

OFFENCEFUL, ŏf-fĕns′-fŭl. a. Injurious.

OFFENCELESS, ŏf-fĕns′-lis. a. Unoffending, innocent.

To OFFEND, ŏf-fĕnd′. v. a. To make angry; to aſſail, to attack; to tranſgreſs, to violate; to injure.

To OFFEND, ŏf-fĕnd′. v. n. To be criminal, to trangreſs the law; to cauſe anger; to commit tranſgreſſion.

OFFENDER, ŏf-fĕn′-dŭr. ſ. A criminal, one who has committed a crime, tranſgreſſor; one who has done an injury.

OFFENDRESS, ŏf-fĕn′-dris. ſ. A woman that offends.

OFFENSIVE, ŏf-fĕn′-sĭv. a. Cauſing anger,

displeasing, disgusting; causing pain, injurious; assailant, not defensive.

OFFENSIVELY, ŏf-fĕn′-sĭv-lў. ad. Mischievously, injuriously; so as to cause uneasiness or displeasure; by way of attack, not defensively.

OFFENSIVENESS, ŏf-fĕn′-sĭv-nĭs. s. Injuriousness, mischief; cause of disgust.

To OFFER, ŏf′-fûr. v. a. To present to any one, to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received; to sacrifice, to immolate; to bid, as a price or reward; to attempt, to commence; to propose.

To OFFER, ŏf′-fûr. v. n. To be present, to be at hand, to present itself; to make an attempt.

OFFER, ŏf′-fûr. s. Proposal of advantage to another; first advance; proposal made; price bid, act of bidding a price; attempt, endeavour; something given by way of acknowledgment.

OFFERER, ŏf′-fĕr-rûr. s. One who makes an offer; one who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

OFFERING, ŏf′-fĕr-rĭng. s. A sacrifice, any thing immolated, or offered in worship.

OFFERTORY, ŏf′-fĕr-tûr-ў. s. The thing offered, the act of offering.

OFFICE, ŏf′-fĭs. s. A publick charge or employment; agency, peculiar use; business; particular employment; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; act of worship; formulary of devotions; rooms in a house appropriated to particular business; place where business is transacted.

OFFICER, ŏf′-fў-sûr. s. A man employed by the publick; a commander in the army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals.

OFFICERED, ŏf′-fў-sûrd. s. Commanded, supplied with commanders.

OFFICIAL, ŏf-fĭsh′-ĕl. a. Conducive, appropriate with regard to their use; pertaining to a publick charge.

OFFICIAL, ŏf-fĭsh′-ĕl. s. Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

OFFICIALLY, ŏf-fĭsh′-ăl-ў. ad. In a manner belonging to office.

OFFICIALTY, ŏf-fĭsh′-ĕl-tў. s. The charge or post of an official.

To OFFICIATE, ŏf-fĭsh′-ăte. v. a. To give in consequence of office.

To OFFICIATE, ŏf-fĭsh′-ăte. v. n. To discharge an office, commonly in worship; to perform an office for another.

OFFICIOUS, ŏf-fĭsh′-ŭs. a. Kind, doing good offices; over forward.

OFFICIOUSLY, ŏf-fĭsh′-ŭs-lў. ad. Kindly, with unasked kindness; with too great forwardness.

OFFICIOUSNESS, ŏf-fĭsh′-ŭs-nĭs. s. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour; over-forwardness.

OFFING, ŏf′-fing. s. The act of steering to a distance from the land.

OFFSET, ŏf′-sĕt. s. Sprout, shoot of a plant.

OFFSCOURING, ŏf′-skou-ring. s. Recrement, part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

OFFSPRING, ŏf′-spring. s. The thing propagated or generated, children; production of any kind.

To OFFUSCATE, ŏf-fŭs′-kăte. v. a. To dim, to cloud, to darken.

OFFUSCATION, ŏf-fŭs-kā′-shŭn. s. The act of darkening.

OFT, ăft. ad. Often, frequently, not rarely.

OFTEN, ŏf′n. ad. Oft, frequently, many times.

OFTENTIMES, ŏf′n-tīmz. ad. Frequently, many times, often.

OFTTIMES, ăft-tīmz. ad. Frequently, often.

OGEE, ō-dzhē′. s. A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow.

To OGLE, ō′-gl. v. a. To view with side glances as in fondness.

OGLER, ō′g-lûr. s. A sly gazer, one who views by side glances.

OGLIO, ō′-lyō. s. A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat, a medley.

OH, ō. interject. An exclamation denoting pain, ſorrow, or ſurpriſe.

OIL, oil. ſ. The juice of olives expreſſed; any fat, greaſy, unctuous, thin matter; the juices of certain vegetables, expreſſed or drawn by the ſtill.

To OIL, oil. v. a. To ſmear or lubricate with oil.

OILCOLOUR, oil-kŭl-lŭr. ſ. Colour made by grinding coloured ſubſtances in oil.

OILINESS, oi-lȳ-nis. ſ. Unctuouſneſs, greaſineſs, quality approaching to that of oil.

OILMAN, oil-măn. ſ. One who trades in oils and pickles.

OILSHOP, oil-ſhŏp. ſ. A ſhop where oils and pickles are ſold.

OILY, oil-ȳ. a. Conſiſting of oil, containing oil, having the qualities of oil; fat, greaſy.

OILYGRAIN, oil-ȳ-grān. ſ. A plant.

OILYPALM, oil-ȳ-pā'm. ſ. A tree.

To OINT, oint. v. a. To anoint, to ſmear. Out of uſe.

OINTMENT, oint-mĕnt. ſ. Unguent, unctuous matter.

OKER, ō-kŭr. ſ. A colour.

OLD, ōld. a. Paſt the middle of life, not young; of long continuance, begun long ago; not new; ancient, not modern; of any ſpecified duration; ſubſiſting before ſomething elſe; long practiſed; Of old, long ago, from ancient times.

OLDFASHIONED, ōld-făſh-ŭnd. a. Formed according to obſolete cuſtom.

OLDEN, ōldn. a. Ancient. Not uſed.

OLDNESS, ōld-nis. ſ. Old age, antiquity.

OLEAGINOUS, ō-lē-ădzh'-in-ŭs. a. Oily, unctuous.

OLEAGINOUSNESS, ō-lē-ădzh'-in-ŭs-nis. ſ. Oilineſs.

OLEANDER, ō-lē-ăn'-dŭr. ſ. The plant roſebay.

OLEASTER, ō-lē-ăs'-tŭr. ſ. Wild olive.

OLEOSE, ō-lē-ōſe. a. Oily.

To OLFACT, ŏl-făkt'. v. n. To ſmell.

OLFACTORY, ŏl-făk'-tŭr-ȳ. a. Having the ſenſe of ſmelling.

OLID, ŏl'-lĭd. } a. Stinking, fœtid.
OLIDOUS, ŏl'-lĭd-ŭs. }

OLIGARCHY, ŏl'-lȳ-gär-kȳ. ſ. A form of government which places the ſupreme power in a ſmall number, ariſtocracy.

OLIO, ō'-lyō. ſ. A mixture, a medley.

OLITORY, ŏl'-lȳ-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. Belonging to the kitchen garden.

OLIVASTER, ŏl-lȳ-văs'-tŭr. a. Darkly brown, tawny.

OLIVE, ŏl'-lĭv. ſ. A plant producing oil, the emblem of peace.

OMBRE, ŏm'-bŭr. ſ. A game of cards played by three.

OMEGA, ō-mē'-gă. ſ. The laſt letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the laſt.

OMELET, ŏm'-lĭt. ſ. A kind of pancake made with eggs.

OMEN, ō'-mĭn. ſ. A ſign good or bad, a prognoſtick.

OMENED, ō'-mĭnd. a. Containing prognoſticks.

OMENTUM, ō-mĕn'-tŭm. ſ. The cawl, the double membrane ſpread over the entrails, called alſo reticulum, from its ſtructure, reſembling that of a net.

To OMINATE, ŏm'-mȳ-nāte. v. a. To foretoken, to ſhew prognoſticks.

OMINATION, ŏm-mȳ-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Prognoſtick.

OMINOUS, ŏm'-mĭn-ŭs. a. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity, foreſhewing ill, inauſpicious; exhibiting tokens good or ill.

OMINOUSLY, ŏm'-mĭn-nŭſ-lȳ. ad. With good or bad omen.

OMINOUSNESS, ŏm'-mĭn-nŭſ-nis. ſ. The quality of being ominous.

OMISSION, ō-mis'-ſhŭn. ſ. Neglect to do ſomething; neglect of duty, oppoſed to commiſſion or perpetration of crimes.

To OMIT, ō-mĭt'. v. a. To leave out, not to mention; to neglect to practiſe.

OMITTANCE, ō'-mĭt'-tens. ſ. Forbearance.

OMNIFARIOUS, ŏm-nȳ-fā'-ryŭs. a. Of all varieties of kinds.

OMNI-

OMNIFEROUS, ŏm-nĭf′-fĕr-rŭs. a. All-bearing.

OMNIFICK, ŏm-nĭf′-fĭk. a. All-creating.

OMNIFORM, ŏm′-nȳ-fȧrm. a. Having every ſhape.

OMNIGENOUS, ŏm-nĭdzh′-ĕn-ŭs. a. Conſiſting of all kinds.

OMNIPOTENCE, ŏm-nĭp′-pō-tĕns. } ſ.
OMNIPOTENCY, ŏm-nĭp′-pō-tĕn-ſy. }
Almighty power, unlimited power.

OMNIPOTENT, ŏm-nĭp′-pō-tĕnt. a. Almighty, powerful without limit.

OMNIPRESENCE, ŏm-nȳ-prē′-zĕns. ſ. Ubiquity, unbounded preſence.

OMNIPRESENT, ŏm-nȳ-prē′-zĕnt. a. Ubiquitary, preſent in every place.

OMNISCIENCE, ŏm-nĭs′-ſhĕns. } ſ. Boundleſs knowledge, infinite wiſdom.
OMNISCIENCY, ŏm-nĭs′-ſhĕn-ſy. }

OMNISCIENT, ŏm-nĭs′-ſhĕnt. a. Infinitely wiſe, knowing without bounds.

OMNISCIOUS, ŏm-nĭs′-ſhŭs. a. All-knowing.

OMNIVOROUS, ŏm-nĭv′-vō-rŭs. a. All-devouring.

OMPHALOPTICK, ŏm-fă-lŏp′-tĭk. ſ. An optic glaſs that is convex on both ſides, commonly called a convex lens.

ON, ŏn′. prep. It is put before the word, which ſignifies that which is under, that by which any thing is ſupported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed; noting addition or accumulation, as miſchiefs On miſchiefs; noting a ſtate of progreſſion, as whither ON thy way? noting dependance or reliance, as On God's providence their hopes depend; at, noting place; it denotes the motive or occaſion of any thing; it denotes the time at which any thing happens, as this happened On the firſt day; in forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened; noting invocation; noting ſtipulation or condition.

ON, ŏn′. ad. Forward, in ſucceſſion; forward, in progreſſion; in continuance, without ceaſing; upon the body, as part of dreſs; it notes reſolution to advance.

ON, ŏn′. Interject. A word of incitement or encouragement.

ONCE, wŏns′. ad. One time; a ſingle time; the ſame time; one time, though no more; at the time immediate; formerly, at a former time.

ONE, wŏn′. a. Leſs than two, ſingle, denoted by an unite; indefinitely, any; different, diverſe, oppoſed to Another; one of two, oppoſed to the Other; particularly one.

ONE, wŏn′. ſ. A ſingle perſon; a ſingle maſs or aggregate; the firſt hour; the ſame thing; a perſon; a perſon by way of eminence; a diſtinct or particular perſon; perſons united; concord, agreement, one mind; any perſon, any man indefinitely; One has ſometimes a plural, when it ſtands for perſons indefinitely, as the great Ones of the world.

ONE-EYED, wŏn′-ĭde. a. Having only one eye.

ONEIROCRITICAL, ō-nī-rō-krĭt′-tȳ-kĕl. a. Interpretative of dreams.

ONEIROCRITICK, ō-nī-rō-krĭt′-tĭk. ſ. An interpreter of dreams.

ONENESS, wŏn′-nĭs. ſ. Unity; the quality of being one.

ONERARY, ŏn′-nĕr-rĕr-rȳ. a. Fitted for carriage or burthens.

To ONERATE, ŏn′-nĕr-rȧte. v. a. To load, to burthen.

ONERATION, ŏn-nĕ-rȧ′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of loading.

ONEROUS, ŏn′-nĕr-rŭs. a. Burthenſome; oppreſſive.

ONION, ŭn′-nyŭn. ſ. A plant.

ONLY, ō′n-lȳ. a. Single, one and no more; this and no other; this above all other, as he is the Only man for muſick.

ONLY, ō′n-lȳ. ad. Simply, ſingly, merely, barely; ſo and no otherwiſe; ſingly without more, as, Only begotten.

ONOMANCY, ŏn′-nō-măn-ſy. ſ. Divination by the names.

ONOMANTICAL, ŏn-nō-măn′-tȳ-kĕl. a. Predicting by name.

ONSET, ŏn′-ſĕt. ſ. Attack, aſſault, firſt brunt.

ON-

ONSLAUGHT, ŏn′-slȧt. ſ. Attack, ſtorm, onſet. Not uſed.

ONTOLOGIST, ŏn-tŏl′-lŏ-dzhiſt. ſ. One who conſiders the affections of being in general, a metaphyſician.

ONTOLOGY, ŏn-tŏl′-lŏ-dzhy. ſ. The ſcience of the affections of being in general, metaphyſicks.

ONWARD, ŏn′-wŭrd. ad. Forward, progreſſively; in a ſtate of advanced progreſſion; ſomewhat farther.

ONYCHA, ŏ′-nȳ-kȧ. ſ. The odoriferous ſnail or ſhell, and the ſtone named onyx.

ONYX, ŏ′-niks. ſ. The Onyx is a ſemipellucid gem, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies.

OOZE, o͞o′ze. ſ. Soft mud, mire at the bottom of water, ſlime; ſoft flow, ſpring; the liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE, o͞o′ze. v. n. To flow by ſtealth, to run gently.

OOZY, o͞o′-zy. a. Miry, muddy, ſlimy.

To OPACATE, ŏ-pȧ′-kȧte. v. n. To ſhade, to darken.

OPACITY, ŏ-pȧs′-sit-ty. ſ. Cloudineſs, want of tranſparency.

OPACOUS, ŏ-pȧ′-kŭs. a. Dark, obſcure, not tranſparent.

OPAL, ŏ′-pȧl. ſ. A precious ſtone reflecting various colours.

OPAQUE, ŏ-pȧ′ke. a. Not tranſparent, dark, cloudy.

To OPE, ŏ′pe. } v. a. Ope is uſed only by
To OPEN, ŏ′pn. } poets. To uncloſe, to unlock, the contrary to Shut; to ſhow, to diſcover; to divide, to break; to explain, to diſcloſe; to begin.

To OPE, ŏ′pe. } v. n. To uncloſe, not to
To OPEN, ŏ′pn. } remain ſhut; a term of hunting, when hounds give the cry.

OPE, ŏ′pe. } a. Uncloſed, not ſhut; plain,
OPEN, ŏ′pn. } apparent; not wearing diſguiſe, artleſs, ſincere; not clouded, clear; expoſed to view; uncovered; expoſed, without defence; attentive.

OPENER, ŏ′p-nŭr. ſ. One that opens, one that unlocks, one that uncloſes; explainer, interpreter; that which ſeparates, diſunites.

OPENEYED, ŏ′pn-ȋde. a. Vigilant, watchful.

OPENHANDED, ŏpn-hȧn′-did. a. Generous, liberal.

OPENHEARTED, ŏpn-hȧ′r-tid. a. Generous, candid, not meanly ſubtle.

OPENHEARTEDNESS, ŏpn-hȧ′r-tid-nis. ſ. Liberality, munificence, generoſity.

OPENING, ŏ′p-ning. ſ. Aperture, breach; diſcovery at a diſtance, faint knowledge, dawn.

OPENLY, ŏ′pn-ly. ad. Publickly, not ſecretly, in ſight; plainly, apparently, evidently, without diſguiſe.

OPENMOUTHED, ŏpn-mou′thd. a. Greedy, ravenous.

OPENNESS, ŏ′pn-nis. ſ. Plainneſs, clearneſs, freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity; freedom from diſguiſe.

OPERA, ŏp′-pĕr-rȧ. ſ. A poetical tale or fiction, repreſented by vocal and inſtrumental muſick.

OPERABLE, ŏp′-pĕr-ȧbl. a. To be done, practicable.

OPERANT, ŏp′-pĕr-rȧnt. a. Active, having power to produce any effect.

To OPERATE, ŏp′-pĕr-rȧte. v. n. To act, to have agency, to produce effects.

OPERATION, ŏp-pĕr-rȧ′-shŭn. ſ. Agency, production of effects, influence; action, effect; in chirurgery, that part of the art of healing which depends on the uſe of inſtruments; the motions or employments of an army.

OPERATIVE, ŏp′-pĕr-rȧ-tiv. a. Having the power of acting, having forcible agency.

OPERATOR, ŏp′-pĕr-rȧ-tŭr. ſ. One that performs any act of the hand, one who produces any effect.

OPEROSE, ŏp-pĕr-ro͞ſe′. a. Laborious, full of troubles.

OPHITES, ŏ-fi′-tēz. ſ. A ſtone. Ophites, has a duſky greeniſh ground, with ſpots of a lighter green.

OPHTHALMICK, ŏf-thȧl′-mik. a. Relating to the eye.

OPHTHALMY, ŏf′-thȧl-my. ſ. A diſeaſe of the eyes.

OPIATE, ō′-pyēt. ſ. A medicine that cauſes ſleep.

OPIATE, ō′-pyēt. a. Soporiferous, narcotick.

To OPINE, ō-pī′ne. v. n. To think, to judge.

OPINIATIVE, ō-pĭn′-nyā̆t-tĭv. a. Stiff in a preconceived notion; imagined, not proved.

OPINIATOR, ō-pĭn-nyā′-tŭr. ſ. One fond of his own notion, inflexible. Little uſed.

OPINIATRE, ō-pĭn-nyā′tre. a. Obſtinate, ſtubborn. A French word little uſed.

OPINIATRETY, ō-pĭn-nyō̆t′-trē-tў. ſ. Obſtinacy, inflexibility, determination of mind.

OPINION, ō-pĭn′-nyŭn. ſ. Perſuaſion of the mind, without proof; ſentiments, judgment, notion; favourable judgment.

OPINIONATIVE, ō-pĭn′-nyŭn-nā̆-tĭv. a. Fond of preconceived notions.

OPINIONIST, ō-pĭn′-nyŭn-nĭſt. ſ. One fond of his own notions.

OPIUM, ō′-pyŭm. ſ. A medicine uſed to promote ſleep.

OPPIDAN, ŏp′-pў-dĕn. ſ. A townſman, an inhabitant of a town.

To OPPIGNERATE, ŏp-pĭg′-nĕr-rāte. v. a. To pledge, to pawn.

OPPILATION, ŏp-pў-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Obſtruction, matter heaped together.

OPPONENT, ŏp-pō′-nĕnt. a. Oppoſite, adverſe.

OPPONENT, ŏp-pō′-nĕnt. ſ. Antagoniſt, adverſary; one who begins the diſpute by raiſing objections to a tenet.

OPPORTUNE, ŏp-pŏr-tū′ne. a. Seaſonable, convenient, fit, timely.

OPPORTUNELY, ŏp-pŏr-tū′ne-lў. ad. Seaſonably, conveniently, with opportunity either of time or place.

OPPORTUNITY, ŏp-pŏr-tū′-nĭt-ў. ſ. Fit place, time, convenience, ſuitableneſs of circumſtances to any end.

To OPPOSE, ŏp-pō′ze. v. a. To act againſt, to be adverſe, to hinder, to reſiſt; to put in oppoſition, to offer as an antagoniſt or rival; to place as an obſtacle; to place in front.

To OPPOSE, ŏp-pō′ze. v. n. To act adverſely; to object in a diſputation, to have the part of raiſing difficulties.

OPPOSELESS, ŏp-pō′ze-lĭs. a. Irreſiſtible, not to be oppoſed.

OPPOSER, ŏp-pō′-zŭr. ſ. One that oppoſes, antagoniſt, enemy.

OPPOSITE, ŏp′-pō-zĭt. a. Placed in front, facing each other; adverſe, repugnant; contrary.

OPPOSITE, ŏp′-pō-zĭt. ſ. Adverſary, opponent, antagoniſt.

OPPOSITELY, ŏp′-pō-zĭt-lў. ad. In ſuch a ſituation as to face each other; adverſely.

OPPOSITENESS, ŏp′-pō-zĭt-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being oppoſite.

OPPOSITION, ŏp-pō-zĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Situation ſo as to front ſomething oppoſed; hoſtile reſiſtance; contrariety of affection; contrariety of intereſt, contrariety of meaſures, contrariety of meaning.

To OPPRESS, ŏp-prĕs′. v. a. To cruſh by hardſhip or unreaſonable ſeverity; to overpower, to ſubdue.

OPPRESSION, ŏp-prĕſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of oppreſſing, cruelty, ſeverity; the ſtate of being oppreſſed, miſery; hardſhip, calamity; dulneſs of ſpirits, laſſitude of body.

OPPRESSIVE, ŏp-prĕs′-sĭv. a. Cruel, inhuman, unjuſtly exactious or ſevere; heavy, overwhelming.

OPPRESSOR, ŏp-prĕs′-sŭr. ſ. One who haraſſes others with unjuſt ſeverity.

OPPROBRIOUS, ŏp-prō′-bryŭs. a. Reproachful, diſgraceful; cauſing infamy.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, ŏp-prō′-bryŭſ-lў. ad. Reproachfully, ſcurrilouſly.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, ŏp-prō′-bryŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Reproachfulneſs, ſcurrility.

To OPPUGN, ŏp-pū′n. v. a. To oppoſe, to attack, to reſiſt.

OPPUGNANCY, ŏp-pŭg′-nĕn-ſў. ſ. Oppoſition.

OPPUGNER, ŏp-pŭg′-nŭr. ſ. One who oppoſes or attacks.

OPTABLE, ŏp′-tăbl. a. Deſirable, to be wiſhed.

OPTATIVE, ŏp′-tă-tĭv. a. Expreſſive of deſire;

the name of that mode of a verb which expreſſes deſire.

OPTICAL, ŏp′-tȳ-kĕl. ſ. Relating to the ſcience of optics.

OPTICIAN, ŏp-tĭſh′-ĕn. ſ. One ſkilled in opticks.

OPTICK, ŏp′-tĭk. a. Viſual, producing viſion, ſubſervient to viſion; relating to the ſcience of viſion.

OPTICK, ŏp′-tĭk. ſ. An inſtrument of ſight, an organ of ſight.

OPTICKS, ŏp′-tĭks. ſ. The ſcience of the nature and laws of viſion.

OPTIMACY, ŏp′-tȳ-mă-ſȳ. ſ. Nobility, body of nobles.

OPTIMITY, ŏp-tĭm′-mȳ-tȳ. ſ. The ſtate of being beſt.

OPTION, ŏp′-ſhŭn. ſ. Choice, election.

OPULENCE, ŏp′-pū-lĕns. } ſ. Wealth, rich-
OPULENCY, ŏp′-pū-lĕn-ſȳ. } es, affluence.

OPULENT, ŏp′-pū-lĕnt. a. Rich, wealthy, affluent.

OPULENTLY, ŏp′-pū-lĕnt-lȳ. ad. Richly, with ſplendor.

OR, ŏr′. conjunct. A diſjunctive particle, marking diſtribution, and ſometimes oppoſition; it correſponds to Either, he muſt Either fall Or fly; before Or ever, is Before ever. In this laſt ſenſe obſolete.

ORACLE, ŏr′-răkl. ſ. Something delivered by ſupernatural wiſdom; the place where, or perſon of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired; any perſon or place where certain deciſions are obtained; one famed for wiſdom.

To ORACLE, ŏr′-răkl. v. n. To utter oracles. Not uſed.

ORACULAR, ŏ-răk′-kū-lĕr. } a. Uttering
ORACULOUS, ŏ-răk′-kū-lŭs. } oracles, reſembling oracles.

ORACULOUSLY, ŏ-răk′-kū-lŭſ-lȳ. ad. In manner of an oracle.

ORACULOUSNESS, ŏ-răk′-kū-lŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being oracular.

ORAISON, ŏr′-rȳ-zŭn. ſ. Prayer, verbal ſupplication.

ORAL, ŏ′-rĕl. a. Delivered by mouth, not written.

ORALLY, ŏ′-rĕl-lȳ. ad. By mouth, without writing.

ORANGE, ŏr′-rĭndzh. ſ. The orange tree, the fruit of the tree.

ORANGE, ŏr′-rĭndzh. a. Belonging to an orange, of the colour of an orange.

ORANGERY, ŏ-rā′n-zhĕr-ȳ. ſ. Plantations of oranges.

ORANGEMUSK, ŏr′-rĭndzh-mŭſk. ſ. See PEAR, of which it is a ſpecies.

ORANGE WOMAN, ŏr′-rĭndzh-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. One who ſells oranges.

ORATION, ŏ-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſpeech made according to the laws of rhetorick.

ORATORICAL, ŏr-rā-tŏr′-rȳ-kĕl. a. Rhetorical, befitting an orator.

ORATOR, ŏr′-rā-tŭr. ſ. A publick ſpeaker, a man of eloquence; a petitioner. This ſenſe is uſed in addreſſes to chancery.

ORATORY, ŏr′-rā-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. Eloquence, rhetorical ſkill; exerciſe of eloquence; a private place which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone.

ORB, ā′rb. ſ. Sphere, orbicular body, circular body; mundane ſphere, celeſtial body; wheel, any rolling body; circle, line drawn round; circle deſcribed by any of the mundane ſpheres; period, revolution of time; ſphere of action.

ORBATION, ŏr-bā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Privation of parents or children.

ORBED, ār′-bĭd. } a. Round, circular, or-
ā′rbd. } bicular; formed into a circle; rounded.

ORBICULAR, ŏr-bĭk′-kū-lĕr. a. Spherical; circular.

ORBICULARLY, ŏr-bĭk′-kū-lĕr-lȳ. ad. Spherically, circularly.

ORBICULARNESS, ŏr-bĭk′-kū-lĕr-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being orbicular.

ORBICULATED, ŏr-bĭk′-kū-lā-tĕd. a. Moulded into an orb.

ORBIT, ā′r-bĭt. ſ. The line deſcribed by the revolution of a planet.

ORBITY,

ORBITY, ór-by-ty. ſ. Loſs, or want of parents or children.

ORC, órk. ſ. A ſort of ſea-fiſh.

ORCHAL, ór-kel. ſ. A ſtone from which a blue colour is made.

ORCHANET, ór-ka-net. ſ. An herb.

ORCHARD, ór-tſherd. ſ. A garden of fruit-trees.

ORCHESTRE, ór-kiſ-tur. ſ. The place where the muſicians are ſet at a publick ſhow.

To ORDAIN, ór-dán. v. a. To appoint, to decree; to eſtabliſh, to inſtitute; to ſet in an office; to inveſt with miniſterial function, or ſacerdotal power.

ORDAINER, ór-dán-nur. ſ. He who ordains.

ORDEAL, órd-dyal. ſ. A trial by fire or water, by which the perſon accuſed appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron, or being thrown into the water.

ORDER, órd-dur. ſ. Method, regular diſpoſition; proper ſtate; regularity, ſettled mode; mandate, precept, command; rule, regulation; regular government; a ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſhed by marks of honour; a rank or claſs; a religious fraternity; in the plural, hierarchical ſtate; means to an end; meaſures, care; in architecture, a ſyſtem of the ſeveral members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilaſters.

To ORDER, órd-dur. v. a. To regulate, to adjuſt, to manage, to conduct; to methodiſe, to diſpoſe fitly; to direct, to command.

ORDERER, órd-der-ur. ſ. One that orders, methodiſes, or regulates.

ORDERLESS, órd-dur-lis. a. Diſorderly, out of rule.

ORDERLINESS, órd-dur-ly-nis. ſ. Regularity, methodicalneſs.

ORDERLY, órd-dur-ly. a. Methodical, regular; well regulated; according with eſtabliſhed method.

ORDERLY, órd-dur-ly. ad. Methodically, according to order, regularly.

ORDINABLE, órd-din-ebl. a. Such as may be appointed.

ORDINAL, órd-din-el. a. Noting order.

ORDINAL, órd-din-el. ſ. A ritual, a book containing orders.

ORDINANCE, órd-dy-nens. ſ. Law, rule, preſcript; obſervance commanded; appointment; a cannon; it is now generally written for diſtinction Ordnance, and pronounced órd-nans.

ORDINARILY, órd-dy-ner-ry-ly. ad. According to eſtabliſhed rules, according to ſettled method; commonly, uſually.

ORDINARY, órd-dy-ner-ry or ór-ner-ry. a. Eſtabliſhed, methodical, regular; common, uſual; mean, of low rank; ugly, not handſome, as ſhe is an Ordinary woman.

ORDINARY, órd-dy-ner-ry. ſ. Eſtabliſhed judge of eccleſiaſtical cauſes; ſettled eſtabliſhment; actual and conſtant office.

ORDINARY, órd-ner-ry. ſ. Regular price of a meal; a place of eating eſtabliſhed at a certain price.

To ORDINATE, órd-dy-nate. v. a. To appoint.

ORDINATE, órd-dy-net. a. Regular, methodical.

ORDINATION, ór-dy-ná-ſhun. ſ. Eſtabliſhed order or tendency; the act of inveſting any man with ſacerdotal power.

ORDNANCE, órd-nens. ſ. Cannon, great guns.

ORDONNANCE, órd-dó-nans. ſ. Diſpoſition of figures in a picture.

ORDURE, órd-dzhur. ſ. Dung, filth.

ORE, óre. ſ. Metal unrefined, metal yet in its mineral ſtate; metal.

ORGAN, órg-gun. ſ. Natural inſtrument, as the tongue is the Organ of ſpeech; an inſtrument of muſick conſiſting of pipes filled with wind, and of ſtops, touched by the hand.

ORGANICAL, ór-gán-ny-kel. } a. Conſiſting
ORGANICK, ór-gán-nik. } of various parts co-operating with each other; inſtrumental, acting as inſtruments of nature or art; reſpecting organs.

ORGANICALLY, ór-gán-ny-kel-ly. ad. By means of organs or inſtruments.

ORGAN-

ORGANICALNESS, ôr-gân'-ny-kêl-nês. ſ. State of being organical.

ORGANISM, ôr'-gâ-nizm. ſ. Organical ſtructure.

ORGANIST, ôr'-gâ-nist. ſ. One who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZATION, ôr'-gâ-ny-zâ'-shûn. ſ. Conſtruction in which the parts are ſo diſpoſed as to be ſubſervient to each other.

To ORGANIZE, ôr'-gâ-nize. v. a. To conſtruct ſo as that one part co-operates with another.

ORGANLOFT, ôr'-gûn-lâft. ſ. The loft where the organs ſtand.

ORGANPIPE, ôr'-gûn-pipe. ſ. The pipe of a muſical organ.

ORGASM, ôr'-gâzm. ſ. Sudden vehemence.

ORGIES, ôr'-dzhyz. ſ. Mad rites of Bacchus, frantick revels.

ORIENT, ô'-ryênt. a. Riſing as the ſun; eaſtern, oriental; bright, ſhining.

ORIENT, ô'-ryênt. ſ. The eaſt, the part where the ſun firſt appears.

ORIENTAL, ô-ryên'-têl. a. Eaſtern, placed in the eaſt, proceeding from the eaſt.

ORIENTAL, ô-ryên'-têl. ſ. An inhabitant of the eaſtern parts of the world.

ORIENTALISM, ô-ryên'-tâ-lizm. ſ. An idiom of the eaſtern languages, an eaſtern mode of ſpeech.

ORIENTALITY, ô-ryên-tâl'-ly-ty. ſ. State of being oriental.

ORIFICE, ôr'-ry-fis. ſ. Any opening or perforation.

ORIGAN, ôr'-y-gân. ſ. Wild marjorum.

ORIGIN, ôr'-ridzh-in. } ſ. Beginning, firſt
ORIGINAL, ô-ridzh'-in-êl. } exiſtence; fountain, ſource, that which gives beginning or exiſtence; firſt copy, archetype; derivation, deſcent.

ORIGINAL, ô-ridzh'-in-êl. a. Primitive, priſtine, firſt.

ORIGINALLY, ô-ridzh'-in-êl-ly. ad. Primarily, with regard to the firſt cauſe; at firſt; as the firſt author.

ORIGINALNESS, ô-ridzh'-in-êl-nês. ſ. The quality or ſtate of being original.

ORIGINARY, ô-ridzh'-in-êr-y. a. Productive, cauſing exiſtence; primitive, that which was the firſt ſtate.

To ORIGINATE, ô-ridzh'-in-âte. v. a. To bring into exiſtence.

ORIGINATION, ô-ridzh-in-â'-shûn. ſ. The act of bringing into exiſtence.

ORISONS, ôr'-ry-zûns. ſ. A prayer, a ſupplication.

ORNAMENT, ôr'-nâ-mênt. ſ. Embelliſhment, decoration; honour, that which confers dignity.

ORNAMENTAL, ôr-nâ-mên'-têl. a. Serving to decoration, giving embelliſhment.

ORNAMENTALLY, ôr-nâ-mên'-têl-ly. ad. In ſuch a manner as may confer embelliſhment.

ORNAMENTED, ôr'-nâ-mên-tid. a. Embelliſhed, bedecked.

ORNATE, ôr'-nâte. a. Bedecked, decorated, fine.

ORPHAN, ôr'-fân. ſ. A child who has loſt father or mother, or both.

ORPHAN, ôr'-fân. a. Bereft of parents.

ORPHANAGE, ôr'-fân-idzh. } ſ. State of an
ORPHANISM, ôr'-fân-izm. } orphan.

ORPIMENT, ôr'-py-mênt. ſ. A kind of mineral, the yellow arſenic; uſed by painters as a gold colour.

ORPINE, ôr'-pine. ſ. Liverer or roſe root.

ORRERY, ôr'-rêr-ry. ſ. An inſtrument which by many complicated movements repreſents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

ORRIS, ôr'-ris. ſ. A plant and flower.

ORTHODOX, ôr'-thô-dôks. a. Sound in opinion and doctrine, not heretical.

ORTHODOXLY, ôr'-thô-dôks-ly. ad. With ſoundneſs of opinion.

ORTHODOXY, ôr'-thô-dôk-ſy. ſ. Soundneſs in opinion and doctrine.

ORTHODROMICKS, ôr'-thô-drôm'-iks. ſ. The art of ſailing in the arc of ſome great circle, which is the ſhorteſt or ſtraighteſt diſ-

ſance between any two points on the ſurface of the globe.

ORTHOGON, ⅈr-thō-gŏn. ſ. A rectangled figure.

ORTHOGONAL, ⅈr-thŏg′-gō-nĕl. a. Rectangular.

ORTHOGRAPHER, ⅈr-thŏg′-grăf-fŭr. ſ. One who ſpells according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, ⅈr-thō-grăf′-fy-kăl. a. Rightly ſpelled; relating to the ſpelling.

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, ⅈr-thō-grăf′-fy-kăl-ly. ad. According to the rules of ſpelling.

ORTHOGRAPHY, ⅈr-thŏg′-grăf-y. ſ. The part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be ſpelled; the part or practice of ſpelling; the elevation of a building delineated.

ORTIVE, ⅈr-tiv. a. Relating to the riſing of any planet or ſtar.

ORTOLAN, ⅈr-tŭl-lŭn. ſ. A ſmall bird accounted very delicious.

ORTS, ⅈrts. ſ. Refuſe, that which is left.

OSCILLATION, ŏs-sĭl-lā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY, ŏs-sĭl′-lā-tŭr-ry. a. Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

OSCITANCY, ŏs′-sy-tăn-sy. ſ. The act of yawning; unuſual ſleepineſs, careleſſneſs.

OSCITANT, ŏs′-sy-tănt. a. Yawning, unuſually ſleepy; ſleepy, ſluggiſh.

OSCITATION, ŏs-sy-tā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of yawning.

OSIER, ō′-zhĕr. ſ. A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water.

OSPRAY, ŏs′-prā. ſ. The ſea-eagle.

OSSICLE, ŏs′-sĭkl. ſ. A ſmall bone.

OSSIFICK, ŏs-sĭf′-fĭk. a. Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony ſubſtance.

OSSIFICATION, ŏs-sy-fy-kā′-shŭn. ſ. Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony ſubſtance.

OSSIFRAGE, ŏs′-sy-frădzh. ſ. A kind of eagle.

To OSSIFY, ŏs′-sy-fy. v. a. To change to bone.

OSSIVOROUS, ŏs-sĭv′-vō-rŭs. a. Devouring bones.

OSTENSIVE, ŏs-tĕn′-sĭv. a. Showing, betokening.

OSTENT, ŏs-tĕnt′. ſ. Appearance, air, manner, mien; ſhow, token; a portent, a prodigy.

OSTENTATION, ŏs-tĕn-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Outward ſhow, appearance; ambitious diſplay, boaſt, vain ſhow.

OSTENTATIOUS, ŏs-tĕn-tā′-shŭs. a. Boaſtful, vain, fond of ſhow, fond to expoſe to view.

OSTENTATIOUSLY, ŏs-tĕn-tā′-shŭs-ly. ad. Vainly, boaſtfully.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS, ŏs-tĕn-tā′-shŭs-nĭs. ſ. Vanity, boaſtfulneſs.

OSTEOLOGY, ŏs-tē-ŏl′-lō-dzhy. ſ. A deſcription of the bones.

OSTLER, ŏs′-lŭr. ſ. The man who takes care of horſes at an inn.

OSTRACISM, ŏs′-trā-sizm. ſ. A manner of ſentence, in which the note of acquital or condemnation was marked upon a ſhell, publick cenſure.

OSTRACITES, ŏs′-trā-sīts. ſ. Oſtracites expreſſes the common oyſter in its foſſile ſtate.

OSTRICH, ŏs′-trĭtſh. ſ. The largeſt of birds.

OTACOUSTICK, ō-tā-kou′s-tĭk. ſ. An inſtrument to facilitate hearing.

OTHER, ŭth′-ŭr. pron. Not the ſame, different; correlative to Each; ſomething beſides; next; it is ſometimes put elliptically for Other thing.

OTHERGATES, ŭth′-ŭr-gāts. ſ. In another manner. Obſolete.

OTHERGUISE, ŭth′-ŭr-gīz. a. Of another kind.

OTHERWHERE, ŭth′-ŭr-whĕre. ad. In other places.

OTHERWHILE, ŭth′-ŭr-while. ad. At other times.

OTHERWISE, ŭth′-ŭr-wize. ad. In a different manner; by other cauſes; in other reſpects.

OTTER, ŏt′-tŭr. ſ. An amphibious animal that preys upon fiſh.

OVAL, ō′-vål. a. Oblong, reſembling the longitudinal ſection of an egg.

OVAL, ō′-vål. ſ. That which has the ſhape of an egg.

OVARIOUS, ō-vā′-ryŭs. a. Conſiſting of eggs.

OVARY, ō′-vă-ry. ſ. The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

OVATION, ō-vā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A leſſer triumph among the Romans.

OVEN, ŭv′n. ſ. An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

OVER, ō′-vŭr. prep. Above; acroſs, as he leaped Over the brook; through, as the world Over; Over night, the night before.

OVER, ō′-vŭr. ad. Above the top; more than a quantity aſſigned; from ſide to ſide; from one to another; from a country beyond the ſea; on the ſurface; throughout; completely; with repetition, another time; in a great degree, in too great a quantity; Over and above, beſides, beyond what was firſt ſuppoſed or immediately intended; Over againſt, oppoſite, regarding in front; in compoſition it has a great variety of ſignifications, it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of ſpeech.

To OVER-ABOUND, ō′-vŭr-ă-bound″. v. n. To abound more than enough.

To OVER-ACT, ō′-vŭr-ăkt″. v. a. To act more than enough.

To OVER-ARCH, ō-vŭr-ā′rtſh. v. a. To cover as with an arch.

To OVER-AWE, ō-vŭr-ă′. v. a. To keep in awe by ſuperior influence.

To OVER-BALANCE, ō′-vŭr-băl″-lĕns. v. a. To weigh down, to preponderate.

OVER-BALANCE, ō″-vŭr-băl′-lăns. ſ. Something more than equivalent.

OVER-BATTLE, ō′-vŭr-băt. a. Too fruitful, exuberant. Not uſed.

To OVER-BEAR, ō′-vŭr-bē″r. v. a. To repreſs, to ſubdue, to bear down.

To OVER-BID, ō′-vŭr-bĭd″. v. a. To offer more than equivalent.

To OVER-BLOW, ō-vŭr-blō′. v. n. To be paſt its violence.

To OVER-BLOW, ō-vŭr-blō′. v. a. To drive away as clouds before the wind.

OVER-BOARD, ō′-vŭr-bōrd. ad. Off the ſhip, out of the ſhip.

To OVER-BULK, ō′-vŭr-bŭlk″. v. a. To oppreſs by bulk.

To OVER-BURDEN, ō′-vŭr-bŭr″-dĭn. v. a. To load with too great a weight.

To OVER-BUY, ō′-vŭr-bī″. v. a. To buy too dear.

To OVER-CARRY, ō′-vŭr-kăr″-ry. v. a. To hurry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

To OVER-CAST, ō-vŭr-kăſt′. v. a. To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom; to cover; to rate too high in computation.

To OVER-CHARGE, ō′-vŭr-tſhă″rdzh. v. a. To oppreſs, to cloy, to ſurcharge; to load, to croud too much; to burthen; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.

OVER-CHARGE, ō″-vŭr-tſhă′rdzh. ſ. Too great a charge.

To OVER-CLOUD, ō-vŭr-klou′d. v. a. To cover with clouds.

To OVERCOME, ō-vŭr-kŭm′. v. a. To ſubdue, to conquer, to vanquiſh; to ſurcharge; to come over or upon. Not in uſe in this laſt ſenſe.

To OVERCOME, ō-vŭr-kŭm′. v. n. To gain the ſuperiority.

OVERCOMER, ō-vŭr-kŭm′-mŭr. ſ. He who overcomes.

To OVER-COUNT, ō′-vŭr-kou″nt. v. a. To rate above the true value.

To OVERDO, ō′-vŭr-dō″. v. a. To do more than enough.

To OVER-DRESS, ō′-vŭr-drĕs″. v. a. To adorn laviſhly.

To OVER-DRIVE, ō′-vŭr-drī″ve. v. a. To drive too hard, or beyond ſtrength.

To OVER-EYE, ō′-vŭr-ī″. v. a. To ſuperintend; to obſerve, to remark.

OVERFAL, ō′-vŭr-fâl. ſ. Cataract. Not uſed.

To OVER-FLOAT, ō-vŭr-flō′t. v. n. To ſwim, to float.

To

To OVER-FLOW, ō-vŭr-flō′. v. n. To be fuller than the brim can hold; to exuberate.

To OVER-FLOW, ō-vŭr-flō′. v. a. To fill beyond the brim; to deluge, to drown, to over-run.

OVERFLOW, ō′-vŭr-flō. ſ. Inundation, more than fulneſs, ſuch a quantity as runs over, exuberance.

OVERFLOWING, ō-vŭr-flō′-ĭng. ſ. Exuberance, copiouſneſs.

OVERFLOWINGLY, ō-vŭr-flō′-ĭng-lȳ. ad. Exuberantly.

To OVER-FLY, ō-vŭr-flȳ′. v. a. To croſs by flight.

OVER-FORWARDNESS, ō′-vŭr-fôr″-wĕrd-nĭs. ſ. Too great quickneſs; too great officiouſneſs.

To OVER-FREIGHT, ō′-vŭr-frē″t. v. a. To load too heavily.

To OVER-GLANCE, ō-vŭr-glăn′ſe. v. a. To look haſtily over.

To OVER-GO, ō-vŭr-gō′. v. a. To ſurpaſs, to excel.

To OVER-GORGE, ō′-vŭr-gâ′rdzh. v. a. To gorge too much.

To OVER-GROW, ō-vŭr-grō′. v. a. To cover with growth; to riſe above.

To OVER-GROW, ō-vŭr-grō′. v. n. To grow beyond the fit or natural ſize.

OVER-GROWTH, ō′-vŭr-grōth. ſ. Exuberant growth.

To OVER-HALE, ō-vŭr-hā′l. v. a. To ſpread over; to examine over again.

To OVER-HANG, ō-vŭr-hăng′. v. a. To jut over, to impend over.

To OVER-HANG, ō-vŭr-hăng′. v. n. To jut over.

To OVER-HARDEN, ō′-vŭr-hâ″rdn. v. a. To make too hard.

OVER-HEAD, ō-vŭr-hĕd′. ad. Aloft, in the zenith, above.

To OVER-HEAR, ō-vŭr-hē′r. v. a. To hear thoſe who do not mean to be heard.

To OVER-JOY, ō-vŭr-dzhoy′. v. a. To tranſport, to raviſh.

OVER-JOY, ō′-vŭr-dzhoy. ſ. Tranſport, ecſtaſy.

To OVER-RIPEN, ō-vŭr-rī″pn. v. a. To make too ripe.

To OVER-LABOUR, ō′-vŭr-lā″-bŭr. v. a. To take too much pains on any thing, to haraſs with toil.

To OVERLADE, ō′-vŭr-lā″de. v. a. To over-burthen.

OVERLARGE, ō′-vŭr-lâ″rdzh. a. Larger than enough.

To OVERLAY, ō-vŭr-lā′. v. a. To oppreſs by too much weight or power; to ſmother; to cover ſuperficially; to join by ſomething laid over.

To OVERLEAP, ō-vŭr-lēp′. v. a. To paſs by a jump.

To OVERLIVE, ō-vŭr-lĭv′. v. a. To live longer than another, to ſurvive, to outlive.

To OVERLIVE, ō-vŭr-lĭv′. v. n. To live too long.

OVERLIVER, ō-vŭr-lĭv′-vŭr. ſ. Survivor, that which lives longeſt. Not uſed.

To OVERLOAD, ō-vŭr-lō′d. v. a. To burthen with too much.

OVERLONG, ō′-vŭr-lŏng″. a. Too long.

To OVERLOOK, ō-vŭr-lŭk′. v. a. To view from a higher place; to view fully, to peruſe; to ſuperintend, to overſee; to review; to paſs by indulgently; to neglect, to ſlight; to paſs over unnoticed.

OVER-LOOKER, ō-vŭr-lŭk′-ŭr. ſ. One who looks over his fellows.

OVERMASTED, ō-vŭr-mâs′-tĭd. a. Having too much maſt.

To OVERMASTER, ō-vŭr-mâs′-tŭr. v. a. To ſubdue, to govern.

To OVERMATCH, ō-vŭr-măth′. v. a. To be too powerful, to conquer.

OVERMATCH, ō′-vŭr-măth. ſ. One of ſuperior powers.

OVERMUCH, ō-vŭr-mŭth′. a. Too much, more than enough.

OVERMUCH, ō-vŭr-mŭth′. ad. In too great a degree.

OVERMUCHNESS, ō-vŭr-mŭth′-nĭs. ſ. Exuberance, ſuperabundance. Not uſed.

OVER-

OVERNIGHT, ō-vŭr-nīte. ſ. Night before bed-time.

To OVERNAME, ō-vŭr-nāme. v. a. To name in a ſeries.

To OVEROFFICE, ō-vŭr-ŏf'-fis. v. a. To lord by virtue of an office.

OVEROFFICIOUS, ō'-vŭr-ŏf-fiſh''-ŭs. a. Too buſy, too importunate.

To OVERPASS, ō-vŭr-pās'. v. a. To croſs; to overlook, to paſs with diſregard; to omit in a reckoning.

To OVERPAY, ō-vŭr-pā'. v. a. To reward beyond the price.

To OVERPERCH, ō-vŭr-pĕrtſh'. v. a. To fly over.

To OVERPEER, ō-vŭr-pē''r. v. a. To overlook, to hover above.

OVERPLUS, ō'-vŭr-plŭs. ſ. Surplus, what remains more than ſufficient.

To OVERPLY, ō'-vŭr-plī''. v. a. To employ too laboriouſly.

To OVERPOISE, ō'-vŭr-poi''z. v. a. To outweigh.

OVERPOISE, ō'-vŭr-poiz. ſ. Preponderant weight.

To OVERPOWER, ō-vŭr-pow'-ŭr. v. a. To be predominant over; to oppreſs by ſuperiority.

To OVERPRESS, ō'-vŭr-prĕs''. v. a. To bear upon with irreſiſtible force, to overwhelm, to cruſh.

To OVERPRIZE, ō'-vŭr-prī''ze. v. a. To value at too high a prize.

OVERRANK, ō-vŭr-rănk'. a. Too rank.

To OVERRATE, ō'-vŭr-rā''te. v. a. To rate too much.

To OVERREACH, ō-vŭr-rē'tſh. v. a. To riſe above; to deceive, to go beyond.

To OVERREACH, ō-vŭr-rē'tſh. v. n. A horſe is ſaid to Over-reach, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, ſo as to ſtrike againſt his fore-feet.

OVERREACHER, ō'-vŭr-rē'tſh-ŭr. ſ. A cheat, a deceiver.

To OVERREAD, ō-vŭr-rē'd. v. a. To peruſe.

To OVERROAST, ō'-vŭr-rō''ſt. v. a. To roaſt too much.

To OVERRULE, ō-vŭr-rōl'. v. a. To influence with predominant power, to be ſuperior in authority; to govern with high authority, to ſuperintend; to ſuperſede, as in law, to Over-rule a plea is to reject it as incompetent.

To OVERRUN, ō-vŭr-rŭn'. v. a. To haraſs by incurſions, to ravage; to out-run; to overſpread, to cover all over; to miſchief by great numbers, to peſter.

To OVERRUN, ō-vŭr-rŭn'. v. n. To overflow, to be more than full.

To OVERSEE, ō-vŭr-sē'. v. a. To ſuperintend; to overlook, to paſs by unheeded, to omit.

OVERSEEN, ō-vŭr-sē'n. part. Miſtaken, deceived.

OVERSEER, ō-vŭr-sē'-ŭr. ſ. One who overlooks, a ſuperintendant; an officer who has the care of the parochial proviſion for the poor.

To OVERSET, ō-vŭr-sĕt'. v. a. To turn the bottom upwards, to throw off the baſis; to throw out of regularity.

To OVERSET, ō-vŭr-sĕt'. v. n. To fall off the baſis.

To OVERSHADE, ō-vŭr-ſhā'de. v. a. To cover with darkneſs.

To OVERSHADOW, ō-vŭr-ſhăd'-dō. v. a. To throw a ſhadow over any thing; to ſhelter, to protect.

To OVERSHOOT, ō-vŭr-ſhō't. v. n. To fly beyond the mark.

To OVERSHOOT, ō-vŭr-ſhō't. v. a. To ſhoot beyond the mark; with the reciprocal pronoun, to venture too far, to aſſert too much.

OVERSIGHT, ō'-vŭr-ſīte. ſ. Superintendence. Not uſed. Miſtake, error.

To OVERSIZE, ō-vŭr-ſī'ze. v. a. To ſurpaſs in bulk; to plaſter over.

To OVERSKIP, ō-vŭr-ſkĭp'. v. a. To paſs by leaping; to paſs over; to eſcape.

To OVERSLEEP, ō-vŭr-ſlē'p. v. a. To ſleep too long.

To OVERSLIP, ō-vŭr-ſlĭp'. v. a. To paſs undone, unnoticed, or unuſed; to neglect.

To OVERSNOW, ō-vŭr-ſnō′. v. a. To cover with ſnow.

OVERSOLD, ō′-vŭr-sō″ld. part. Sold at too high a price.

OVERSOON, ō′-vŭr-sō″n. ad. Too ſoon.

OVERSPENT, ō′-vŭr-ſpĕnt″. part. Wearied, haraſſed.

To OVERSPREAD, ō-vŭr-ſprĕd′. v. a. To cover over, to fill, to ſcatter over.

To OVERSTAND, ō′-vŭr-ſtănd″. v. a. To ſtand too much upon conditions.

To OVERSTOCK, ō′-vŭr-ſtŏk″. v. a. To fill too full, to croud.

To OVERSTRAIN, ō′-vŭr-ſtrā″n. v. n. To make too violent efforts.

To OVERSTRAIN, ō′-vŭr-ſtrā″n. v. a. To ſtretch too far.

To OVERSWAY, ō-vŭr-ſwā′. v. a. To overrule, to bear down.

To OVERSWELL, ō-vŭr-ſwĕl′. v. a. To riſe above.

OVERT, ō′-vĕrt. a. Open, publick, apparent.

OVERTLY, ō′-vĕrt-lў. ad. Openly.

To OVERTAKE, ō-vŭr-tā′ke. v. a. To catch any thing by purſuit, to come up to ſomething going before; to take by ſurprize.

To OVERTASK, ō′-vŭr-tăſk″. v. a. To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions.

To OVERTHROW, ō-vŭr-thrō′. v. a. To turn upſide down; to throw down, to demoliſh; to defeat, to conquer; to deſtroy, to bring to nothing.

OVERTHROW, ō′-vŭr-thrō. ſ. The ſtate of being turned upſide down; ruin, deſtruction; defeat, diſcomfiture; degradation.

OVERTHROWER, ō-vŭr-thrō′-ŭr. ſ. He who overthrows.

OVERTHWART, ō-vŭr-thwā′rt. a. Oppoſite, being over-againſt; croſſing any thing perpendicularly; perverſe, adverſe, contradictious.

OVERTHWARTLY, ō-vŭr-thwā′rt-lў. ad. Acroſs, tranſverſely; pervicacioully, perverſely.

OVERTHWARTNESS, ō-vŭr-thwā′rt-nĭs. ſ. Pervicacity, perverſeneſs.

OVERTOOK, ō-vŭr-tŭk′. pret. and part. paſſ. of Overtake.

To OVERTOP, ō-vŭr-tŏp′. v. a. To riſe above, to raiſe the head above; to excel, to ſurpaſs; to obſcure, to make of leſs importance by ſuperior excellence.

To OVERTRIP, ō-vŭr-trĭp′. v. a. To trip over, to walk lightly over.

OVERTURE, ō′-vĕr-tſhŭr. ſ. Opening, diſcloſure, diſcovery; propoſal, ſomething offered to conſideration.

To OVERTURN, ō-vŭr-tŭrn′. v. a. To throw down, to ſubvert, to ruin; to overpower, to conquer.

OVERTURNER, ō-vŭr-tŭr′-nŭr. ſ. Subverter.

To OVERVALUE, ō′-vŭr-văl″-lū. v. a. To rate at too high a price.

To OVERVEIL, ō-vŭr-vā′le. v. a. To cover.

To OVERWATCH, ō′-vŭr-wŏtſh″. v. a. To ſubdue with long want of reſt.

OVERWEAK, ō′-vŭr-wē″k. a. Too weak, too feeble.

To OVERWEATHER, ō-vŭr-wĕth′-ŭr. v. a. To batter with violence of weather. Not uſed.

To OVERWEEN, ō-vŭr-wē″n. v. n. To think too highly, to think with arrogance.

OVERWEENINGLY, ō-vŭr-wē″n-ning-lў. ad. With too much arrogance, with too high an opinion.

To OVERWEIGH, ō-vŭr-wā′. v. a. To preponderate.

OVERWEIGHT, ō′-vŭr-wāte. ſ. Preponderance.

To OVERWHELM, ō-vŭr-hwĕlm′. v. a. To cruſh underneath ſomething violent and weighty; to overlook gloomily.

OVERWHELMINGLY, ō-vŭr-hwĕl′-mingly. ad. In ſuch a manner as to overwhelm.

OVERWROUGHT, ō′-vŭr-rā″t. part. Laboured too much; worked too much.

OVERWORN, ō′-vŭr-wō″rn. part. Worn out, ſubdued by toil; ſpoiled by time.

OUGHT, ā′t. ſ. Any thing, not nothing. More properly written Aught.

OUGHT,

OUGHT, áwt. verb imperfect. Owed, was bound to pay, have been indebted. Not uſed in this ſenſe. To be obliged by duty; to be fit, to be neceſſary; a ſign of the potential mode.

OVIFORM, ó-vy-fárm. a. Having the ſhape of an egg.

OVIPAROUS, ó-víp-pér-ús. a. Bringing forth eggs, not viviparous.

OUNCE, ou'nſe. ſ. The ſixteenth part of a pound in Averdupoiſe weight; the twelfth part of a pound in Troy weight.

OUNCE, ou'nſe. ſ. A lynx, a panther.

OUPHE, ó'f. ſ. A fairy, a goblin.

OUPHEN, ó'fn. a. Elfiſh.

OUR, ou'r. pron. poſſ. Pertaining to us, belonging to us; when the ſubſtantive goes before, it is written Ours.

OURSELVES, our-sélv'z. reciprocal pronoun. We, not others; us, not others, in the oblique caſes.

OURSELF, our-sélf'. Is uſed in the regal ſtile.

OUSEL, ó'zl. ſ. A blackbird.

To OUST, ouſt'. v. a. To vacate, to take away.

OUT, out'. ad. Not within; it is generally oppoſed to In; in a ſtate of diſcloſure; not in confinement or concealment; from the place or houſe; from the inner part; not at home; in a ſtate of extinction; in a ſtate of being exhauſted; to the end; loudly, without reſtraint; not in the hands of the owner; in an error; at a loſs, in a puzzle; away, at a loſs; it is uſed emphatically before Alas; it is added emphatically to verbs of diſcovery.

OUT, out'. interject. An expreſſion of abhorrence or expulſion, as Out upon this half-faced fellowſhip.

OUT OF, out'-óv. prep. From, noting produce; not in, noting excluſion or diſmiſſion; no longer in; not in, noting unfitneſs; not within, relating to a houſe; from, noting extraction; from, noting copy; from, noting reſcue; not in, noting exorbitance or irregularity; from one thing to ſomething different; to a different ſtate from, noting diſorder; not according to; to a different ſtate from, noting ſeparation; beyond; paſt, without, noting ſomething worn out or exhauſted; by means of; in conſequence of, noting the motive or reaſon; Out of hand, immediately, as that is eaſily uſed which is ready in the hand; Out at the elbows, one who has outrun his means.

To OUT, out'. v. a. To expel, to deprive. Not much uſed.

To OUTACT, out-ákt'. v. a. To do beyond.

To OUTBALANCE, out-bál'-lens. v. a. To overweigh, to preponderate.

To OUTBAR, out-bá'r. v. a. To ſhut out by fortification.

To OUTBID, out-bid'. v. a. To overpower by bidding a higher price.

OUTBIDDER, out-bid'-dúr. ſ. One that outbids.

OUTBLOWED, out-blód'. a. Inflated, ſwollen with wind. A bad word.

OUTBORN, out'-bárn. a. Foreign, not native.

OUTBOUND, out'-bound. a. Deſtinated to a diſtant voyage.

To OUTBRAVE, out-brá've. v. a. To bear down and diſgrace by more daring, inſolent, or ſplendid appearance.

To OUTBRAZEN, out-brá'zn. v. a. To bear down with impudence.

OUTBREAK, out'-brék. ſ. That which breaks forth; eruption.

To OUTBREATHE, out-bré'th. v. a. To weary by having better breath; to expire. Obſolete.

OUTCAST, out-káſt'. part. a. Thrown into the air as refuſe; baniſhed, expelled.

OUTCAST, out'-káſt. ſ. Exile, one rejected, one expelled.

To OUTCRAFT, out-kráft'. v. a. To excel in cunning.

OUTCRY, out'-krý. ſ. Cry of vehemence, cry of diſtreſs, clamour of deteſtation.

To OUTDARE, out-dá're. v. a. To venture beyond.

To OUTDATE, out-dá'te. v. a. To antiquate.

To

To OUTDO, out-dȯ͞. v. a. To extol, to ſurpaſs.

To OUTDWEL, out-dwĕl͞. v. a. To ſtay beyond.

OUTER, out͞-tŭr. a. That which is without.

OUTERLY, out͞-tŭr-ly͞. ad. Towards the outſide.

OUTERMOST, out͞-tŭr-mŭſt. a. Remoteſt from the midſt.

To OUTFACE, out-fā͞ſe. v. a. To brave, to bear down by ſhew of magnanimity; to ſtare down.

To OUTFAWN, out-fa͞n. v. a. To excel in fawning.

To OUTFLY, out-fly͞. v. a. To leave behind in flight.

OUTFORM, out͞-fȯ͞rm. ſ. External appearance. Not uſed.

To OUTFROWN, out-frow͞n. v. a. To frown down.

OUTGATE, out͞-gāte. ſ. Outlet, paſſage outwards.

To OUTGIVE, out-giv͞. v. a. To ſurpaſs in giving.

To OUTGO, out-gō͞. v. a. To ſurpaſs, to excel; to go beyond, to leave behind in going; to circumvent, to over-reach.

To OUTGROW, out-grō͞. v. a. To ſurpaſs in growth, to grow too great or too old for any thing.

OUTGUARD, out͞-gȧ̈rd. ſ. One poſted at a diſtance from the main body, as a defence.

OUTJEST, out-dzhĕſt͞. v. a. To overpower by jeſting.

To OUTKNAVE, out-nā͞ve. v. a. To ſurpaſs in knavery.

OUTLANDISH, out-lȧn͞-diſh. a. Not native, foreign.

To OUTLAST, out-lȧſt͞, v. a. To ſurpaſs in duration.

OUTLAW, out͞-lȧ. ſ. One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer, a robber, a bandit.

To OUTLAW, out͞-lȧ. v. a. To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

OUTLAWRY, out͞-lȧ-ry͞. ſ. A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

To OUTLEAP, out-lēp͞. v. a. To paſs by leaping, to ſtart beyond.

OUTLEAP, out͞-lēp. ſ. Sally, flight, eſcape.

OUTLET, out͞-lĕt. ſ. Paſſage outwards, diſcharge outwards.

OUTLINE, out͞-line. ſ. Contour, line by which any figure is defined, extremity.

To OUTLIVE, out-liv͞. v. a. To live beyond, to ſurvive.

OUTLIVER, out-liv͞-vŭr. ſ. A ſurviver.

To OUTLOOK, out-lŭk͞, v. a. To face down, to browbeat.

To OUTLUSTRE, out-lŭs͞-tŭr. v. a. To excel in brightneſs.

OUTLYING, out͞-ly͞-ing. part. a. Exceeding others in lying; applied to a deer that has got out of its park; applied to places lying at the extremities.

To OUTMEASURE, out-mĕzh͞-ŭr. v. a. To exceed in meaſure.

To OUTNUMBER, out-nŭm͞-bŭr. v. a. To exceed in number.

To OUTMARCH, out-mȧ͞rtſh. v. a. To leave behind in the march.

OUTMOST, out͞-mŭſt. a. Remoteſt from the middle.

OUTPARISH, out͞-pȧr-riſh. ſ. Pariſh not lying within the walls.

OUTPART, out͞-pȧrt. ſ. Part remote from the center or main body.

To OUTPACE, out-pā͞ſe. v. a. To outgo, to leave behind.

To OUTPOUR, out-pō͞r. v. a. To emit, to ſend forth in a ſtream.

To OUTPRIZE, out-pri͞ze. v. a. To exceed in the value ſet upon it.

To OUTRAGE, out͞-rādzh. v. a. To injure violently or contumeliouſly, to inſult roughly and tumultuouſly.

OUTRAGE, out͞-rēdzh. ſ. Open violence, tumultuous miſchief.

OUTRAGEOUS, out-rā͞-dzhŭs. a. Violent, furious, exorbitant, tumultuous, turbulent, exceſſive,

ceſſive, paſſing reaſon or decency; enormous, atrocious.

OUTRAGEOUSLY, out-rā'-dzhŭs-lȳ. ad. Violently, tumultuouſly, furiouſly.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, out-rā'-dzhŭs-nĭs. ſ. With fury, with violence.

To OUTREACH, out-rē'tſh. v. a. To go beyond.

To OUTRIDE, out-rī'de. v. a. To paſs by riding.

OUTRIGHT, out-rī'te. ad. Immediately, without delay; completely.

To OUTROAR, out-rō're. v. a. To exceed in roaring.

OUTRODE, out-rōd'. Preterit and participle of OUTRIDE.

OUTRODE, out'-rōde. ſ. Excurſion. Not uſed.

To OUTROOT, out-rō't. v. a. To extirpate, to eradicate.

To OUTRUN, out-rŭn'. v. a. To leave behind in running; to exceed.

To OUTSAIL, out-sā'le. v. a. To leave behind in ſailing.

To OUTSCORN, out-ſkā'rn. v. a. To bear down or confront by contempt.

To OUTSEL, out-sĕl'. v. a. To exceed in the price for which a thing is ſold; to gain an higher price.

To OUTSHINE, out-ſhī'ne. v. a. To emit luſtre; to excel in luſtre.

To OUTSHOOT, out-ſhō't. v. a. To exceed in ſhooting; to ſhoot beyond.

OUTSIDE, out'-sīde. ſ. Superficies, ſurface, external part; extreme part, part remote from the middle; ſuperficial appearance; the utmoſt; perſon, external man; outer ſide, part not incloſed.

To OUTSIT, out-sĭt'. v. a. To ſit beyond the time of any thing.

To OUTSLEEP, out-ſlē'p. v. a. To ſleep beyond.

To OUTSPEAK, out-ſpē'k. v. a. To ſpeak ſomething beyond.

To OUTSPORT, out-ſpō'rt. v. a. To ſport beyond.

To OUTSPREAD, out-ſprĕd'. v. a. To extend, to diffuſe.

To OUTSTAND, out-ſtănd', v. a. To ſupport, to reſiſt; to ſtay beyond the proper time. An improper uſe of the word.

To OUTSTAND, out-ſtănd'. v. n. To protuberate from the main body.

To OUTSTARE, out-ſtā're. v. a. To face down, to brow-beat, to outface with effrontery.

OUTSTREET, out'-ſtrēt, ſ. Street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRETCH, out-ſtrĕtſh'. v. a. To extend, to ſpread out.

To OUTSTRIP, out-ſtrĭp'. v. a. To outgo, to leave behind.

To OUTSWEAR, out-ſwā'r. v. a. To overpower by ſwearing.

To OUT-TONGUE, out-tŭng'. v. a. To bear down by noiſe.

To OUTTALK, out-tā'k. v. a. To overpower by talk.

To OUT-VALUE, out-văl'-lū. v. a. To tranſcend in price.

To OUTVENOM, out-vĕn'-nŭm. v. a. To exceed in poiſon.

To OUTVIE, out-vī'. v. a. To exceed, to ſurpaſs.

To OUT-VILLAIN, out-vĭl'-lĭn. v. a. To exceed in villany.

To OUTVOTE, out-vō'te. v. a. To conquer by plurality of ſuffrages.

To OUTWALK, out-wā'k. v. a. To leave behind in walking.

OUTWALL, out'-wăl. ſ. Outward part of a building; ſuperficial appearance.

OUTWARD, out'-wĕrd. a. External, oppoſed to inward; extrinſick, adventitious; foreign not inteſtine; tending to the outparts; in theology, carnal, corporeal, not ſpiritual.

OUTWARD, out'-wĕrd. ſ. External form.

OUTWARD, out'-wĕrd. ad. To foreign parts, as a ſhip Outward bound; to the outer parts.

OUTWARDLY, out'-wĕrd-lȳ. ad. Externally, oppoſed to inwardly; in appearance, not ſincerely.

OUTWARDS, out'-wërdz. ad. Towards the out-parts.

To OUTWATCH, out-wŏtſh'. v. a. To exceed in watching.

To OUTWEAR, out-wā'r. v. a. To paſs tediouſly; to wear beyond.

To OUTWEED, out-wē'd. v. a. To extirpate as a weed.

To OUTWEIGH, out-wā'. v. a. To exceed in gravity; to preponderate, to excel in value or influence.

To OUTWIT, out-wĭt'. v. a. To cheat, to overcome by ſtratagem.

To OUTWORK, out-wûrk'. v. a. To do more work.

OUTWORK, out'-wûrk. ſ. The parts of a fortification next the enemy.

OUTWORN, oût-wō'rn. part. Conſumed or deſtroyed by uſe.

OUTWROUGHT, out-rā't. part. Outdone, exceeded in efficacy.

To OUTWORTH, out-wûrth'. v. a. To excel in value. Not uſed.

To OWE, ō'. v. a. To be indebted; to be obliged for; to have from any thing as the conſequence of a cauſe; to poſſeſs, to be the right owner of. Obſolete in this ſenſe, the word Own being uſed in its ſtead. Conſequential; imputable to, as an agent.

OWL, ow'l. } ſ. A bird that flies about
OWLET, ow'-lĭt. } in the night and catches mice.

OWLER, ow'l-ûr. ſ. One who carries contraband goods. Not in uſe.

OWN, ō'n. ſ. This is a word of no other uſe than as it is added to the poſſeſſive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their; it is added generally by way of emphaſis or corroboration; ſometimes it is added to note oppoſition or contradiſtinction; domeſtick, not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

To OWN, ō'n. v. a. To acknowledge, to avow for one's own; to poſſeſs, to claim, to hold by right; to avow; to confeſs, not to deny.

OWNERSHIP, ō'-nûr-ſhĭp. ſ. Property, rightful poſſeſſion.

OWNER, ō'n-ûr. ſ. One to whom any thing belongs.

OX, ŏks'. ſ. plur. Oxen. The general name for black cattle; a caſtrated bull.

OXBANE, ŏks'-bāne. ſ. A plant.

OXEYE, ŏks'-ī. ſ. A plant.

OXHEAL, ŏks'-hēl. ſ. A plant.

OXFLY, ŏks'-flȳ. ſ. A fly of a particular kind.

OXLIP, ŏks'-lĭp. ſ. The ſame with Cowſlip, a vernal flower.

OXSTALL, ŏks'-ſtăl. ſ. A ſtand for oxen.

OXTONGUE, ŏks'-tŭng. ſ. A plant.

OXYMEL, ŏk'-ſy-mĕl. ſ. A mixture of vinegar and honey.

OYER, oȳ'ûr. ſ. A court of Oyer and terminer, is a judicature where cauſes are heard and determined.

OYES, ō-yĭs'. ſ. Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertiſement given by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated.

OYSTER, oys'-tûr. ſ. A bivalve teſtaceous fiſh.

OYSTERWENCH, oys'-tûr-wĕntſh. } ſ. A
OYSTERWOMAN, oys'-tûr-wŭm'-ûn. } woman whoſe buſineſs it is to ſell oyſters.

OZÆNA, ō-zē'-nă. ſ. An ulcer in the inſide of the noſtrils that gives an ill ſtench.

P.

PAC

PABULAR, pǎb′-bŭ-lĕr. a. Affording aliment or provender.

PABULATION, pǎb-bŭ-lā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PABULOUS, pǎb′-bŭ-lŭs. a. Alimental, affording aliment.

PACE, pā′ſe. ſ. Step, ſingle movement in walking; gait, manner of walk; degree of celerity; ſtep, gradation of buſineſs; a particular movement which horſes are taught, though ſome have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the ſame ſide together; amble.

To PACE, pā′ſe. v. n. To move on ſlowly; to move; uſed of horſes, to move by raiſing the legs on the ſame ſide together.

To PACE, pā′ſe. v. a. To meaſure by ſteps; to direct to go.

PACED, pā′ſt. a. Having a particular gait.

PACER, pā′-ſŭr. ſ. He that paces.

PACIFICATION, pǎs-ſĭf-fȳ-kā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of making peace; the act of appeaſing or pacifying.

PACIFICATOR, pǎs-ſĭf′-fȳ-kā-tŭr. ſ. Peace-maker.

PACIFICATORY, pā-ſĭf″-fȳ-kā-tŭr′-rȳ. a. Tending to make peace.

PACIFICK, pā-ſĭf′-fĭk. a. Peace making, mild, gentle, appeaſing.

PACIFIER, pǎs′-ſȳ-fī-ŭr. ſ. One who pacifies.

To PACIFY, pǎs′-ſȳ-fȳ. v. a. To appeaſe, to ſtill reſentment, to quiet an angry perſon.

PACK, pǎk′. ſ. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage; a burden, a load; a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of people confederated in any bad deſign or practice; any great number, as to quantity and preſſure.

To PACK, pǎk′. v. a. To bind up for carriage; to ſend in a hurry; to ſort the cards ſo as that the game ſhall be iniquitouſly ſecured; to unite picked perſons in ſome bad deſign.

PAD

To PACK, pǎk′. v. n. To tie up goods; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haſte; to concert bad meaſures, to confederate in ill.

PACKCLOATH, pǎk′-klŏth. ſ. A cloath in which goods are tied up.

PACKER, pǎk′-kŭr. ſ. One who binds up bales for carriage.

PACKET, pǎk′-kĭt. ſ. A ſmall pack, a mail of letters.

To PACKET, pǎk′-kĭt. v. a. To bind up in parcels.

PACKHORSE, pǎk′-hŏrs. ſ. A horſe of burden, a horſe employed in carrying goods.

PACKSADDLE, pǎk′-ſǎdl. ſ. A ſaddle on which burdens are laid.

PACKTHREAD, pǎk′-thrĕd. ſ. Strong thread uſed in tying up parcels.

PACT, pǎkt′. ſ. A contract, a bargain, a covenant.

PACTION, pǎk′-shŭn. ſ. A bargain, a covenant.

PACTITIOUS, pǎk-tĭſh′-ŭs. ſ. Settled by covenant.

PAD, pǎd′. ſ. The road, a foot-path; an eaſy paced horſe; a robber that infeſts the roads on foot; a low ſoft ſaddle.

To PAD, pǎd′. v. n. To travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way ſmooth and level.

PADDER, pǎd′-dŭr. ſ. A robber, a foot highwayman.

To PADDLE, pǎd′l. v. n. To row, to beat water as with oars; to play in the water; to finger.

PADDLE, pǎd′l. ſ. An oar, particularly that which is uſed by a ſingle rower in a boat; any thing broad like the end of an oar.

PADDLER, pǎd′-lŭr. ſ. One who paddles.

PADDOCK, pǎd′-dŭk. ſ. A great frog or toad.

PADDOCK, pǎd′-dŭk. ſ. A ſmall incloſure for deer.

PADLOCK, pǎd′-lŏk. ſ. A lock hung on a ſtaple to hold on a link.

To

To PADLOCK, pǎd′-lŏk. v. a. To faſten with a padlock.

PÆAN, pē′-ăn. ſ. A ſong of triumph.

PAGAN, pā′-găn. ſ. A heathen, one not a Chriſtian.

PAGAN, pā′-găn. a. Heatheniſh.

PAGANISM, pā′-gă-nizm. ſ. Heatheniſm.

PAGE, pā′je. ſ. One ſide of the leaf of a book; a young boy attending on a great perſon.

To PAGE, pā′je. v. a. To mark the pages of a book; to attend as a page. In this laſt ſenſe not uſed.

PAGEANT, pădzh′-ĕnt. ſ. A ſtatue in a ſhow; any ſhow, a ſpectacle of entertainment.

PAGEANT, pădzh′-ĕnt. a. Showy, pompous, oſtentatious.

To PAGEANT, pădzh′-ĕnt. v. a. To exhibit in ſhows, to repreſent. Not uſed.

PAGEANTRY, pădzh′-ĕn-trў. ſ. Pomp, ſhow.

PAGINAL, pădzh′-ĭn-ĕl. ſ. Conſiſting of pages. Not uſed.

PAGOD, pā′-gŏd. ſ. An Indian idol; the temple of the idol.

PAID, pā′d. a. The preterite and participle paſſive of Pay.

PAIL, pā′l. ſ. A wooden veſſel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

PAILFUL, pā′l-fŭl. ſ. The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAILMAIL, pĕl′-mĕl′. a. Violent, boiſterous. This word is commonly written pellmell.

PAIN, pā′n. ſ. Puniſhment denounced; penalty; puniſhment; ſenſation of uneaſineſs; in the plural, labour, work, toil; uneaſineſs of mind; the throws of child-birth.

PAINFUL, pā′n-fŭl. a. Full of pain, miſerable, beſet with affliction; giving pain, afflictive; difficult, requiring labour; induſtrious, laborious.

PAINFULLY, pā′n-fŭl-lў. ad. With great pain or affliction; laboriouſly, diligently.

PAINFULNESS, pā′n-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Affliction, ſorrow, grief; induſtry, laborioufneſs.

PAINIM, pā′-nĭm. ſ. Pagan, infidel.

PAINIM, pā′-nĭm. a. Pagan, infidel.

PAINLESS, pā′n-lĭs. a. Without pain, without trouble.

PAINSTAKER, pā′nz-tā-kŭr. ſ. Labourer, laborious perſon.

PAINSTAKING, pā′nz-tā-king. a. Laborious, induſtrious.

To PAINT, pā′nt. v. a. To repreſent by delineation and colours; to deſcribe; to colour; to deck with artificial colours.

To PAINT, pā′nt. v. n. To lay colours on the face.

PAINT, pā′nt. ſ. Colours repreſentative of any thing; colours laid on the face.

PAINTER, pā′n-tŭr. ſ. One who profeſſes the art of repreſenting objects by colours.

PAINTING, pā′n-ting. ſ. The art of repreſenting objects by delineation and colour; picture, the painted reſemblance; colours laid on.

PAINTURE, pā′n-tſhŭr. ſ. The art of painting.

PAIR, pā′r. ſ. Two things ſuiting one another, as a pair of gloves; a man and wife; two of a ſort; a couple, a brace.

To PAIR, pā′r. v. n. To be joined in pairs, to couple; to ſuit, to fit as a counterpart.

To PAIR, pā′r. v. a. To join in couples; to unite as correſpondent or oppoſite.

PALACE, păl′-lăs. ſ. A royal houſe, an houſe eminently ſplendid.

PALANQUIN, păl-ăn-kē′n. ſ. Is a kind of covered carriage, uſed in the eaſtern countries, that is ſupported on the ſhoulders of ſlaves.

PALATABLE, păl′-lĕt-tĕbl. a. Guſtful, pleaſing to the taſte.

PALATE, păl′-lĕt. ſ. The inſtrument of taſte; mental reliſh, intellectual taſte.

PALATICK, păl-lăt′-tĭk. a. Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth.

PALATINE, păl′-lă-tine. ſ. One inveſted with legal rights and prerogatives; a ſubject of a palatinate.

PALATINE, păl′-lă-tine. a. Poſſeſſing royal privileges.

PALE, pāle. a. Not ruddy, not freſh of colour, wan, white of look; not high coloured,

approach;

approaching to tranſparency; not bright, not ſhining, faint of luſtre, dim.

To PALE, pāle. v. a. To make pale.

PALE, pāle. ſ. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to incloſe grounds; any incloſure; any diſtrict or territory; the Pale is the third and middle part of the ſcutcheon.

To PALE, pāle. v. a. To incloſe with pales; to incloſe, to encompaſs.

PALEEYED, pāle-īd. a. Having eyes dimmed.

PALEFACED, pāle-fāſt. a. Having the face wan.

PALELY, pāle-lȳ. ad. Wanly, not freſhly, not ruddily.

PALENESS, pāle-nĭs. ſ. Wanneſs, want of colour, want of freſhneſs; want of luſtre.

PALENDAR, păl'-lĕn-dĕr. ſ. A kind of coaſting veſſel.

PALEOUS, pā'-lyŭs. a. Huſky, chaffy.

PALETTE, păl'-lĭt. ſ. A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

PALFREY, pāl'-frȳ. ſ. A ſmall horſe fit for ladies.

PALINDROME, păl'-ĭn-drōm. ſ. A word or ſentence which is the ſame read backward or forwards.

PALINODE, păl'-lĭn-ōde. } ſ. A recanta-
PALINODY, păl'-lĭn-ō-dȳ. } tion.

PALISADE, păl-lȳ-sāde. } ſ. Pales ſet by way
PALISADO, păl-lȳ-sā'-dō. } of incloſure or defence.

To PALISADE, păl-lȳ-sāde. v. a. To incloſe with palliſades.

PALISH, pā'-lĭſh. a. Somewhat pale.

PALL, pāl. ſ. A cloak or mantle of ſtate; the mantle of an archbiſhop; the covering thrown over the dead.

To PALL, pāl. v. n. To cloak, to inveſt.

To PALL, pāl. v. n. To grow vapid, to become inſipid.

To PALL, pāl. v. a. To make inſipid or vapid; to impair ſpritelineſs, to diſpirit; to weaken; to cloy.

PALLET, păl'-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall bed, a mean bed; a ſmall meaſure formerly uſed by chirurgeons.

PALLMALL, păl'-mĕl'. ſ. A play in which the ball is ſtruck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PALLIAMENT, păl'-lyă-mĕnt. ſ. A dreſs, a robe.

To PALLIATE, păl'-lyāte. v. a. To cover with excuſe; to extenuate, to ſoften by favourable repreſentations; to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.

PALLIATION, păl-lyā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Extenuation, alleviation, favourable repreſentation; imperfect or temporary, not radical cure.

PALLIATIVE, păl'-lyă-tĭv. a. Extenuating, favourably repreſentative; mitigating, not removing, not radically curative.

PALLIATIVE, păl'-lyă-tĭv. ſ. Something mitigating.

PALLID, păl'-lĭd. a. Pale, not high-coloured.

PALM, pā'm. ſ. A tree, of which the branches were worn in token of victory; victory, triumph; the inner part of the hand; a meaſure of length, compriſing three inches.

To PALM, pā'm. v. a. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers; to impoſe by fraud; to handle; to ſtroak with the hand.

PALMER, pā'l'-mŭr. ſ. A pilgrim, they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm.

PALMETTO, pāl-mĕt'-tō. ſ. A ſpecies of the palm-tree: in the Weſt-Indies the inhabitants thatch their houſes with the leaves.

PALMIFEROUS, pāl-mĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing palms.

PALMIPEDE, păl'-mȳ-pēd. a. Webfooted.

PALMISTER, pāl'-mĭs-tŭr. ſ. One who deals in palmiſtry.

PALMISTRY, pāl'-mĭſ-trȳ. ſ. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

PALMY, pāl'-mȳ. a. Bearing palms.

PALPABILITY, păl-pă-bĭl'-lĭt-ȳ. ſ. Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

PALPABLE, păl'-păbl. a. Perceptible by the touch; groſs, coarſe, eaſily detected; plain; eaſily perceptible.

PALPABLENESS, păl'-păbl-nĭs. ſ. Quality

lity of being palpable, plainneſs, groſſneſs.

PALPABLY, pål'-på-blȳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to be perceived by the touch; groſsly, plainly.

PALPATION, pål-på'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of feeling.

To PALPITATE, pål'-pȳ-tåte. v. a. To beat as the heart, to flutter.

PALPITATION, pål-pȳ-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. Beating or panting, that alteration in the pulſe of the heart, which makes it felt.

PALSGRAVE, pâ'lz-grâv. ſ. A count or earl who has the overſeeing of a palace.

PALSICAL, pâ'l-zȳ-kěl. a. Afflicted with a palſy, paralytick.

PALSIED, pâl'-zȳd. a. Diſeaſed with a palſy.

PALSY, pâ'l-zȳ. ſ. A privation of motion or ſenſe of feeling, or both.

To PALTER, pâ'l-tůr. v. n. To ſhift, to dodge.

PALTERER, pâ'l-tůr-růr. ſ. An unſincere dealer, a ſhifter.

PALTRINESS, pâ'l-trȳ-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being paltry.

PALTRY, pâ'l-trȳ. a. Sorry, deſpicable, mean.

PALY, pâ'l-ȳ. a. Pale.

PAM, påm'. ſ. The knave of clubs.

To PAMPER, påm'-půr. v. a. To glut, to fill with food.

PAMPHLET, påm'-flit. ſ. A ſmall book, properly a book ſold unbound.

PAMPHLETEER, påm-flit-tē'r. ſ. A ſcribbler of ſmall books.

PAN, pån'. ſ. A veſſel broad and ſhallow; the part of the lock of a gun that holds the powder; any thing hollow, as the brain Pan.

PANACEA, pån-å-sē'-å. ſ. An univerſal medicine.

PANACEA, pån-å-sē'-å. ſ. An herb.

PANCAKE, pån'-kåke. ſ. Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.

PANADO, pån-å'-dō. ſ. Food made by boiling bread in water.

PANCREAS, pån'-krē-ås. ſ. The ſweet-bread.

PANCREATICK, pån-krē-åt'-tik. a. Contained in the pancreas.

PANCY, } pån'-ſȳ. ſ. A flower, a kind of
PANSY, } violet.

PANDECT, pån'-dękt. ſ. A treatiſe that comprehends the whole of any ſcience.

PANDEMICK, pån-dęm'-mik. a. Incident to a whole people.

PANDER, pån'-důr. ſ. A pimp, a male bawd, a procurer.

To PANDER, pån'-důr. v. a. To pimp, to be ſubſervient to luſt or paſſion. Not uſed.

PANDERLY, pån'-důr-lȳ. a. Pimping, pimplike.

PANDICULATION, pån-dik-ků-lā'-ſhůn. ſ. The reſtleſsneſs, ſtretching, and uneaſineſs that uſually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

PANE, på'ne. ſ. A ſquare of glaſs; a piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

PANEGYRICK, pån-nē-dzhēr'-rik. ſ. An elogy, an encomiaſtick piece.

PANEGYRIST, pån-nē-dzhēr'-rist. ſ. One that writes praiſe, encomiaſt.

PANEL, pån'-nil. ſ. A ſquare, or piece of any matter inſerted between other bodies; a ſchedule or roll, containing the names of ſuch jurors as the ſheriff provides to paſs upon a trial.

PANG, pång'. ſ. Extreme pain, ſudden paroxyſm of torment.

To PANG, pång'. v. a. To torment cruelly.

PANICK, pån'-nik. a. Violent without cauſe.

PANNEL, pån'-nil. ſ. A kind of ruſtick ſaddle.

PANNICK, pån'-nik. ſ. A groundleſs fear.

PANNICLE, pån'-nikl. } ſ. A plant.
PANNICK, pån'-nik. }

PANNIER, pån'-nyer. ſ. A baſket, a wicker veſſel, in which fruit or other things, are carried on a horſe.

PANOPLY, pån'-nō-plȳ. ſ. Complete armour.

To PANT, pånt'. v. n. To palpitate, to beat as the heart in ſudden terror or after hard labour; to have the breaſt heaving, as for want of breath; to long, to wiſh earneſtly.

PANT, pånt'. ſ. Palpitation, motion of the heart.

PANTA-

PANTALOON, pân-tâ-lôôn. ſ. A man's garment anciently worn; a character in a pantomime.

PANTHEON, pân-thê'-ôn. ſ. A temple of all the gods.

PANTHER, pân'-thûr. ſ. A ſpotted wild beaſt, a lynx, a pard.

PANTILE, pân'-tile. ſ. A gutter tile.

PANTINGLY, pân'-ting-lỳ. ad. With palpitation.

PANTLER, pânt'-lûr. ſ. The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread.

PANTOFLE, pân-tô'fl. ſ. A ſlipper.

PANTOMIME, pân'-tô-mîme. ſ. One who has the power of univerſal mimickry, one who expreſſes his meaning by mute action; a ſcene, a tale exhibited only in geſture and dumbſhew.

PANTRY, pân'-trỳ. ſ. The room in which proviſions are repoſited.

PAP, pâp'. ſ. The nipple, a dug; food made for infants with bread boiled in water; the pulp of fruit.

PAPA, pâ-pâ'. ſ. A fond name for father, uſed in many languages.

PAPACY, pâ'-pâ-ſỳ. ſ. Popedom, office and dignity of biſhops of Rome.

PAPAL, pâ'-pâl. a. Popiſh, belonging to the pope, annexed to the biſhoprick of Rome.

PAPAVEROUS, pâ-pâv'-vêr-ûs. a. Reſembling poppies.

PAPER, pâ'-pûr. ſ. Subſtance on which men write and print.

PAPER, pâ'-pûr. a. Any thing ſlight or thin made of paper.

To PAPER, pâ'-pûr. v. a. To regiſter. Not uſed. To furniſh with paper hangings.

PAPERMAKER, pâ'-pûr-mâ-kûr. ſ. One who makes paper.

PAPERMILL, pâ'-pûr-mîl. ſ. A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

PAPESCENT, pâ-pês'-sênt. a. Containing pap, pulpy.

PAPILIO, pâ-pîl'-lyô. ſ. A butterfly, a moth of various colours.

PAPILIONACEOUS, pâ-pîl-lyô-nâ'-ſhûs. a. Reſembling a butterfly. Applied chiefly to the flowers of ſome plants.

PAPILLARY, pâ-pîl'-lêr-ỳ. } a. Having emul-
PAPILLOUS, pâ-pîl'-lûs. } gent veſſels, or reſemblances of paps.

PAPIST, pâ'-pîſt. ſ. One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

PAPISTICAL, pâ-pîs'-tỳ-kêl. a. Popiſh, adherent to popery.

PAPISTRY, pâ'-pîſ-trỳ. ſ. Popery, the doctrine of the Romiſh church.

PAPPOUS, pâp'-pûs. a. Having ſoft light down growing out of the ſeeds of ſome plants, ſuch as thiſtles; downy.

PAPPY, pâp'-pỳ. a. Soft, ſucculent, eaſily divided.

PAR, pâ'r. ſ. State of equality, equivalence, equal value.

PARABLE, pâr'-râbl. ſ. A ſimilitude, a relation under which ſomething elſe is figured.

PARABOLA, pâ-râb'-bô-lâ. ſ. One of the conick ſections.

PARABOLICAL, pâr-râ-bôl'-lỳ-kêl. } a. Expreſſed
PARABOLICK, pâr-râ-bôl'-lik. } by parable or ſimilitude; having the nature or form of a parabola.

PARABOLICALLY, pâr-râ-bôl'-lỳ-kêl-ỳ. ad. By way of parable or ſimilitude; in the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, pâ-râb'-bô-lizm. ſ. In algebra, the diviſion of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the firſt term.

PARABOLOID, pâ-râb'-bô-loid. ſ. A paraboliform curve in geometry.

PARACENTRICAL, pâr-â-sên'-trỳ-kêl. } a.
PARACENTRICK, pâr-â-sên'-trik. } Deviating from circularity.

PARADE, pâr-râ'de. ſ. Shew, oſtentation; military order; place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard; guard, poſture of defence.

PARADIGM, pâr'-â-dîgm. ſ. Example.

PARADISIACAL, pâr-â-dîs-ſỳ'-â-kêl. a. Suiting paradiſe, making paradiſe.

PARADISE, pâr'-râ-dîſe. ſ. The bliſsful regions

gions in which the firſt pair was placed; any place of felicity.

PARADOX, pâr'-râ-dŏks. ſ. A tenet contrary to received opinion; an aſſertion contrary to appearance.

PARADOXICAL, pâr-â-dŏk'-sȳ-kĕl. a. Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALLY, pâr-â-dŏk'-sȳ-kĕl-ȳ. ad. In a paradoxical manner.

PARADOXICALNESS, pâr-â-dŏk'-sȳ-kĕl-nĭs. ſ. State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY, pâr-â-dŏk-sŏl'-lŏ-dzhȳ. The uſe of paradoxes.

PARAGOGE, pâ-râ-gō'-dzhē. ſ. A figure whereby a letter or ſyllable is added at the end of a word.

PARAGON, pâr'-râ-gŭn. ſ. A model, a pattern, ſomething ſupremely excellent.

To PARAGON, pâr'-râ-gŭn. v. a. To compare; to equal.

PARAGRAPH, pâr'-râ-grâf. ſ. A diſtinct part of a diſcourſe.

PARAGRAPHICALLY, pâr-râ-grâf'-fȳ-kĕl-ȳ. ad. By paragraphs.

PARALLACTICAL, pâr-âl-lăk'-tȳ-kĕl. } a.
PARALLACTICK, pâr-râl-lăk'-tĭk. }
Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAX, pâr'-râl-lăks. ſ. The diſtance between the true and apparent place of any ſtar viewed from the earth.

PARALLEL, pâr'-râl-lĕl. a. Extended in the ſame direction, and preſerving always the ſame diſtance; having the ſame tendency; continuing the reſemblance through many particulars, equal.

PARALLEL, pâr'-râl-lĕl. ſ. Lines continuing their courſe, and ſtill remaining at the ſame diſtance from each other; lines on the globe marking the latitude; direction conformable to that of another line; reſemblance, conformity continued through many particulars; compariſon made; any thing reſembling another.

To PARALLEL, pâr'-râl-lĕl. v. a. To place ſo as always to keep the ſame direction with another line; to keep in the ſame direction, to level; to correſpond to; to be equal to, to reſemble through many particulars; to compare.

PARALLELISM, pâr'-râl-lĕl-ĭzm. ſ. State of being parallel.

PARALLELOGRAM, pâr-â-lĕl'-lŏ-grâm. ſ. In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whoſe oppoſite ſides are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRAMICAL, pâr-â-lĕl-ŏ-grâm'-mȳ-kâl. a. Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALOGISM, pâr'-râ-lŏ-dzhĭzm. ſ. A falſe argument.

PARALOGY, pâr'-râ-lŏ-dzhȳ. ſ. Falſe reaſoning.

PARALYTICAL, pâr-â-lĭt'-tȳ-kĕl. } a. Palſied, inclined to palſy.
PARALYTICK, pâr-â-lĭt'-tĭk. }

PARAMOUNT, pâr'-â-mount. a. Superior, having the higheſt juriſdiction; as lord Paramount, the chief of the ſeignory; eminent, of the higheſt order.

PARAMOUNT, pâr'-â-mount. ſ. The chief.

PARAMOUR, pâr'-râ-môre. ſ. A lover or woer; a miſtreſs.

PARANYMPH, pâr'-râ-nĭmf. ſ. A brideman, one who leads the bride to her marriage; one who countenances or ſupports another. Not uſed.

PARAPET, pâr'-râ-pĕt. ſ. A wall breaſt high.

PARAPHIMOSIS, pâr-râ-fĭ-mō'-sĭs. ſ. Diſeaſe when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHERNALIA, pâr-â-fĕr-nâ'-lyâ. ſ. Goods in the wife's diſpoſal.

PARAPHRASE, pâr'-râ-frâze. ſ. A looſe interpretation, an explanation in many words.

To PARAPHRASE, pâr'-â-frâze. v. a. To interpret with laxity of expreſſion, to tranſlate looſely.

PARAPHRAST, pâr'-râ-frâſt. ſ. A lax interpreter, one who explains in many words.

PARAPHRASTICAL, pâr-â-frâs'-tȳ-kĕl. } a.
PARAPHRASTICK, pâr-â-frâs'-tĭk. }
Lax in interpretation, not literal, not verbal.

PARAPHRENITIS, pâr-â-frê-nî'-tis. ſ. An inflammation of the diaphragm.

PARASANG, pâr'-â-ſang. ſ. A Perſian meaſure of length.

PARASITE, pâr'-râ-ſite. ſ. One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

PARASITICAL, pâr-â-ſit'-tŷ-kêl. } a. Flat-
PARASITICK, pâr-â-ſit'-tik. } tering, wheedling.

PARASOL, pâr'-râ-ſôl. ſ. A ſmall ſort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head.

To PARBOIL, pâ'r-boil. v. a. To half boil.

PARCEL, pâ'r-ſil. ſ. A ſmall bundle; a part of the whole taken ſeparately; a quantity or maſs; a number of perſons, in contempt; any number or quantity, in contempt.

To PARCEL, pâ'r-ſil. v. a. To divide into portions; to make up into a maſs.

To PARCH, pâ'rtſh. v. a. To burn ſlightly and ſuperficially.

To PARCH, pâ'rtſh. v. n. To be ſcorched.

PARCHMENT, pâ'rtſh-mênt. ſ. Skins dreſſed for the writer.

PARD, pâ'rd. } ſ. The leopard; in poe-
PARDALE, pâ'r-dâle. } try any of the ſpotted beaſts.

To PARDON, pâ'rdn. v. a. To excuſe an offender; to forgive a crime; to remit a penalty; Pardon me, is a word of civil denial or ſlight apology.

PARDON, pâ'rdn. ſ. Forgiveneſs of an offender; forgiveneſs of a crime, indulgence; remiſſion of penalty; forgiveneſs received; warrant of forgiveneſs, or exemption from puniſhment.

PARDONABLE, pâ'rdn-êbl. a. Venial, excuſable.

PARDONABLENESS, pâ'rdn-êbl-nis. ſ. Venialneſs, ſuſceptibility of pardon.

PARDONABLY, pâ'rdn-êb-lŷ. ad. Venially, excuſably.

PARDONER, pâ'rdn-ûr. ſ. One who forgives another; fellows that carried about the pope's indulgencies, and ſold them to ſuch as would buy them.

To PARE, pâ're. v. a. To cut off extremities or the ſurface, to cut away by little and little, to diminiſh.

PAREGORICK, pâr-ê-gôr'-ik. a. Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify and aſſuage.

PARENESIS, pâr-ê'-nê-ſis. ſ. Perſuaſion.

PARENT, pâ'-rênt. ſ. A father or mother.

PARENTAGE, pâr'-rên-tîdzh. ſ. Extraction, birth, condition with reſpect to parents.

PARENTAL, pâ-rên'-têl. a. Becoming parents, pertaining to parents.

PARENTHESIS, pâ-rên'-thê-ſis. ſ. A ſentence ſo included in another ſentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the ſenſe of that which incloſes it; being commonly marked thus ().

PARENTHETICAL, pâ-rên-thêt'-tŷ-kêl. a. Pertaining to a parentheſis.

PARER, pâ'r-ûr. ſ. An inſtrument to cut away the ſurface.

PARHELION, pâr-hê'-lyûn. ſ. A mock ſun.

PARIETAL, pâ-rî'-ê-têl. a. Conſtituting the ſides or walls.

PARING, pâ'-ring. ſ. That which is pared off any thing, the rind.

PARISH, pâr'-riſh. ſ. The particular charge of a ſecular prieſt; a particular diviſion or diſtrict, having officers of its own, and generally a church.

PARISH, pâr'-riſh. a. Belonging to the pariſh, having the care of the pariſh; maintained by the pariſh.

PARISHIONER, pâ-riſh'-ûn-ûr. ſ. One that belongs to the pariſh.

PARITOR, pâr'-rŷ-tûr. ſ. A beadle, a ſummoner of the courts of civil law.

PARITY, pâr'-rît-tŷ. ſ. Equality, reſemblance.

PARK, pâ'rk. ſ. A piece of ground incloſed and ſtored with deer and other beaſts of chaſe.

PARKER, pâ'rk-ûr. ſ. A park-keeper.

PARKLEAVES, pâ'rk-lêvz. ſ. An herb.

PARLE, pä'rl. ſ. Converſation, talk, oral treaty.

To PARLEY, pä'r-lȳ. v. n. To treat by word of mouth, to talk, to diſcuſs any thing orally.

PARLEY, pä'r-lȳ. ſ. Oral treaty, talk, conference, diſcuſſion by word of mouth.

PARLIAMENT, pä'r-lē-mĕnt. ſ. The aſſembly of the king, lords, and commons; which aſſembly is of all others the higheſt, and of greateſt authority.

PARLIAMENTARY, pär-lē-mĕn'-tĕr-ȳ. a. Enacted by parliament, ſuiting the parliament, pertaining to parliament.

PARLOUR, pä'r-lůr. ſ. A room in monaſteries, where the religious meet and converſe; a room in houſes on the firſt floor, elegantly furniſhed for reception or entertainment.

PARLOUS, pä'r-lůs. a. Keen, ſprightly, waggiſh. Not in uſe.

PAROCHIAL, pȧ-rō'-kyĕl. a. Belonging to a pariſh.

PARODY, pär'-rō-dȳ. ſ. A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a ſlight change adapted to ſome new purpoſe.

To PARODY, pär'-rō-dȳ. v. a. To copy by way of parody.

PARONYMOUS, pär-ŏn'-nȳ-mŭs. a. Reſembling another word.

PAROLE, pȧ-rō'le. ſ. Word given as an aſſurance.

PARONOMASIA, pär-ō-nō-mā'-ſhȧ. ſ. A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or ſyllable, ſeveral things are alluded to.

PAROQUET, pär'-ō-kĕt. ſ. A ſmall ſpecies of parrot.

PAROTID, pȧ-rŏt'-tĭd. a. Belonging to the glands under and behind the ear.

PAROTIS, pȧ-rō'-tĭs. ſ. A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears.

PAROXYSM, pär'-rŏk-ſĭzm. ſ. A fit, periodical exacerbation of a diſeaſe.

PARRICIDE, pär'-rȳ-ſide. ſ. One who deſtroys his father; one who deſtroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence; the murder of a father, murder of one to whom reverence is due.

PARRICIDAL, pär-rȳ-ſī'-dĕl. } a. Relat-
PARRICIDIOUS, pär-rȳ-ſid'-yŭs. } ing to parricide, committing parricide.

PARROT, pär'-rŭt. ſ. A particoloured bird of the ſpecies of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

To PARRY, pär'-rȳ. v. n. To put by thruſts, to fence.

To PARSE, pärs'. v. a. To reſolve a ſentence into the elements or parts of ſpeech.

PARSIMONIOUS, pär-ſȳ-mō'-nyŭs. a. Covetous, frugal, ſparing.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, pär-ſȳ-mō'-nyŭs-lȳ. ad. Frugally, ſparingly.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, pär-ſȳ-mō'-nyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. A diſpoſition to ſpare and ſave.

PARSIMONY, pä'r-ſȳ-mŭn-ȳ. ſ. Frugality, covetouſneſs, niggardlineſs.

PARSLEY, pä'rſ-lȳ. ſ. A plant.

PARSNEP, pä'rſ-nĭp. ſ. A plant.

PARSON, pä'r-ſŭn. ſ. The prieſt of a pariſh, one that has a parochial charge or cure of ſouls; a clergyman; it is applied to the teachers of the preſbyterians.

PARSONAGE, pä'r-ſŭn-ĕdzh. ſ. The benefice of a pariſh.

PART, pä'rt. ſ. Something leſs than the whole, a portion, a quantity taken from a larger quantity; that which in diviſion falls to each; ſhare; ſide, party; particular office or character; character appropriated in a play; buſineſs, duty; relation reciprocal; in good part, in ill part, as well done, as ill done; in the plural, qualities, powers, faculties; in the plural, quarters, regions, diſtricts.

PART, pä'rt. ad. Partly, in ſome meaſure. Not in uſe.

To PART, pä'rt. v. a. To divide, to ſhare, to diſtribute; to ſeparate, to diſunite; to break into pieces; to keep aſunder; to ſeparate combatants; to ſecern.

To PART, pä'rt. v. n. To be ſeparated; to take farewel; to have ſhare; to go away, to

ſet

ſet out; To Part with, to quit, to reſign, to loſe.

PARTABLE, pa'rt-ebl. a. Diviſible, ſuch as may be parted.

PARTAGE, pa'r-tadzh. ſ. Diviſion, act of ſharing or parting.

To PARTAKE, pår-ta'ke. v. n. Preterite, I Partook: participle paſſive, Partaken. To have ſhare of any thing; to participate, to have ſomething of the property, nature, or right; to be admitted to, not to be excluded.

To PARTAKE, pår-ta'ke. v. a. To ſhare, to have part in.

PARTAKER, pår-ta'-kůr. ſ. A partner in poſſeſſions, a ſharer of any thing, an aſſociate with; accomplice, aſſociate.

PARTER, pa'rt-ůr. ſ. One that parts or ſeparates.

PARTERRE, pår-te'r. ſ. A level diviſion of ground.

PARTIAL, pa'r-ſhål. a. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cauſe, or one ſide of the queſtion more than the other; inclined to favour without reaſon; affecting only one part, ſubſiſting only in a part, not univerſal.

PARTIALITY, pår-ſhål'-ly-ty. ſ. Unequal ſtate of the judgment and favour of one above the other.

To PARTIALIZE, pa'r-ſhål-ize. v. a. To make partial.

PARTIALLY, pa'r-ſhål-ly. ad. With unjuſt favour or diſlike; in part, not totally.

PARTIBILITY, pår-ty-bil'-ly-ty. ſ. Diviſibility, ſeparability.

PARTIBLE, pa'rt-ibl. a. Diviſible, ſeparable.

PARTICIPABLE, pår-tis'-sy-pebl. a. Such as may be ſhared or partaken.

PARTICIPANT, pår-tis'-sy-pent. a. Sharing, having ſhare or part.

To PARTICIPATE, pår-tis'-sy-pat. v. n. To partake, to have ſhare; to have part of more things than one; to have part of ſomething common with another.

To PARTICIPATE, pår-tis'-sy-pat. v. a. To partake, to receive part of, to ſhare.

PARTICIPATION, pår-tis-sy-pa'-ſhůn. ſ. The ſtate of ſharing ſomething in common; the act or ſtate of partaking or having part of ſomething; diſtribution, diviſion into ſhares.

PARTICIPIAL, pår-ty-sip'-pyål. a. Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY, pår-ty-sip'-pyål-y. ad. In the ſenſe or manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, pa'r-ty-sipl. ſ. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

PARTICLE, pa'r-tikl. ſ. Any ſmall portion of a greater ſubſtance; a word unvaried by inflexion.

PARTICULAR, pår-tik'-ů-lěr. a. Relating to ſingle perſons, not general; individual, one diſtinct from others; noting properties or things peculiar; attentive to things ſingle and diſtinct; ſingle, not general; odd, having ſomething that eminently diſtinguiſhes him from others.

PARTICULAR, pår-tik'-ů-lěr. ſ. A ſingle inſtance, a ſingle point; individual, private perſon; private intereſt; private character, ſingle ſelf, ſtate of an individual; a minute detail of things ſingly enumerated; diſtinct, not general recital.

PARTICULARITY, pår-tik-ků-lår'-y-ty. ſ. Diſtinct notice or enumeration, not general aſſertion; ſingleneſs, individuality; petty account, private incident; ſomething peculiar.

To PARTICULARIZE, pår-tik'-ků-lå-rize. v. a. To mention diſtinctly, to detail, to ſhew minutely.

PARTICULARLY, pår-tik'-ků-lěr-ly. ad. Diſtinctly, ſingly, not univerſally; in an extraordinary degree.

PARTISAN, pår-ty-zån'. ſ. A kind of pike or halberd; an adherent to a faction; the commander of a party.

PARTITION, pår-tiſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of dividing, a ſtate of being divided; diviſion, ſeparation, diſtinction; part divided from the reſt, ſeparate part; that by which different parts are ſeparated; part where ſeparation is made.

To PARTITION, pår-tiſh'-ůn. v. a. To divide into diſtinct parts. Little uſed.

PARTLET,

PARTLET, pä′rt-lit. ſ. A name given to a hen, the original ſignification being a ruff or band.

PARTLY, pä′rt-lȳ. ad. In ſome meaſure, in ſome degree.

PARTNER, pä′rt-nůr. ſ. Partaker, ſharer, one who has part in any thing; one who dances with another.

To PARTNER, pä′rt-nůr. v. a. To join, to aſſociate with a partner. Little uſed.

PARTNERSHIP, pä′rt-nůr-ſhip. ſ. Joint intereſt or property; the union of two or more in the ſame trade.

PARTOOK, pär-tůk′. Preterite of Partake.

PARTRIDGE, pä′r-tridzh. ſ. A bird of game.

PARTURIENT, pär-tſhó′-ryent. a. About to bring forth.

PARTURITION, pär-tſhó-riſh′-ůn. ſ. The ſtate of being about to bring forth.

PARTY, pä′r-tȳ. ſ. A number of perſons confederated by ſimilarity of deſigns or opinions in oppoſition to others; one of two litigants; one concerned in any affair; ſide, perſons engaged againſt each other; cauſe, ſide; a ſelect aſſembly; particular perſon, a perſon diſtinct from, or oppoſed to, another; a detachment of ſoldiers.

PARTY-COLOURED, pä′r-tȳ-kůl-lůrd. a. Having diverſity of colours.

PARTY-MAN, pä′r-tȳ-mån. ſ. A factious perſon; an abettor of a party.

PARTY-WALL, pä′r-tȳ-wäl. ſ. Wall that ſeparates one houſe from the next.

PARVITUDE, pä′r-vȳ-tůde. ſ. Littleneſs, minuteneſs.

PARVITY, pä′r-vȳ-tȳ. ſ. Littleneſs, minuteneſs.

PASCHAL, pås′-kal. a. Relating to the paſſover; relating to Eaſter.

To PASH, påſh′. v. a. To ſtrike, to cruſh.

PASQUE-FLOWER, påſk′-flow-ůr. ſ. A plant.

PASQUIN, pås′-kwin. } ſ. A lam-
PASQUINADE, pås-kwin-ä′de. } poon.

To PASS, pås′. v. n. To go, to move from one place to another, to be progreſſive; to go, to make way; to make tranſition from one thing to another; to vaniſh, to be loſt; to be ſpent, to go away; to be at an end, to be over; to be changed by regular gradation; to be enacted; to gain reception, to become current; to occur, to be tranſacted; to determine finally, to judge capitally; to exceed; to thruſt, to make a puſh in fencing; to omit; to go through the alimentary duct; to be in a tolerable ſtate; To Paſs away, to be loſt, to glide off, to vaniſh.

To PASS, pås′. v. a. To go beyond; to go through, as the horſe Paſſed the river; to ſpend time; to move haſtily over; to transfer to another proprietor; to ſtrain, to percolate; to vent, to let out; to utter ceremoniouſly; to utter ſolemnly; to tranſmit; to put an end to; to ſurpaſs, to excel; to omit, to neglect; to tranſcend, to tranſgreſs; to admit, to allow; to enact a law; to impoſe fraudulently; to practiſe artfully, to make ſucceed; to ſend from one place to another; To Paſs away, to ſpend, to waſte; To Paſs by, to excuſe, to forgive; to neglect, to diſregard; To Paſs over, to omit, to let go unregarded; To come to Paſs, to be effected.

PASS, pås′. ſ. A narrow entrance, an avenue; paſſage, road; a permiſſion to go or come any where; an order by which vagrants or impotent perſons are ſent to their place of abode; puſh, thruſt in fencing; ſtate, condition.

PASSABLE, pås′-sibl. a. Poſſible to be paſſed or travelled through or over; ſupportable, tolerable, allowable; capable of admiſſion or reception.

PASSADO, pås-sä′-dō. ſ. A puſh, a thruſt.

PASSAGE, pås′-sidzh. ſ. Act of paſſing, travel, courſe, journey; road, way; entrance or exit, liberty to paſs; intellectual admittance, mental acceptance; unſettled ſtate; incident, tranſaction; part of a book, ſingle place in a writing.

PASSED, påſt′. Preterite and participle of Paſs.

PASSENGER, pás'-sín-dzhúr. ſ. A traveller, one who is upon the road, a wayfarer; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

PASSER, pás'-súr. ſ. One who paſſes, one that is upon the road.

PASSIBILITY, pás'-sy-bíl'-ý-ty. ſ. Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents.

PASSIBLE, pás'-sibl. a. Suſceptive of impreſſions from external agents.

PASSIBLENESS, pás'-sibl-nis. ſ. Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents.

PASSING, pás'-sing. participial a. Supreme, ſurpaſſing others, eminent; it is uſed adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word; exceeding.

PASSINGBELL, pás'-sing-bél. ſ. The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the paſſing ſoul; it is often uſed for the bell which rings immediately after death.

PASSION, pásh'-ún. ſ. Any effect cauſed by external agency; violent commotion of the mind; anger; zeal, ardor; love; eagerneſs; emphatically, the laſt ſuffering of the Redeemer of the world.

PASSION-FLOWER, pásh'-ún-flow-úr. ſ. A plant.

PASSION-WEEK, pásh'-ún-wék. ſ. The week immediately preceding Eaſter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIONATE, pásh'-ún-nét. a. Moved by paſſion, cauſing or expreſſing great commotion of mind; eaſily moved to anger.

PASSIONATELY, pásh'-ún-nét-ly. ad. With paſſion, with deſire, love or hatred, with great commotion of mind; angrily.

PASSIONATENESS, pásh'-ún-nét-nis. ſ. State of being ſubject to paſſion; vehemence of mind.

PASSIVE, pás'-siv. a. Receiving impreſſion from ſome external agent; unreſiſting, not oppoſing; ſuffering, not acting; in grammar, a verb Paſſive is that which ſignifies paſſion.

PASSIVELY, pás'-siv-ly. ad. With a paſſive nature.

PASSIVENESS, pás'-siv-nis. ſ. Quality of receiving impreſſion from external agents; paſſibility, power of ſuffering.

PASSIVITY, pás-siv'-vit-y. ſ. Paſſiveneſs.

PASSOVER, pás'-só-vúr. ſ. A feaſt inſtituted among the Jews, in memory of the time when God, ſmiting the firſt-born of the Egyptians, Paſſed over the habitations of the Hebrews; the ſacrifice killed.

PASSPORT, pás'-pórt. ſ. Permiſſion of egreſs.

PAST, páſt'. participial a. Not preſent, not to come; ſpent, gone through, undergone.

PAST, páſt' ſ. Elliptically uſed for paſt time.

PAST, páſt'. prep. Beyond in time; no longer capable of; beyond, out of reach of; beyond, further than; above, more than.

PASTE, pá'ſte. ſ. Any thing mixed up ſo as to be viſcous and tenacious; flour and water boiled together ſo as to make a cement; artificial mixture, in imitation of precious ſtones.

To PASTE, pá'ſte. v. a. To faſten with paſte.

PASTEBOARD, pá'ſte-bórd. ſ. A kind of coarſe, thick, ſtiff paper.

PASTEBOARD, pá'ſte-bórd. a. Made of paſteboard.

PASTERN, pás'-térn. ſ. The diſtance between the joint next the foot and the coronet of a horſe; the legs of any animal in drollery.

PASTIL, pás'-til. ſ. A roll of paſte; a kind of pencil.

PASTIME, pás'-time. ſ. Sport, amuſement, diverſion.

PASTOR, pás'-túr. ſ. A ſhepherd, a clergyman who has the care of a flock.

PASTORAL, pás'-túr-él. a. Rural, ruſtick, beſeeming ſhepherds, imitating ſhepherds; relating to the care of ſouls.

PASTORAL, pás'-túr-él. ſ. A poem relative to the incidents in a country life, an idyl, a bucolick.

PASTRY, pá'ſs-try. ſ. The act of making pies; pies or baked paſte; the place where paſtry is made.

PASTRY-COOK, pá'ſs-try-kók. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make and ſell things baked in paſte.

PASTURABLE, pȧs′-tſhůr-ebl. a. Fit for paſture.

PASTURAGE, pȧs′-tſhůr-edzh. ſ. The buſineſs of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the uſe of paſture.

PASTURE, pȧs′-tſhůr. ſ. Food, the act of feeding; ground on which cattle feed; human culture, education.

To PASTURE, pȧs′-tſhůr. v. a. To place in a paſture.

To PASTURE, pȧs′-tſhůr. v. n. To graze on the ground.

PASTY, pȧs′-tў. ſ. A pye of cruſt raiſed without a diſh; a pye.

PAT, pȧt′. a. Fit, convenient, exactly ſuitable.

PAT, pȧt′. ſ. A light quick blow, a tap; ſmall lump of matter beat into ſhape with the hand.

To PAT, pȧt′. v. a. To ſtrike lightly, to tap.

PATACOON, pȧt-tȧ-kō′n. ſ. A Spaniſh coin worth four ſhillings and eight pence Engliſh.

To PATCH, pȧtſh′. v. a. To cover with a piece ſewed on; to decorate the face with ſmall ſpots of black ſilk; to mend clumſily, to mend ſo as that the original ſtrength or beauty is loſt; to make up of ſhreds or different pieces.

PATCH, pȧtſh′. ſ. A piece ſewed on to cover a hole; a piece inſerted in Moſaick or variegated work; a ſmall ſpot of black ſilk put on the face; a ſmall particle, a parcel of land.

PATCHER, pȧtſh′-ůr. ſ. One that patches, a botcher.

PATCHERY, pȧtſh′-ůr-ў. ſ. Botchery, bungling work. Out of uſe.

PATCHWORK, pȧtſh′-wůrk. ſ. Work made by ſewing ſmall pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

PATE, pā′te. ſ. The head.

PATED, pā′-tid. a. Having a pate.

PATEFACTION, pȧt-tē-fȧk′-ſhůn. ſ. Act or ſtate of opening.

PATEN, pȧt′-ėn. ſ. A plate. Obſolete.

PATENT, pȧt′-tėnt. a. Open to the peruſal of all, as letters patent; ſomething appropriated by letters patent.

PATENT, pȧt′-tėnt. ſ. A writ conferring ſome excluſive right or privilege.

PATENTEE, pȧt-tėn-tē′. ſ. One who has a patent.

PATERNAL, pȧ-tėr′-nėl. a. Fatherly, having the relation of a father; hereditary, received in ſucceſſion from one's father.

PATERNITY, pȧ-tėr′-nit-ў. ſ. Fatherſhip, the relation of a father.

PATH, pȧ′th. ſ. Way, road, tract.

PATHETICAL, pȧ-thėt′-tў-kėl. } a. Affecting
PATHETICK, pȧ-thėt′-tik. } the paſſions, paſſionate, moving.

PATHETICALLY, pȧ-thėt′-tў-kėl-ў. ad. In ſuch a manner as may ſtrike the paſſions.

PATHETICALNESS, pȧ-thėt′-tў-kėl-nis. ſ. Quality of being pathetick, quality of moving the paſſions.

PATHLESS, pȧ′th-lis. a. Untrodden, not marked with paths.

PATHOGNOMONICK, pȧ-thō-nō-mōn′-ik. a. Such ſigns of a diſeaſe as are inſeparable, deſigning the eſſence or real nature of the diſeaſe; not ſymptomatick.

PATHOLOGICAL, pȧ-thō-lōdzh′-ў-kėl. a. Relating to the tokens or diſcoverable effects of a diſtemper.

PATHOLOGIST, pȧ-thōl′-lō-dzhiſt. ſ. One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY, pȧ-thōl′-lō-dzhў. ſ. That part of medicine which relates to the diſtempers, with their differences, cauſes and effects incident to the human body.

PATHWAY, pȧ′th-wā. ſ. A road, ſtrictly a narrow way to be paſſed on foot.

PATIBULARY, pȧ-tib′-bů-lėr-ў. a. Belonging to the gallows.

PATIENCE, pā′-ſhėns. ſ. The power of ſuffering, indurance, the power of expecting long without rage or diſcontent, the power of ſupporting injuries without revenge; ſufferance, permiſſion; an herb.

PATIENT, pā′-ſhėnt. a. Having the quality of enduring; calm under pain or affliction; not

not revengeful againſt injuries; not eaſily provoked; not haſty, not viciouſly eager or impetuous.

PATIENT, pā'-ſhĕnt. ſ. That which receives impreſſions from external agents; a perſon diſeaſed.

PATIENTLY, pā'-ſhĕnt-lў. ad. Without rage under pain or affliction; without vicious impetuoſity.

PATINE, păt'-tĭn. ſ. The cover of a chalice.

PATLY, păt'-lў. ad. Commodiouſly, fitly.

PATRIARCH, pā'-tryărk. ſ. One who governs by paternal right, the father and ruler of a family; a biſhop ſuperior to archbiſhops.

PATRIARCHAL, pă-trў-ā'r-kĕl. a. Belonging to patriarchs, ſuch as was poſſeſſed or enjoyed by patriarchs; belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

PATRIARCHATE, păt-trў-ā'r-kĕt. } ſ. A
PATRIARCHSHIP, pā'-tryărk-ſhĭp. } biſhoprick ſuperior to archbiſhopricks.

PATRIARCHY, pā'-tryăr-kў. ſ. Juriſdiction of a patriarch, patriarchate.

PATRICIAN, pă-trĭſh'-ĕn. a. Senatorial, noble, not plebeian.

PATRICIAN, pă-trĭſh'-ĕn. ſ. A nobleman.

PATRIMONIAL, păt-trў-mō'-nyĕl. a. Poſſeſſed by inheritance.

PATRIMONY, păt'-trў-mŭn-nў. ſ. An eſtate poſſeſſed by inheritance.

PATRIOT, pā'-tryŭt. ſ. One whoſe ruling paſſion is the love of his country.

PATRIOTISM, pā'-tryŭt-ĭzm. ſ. Love of one's country, zeal for one's country.

PATROL, pă-trō'l. ſ. The act of going the rounds in a garriſon to obſerve that orders are kept; thoſe that go the rounds.

To PATROL, pă-trō'l. v. n. To go the rounds in a camp or garriſon.

PATRON, pā'-trŭn. ſ. One who countenances, ſupports, or protects; a guardian ſaint; advocate, defender, vindicator; one who has donation of eccleſiaſtical preferment.

PATRONAGE, păt'-trŏ-nĭdzh. ſ. Support, protection; guardianſhip of ſaints; donation of a benefice, right of conferring a benefice.

PATRONAL, pă-trō'-năl. a. Protecting, ſupporting, guarding, defending.

PATRONESS, păt'-trŏ-nĭs. ſ. A female that defends, countenances, or ſupports; a female guardian ſaint.

To PATRONISE, păt'-trŏ-nīze. v. a. To protect, to ſupport, to defend, to countenance.

PATRONYMICK, păt-trŏ-nĭm'-mĭk. ſ. Name expreſſing the name of the father or anceſtor.

PATTEN of a Pillar, păt'-tĭn. ſ. Its baſe.

PATTEN, păt'-tĭn. ſ. A ſhoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common ſhoe by women.

PATTENMAKER, păt'-tĭn-mā-kŭr. ſ. He that makes pattens.

To PATTER, păt'-tŭr. v. n. To make a noiſe like the quick ſteps of many feet, or like the beating of hail.

PATTERN, păt'-tŭrn. ſ. The original propoſed to imitation, the archetype, that which is to be copied; a ſpecimen, a part ſhown as a ſample of the reſt; an inſtance, an example; any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

PAUCITY, pā'-ſĭt-ў. ſ. Fewneſs, ſmallneſs of number; ſmallneſs of quantity.

To PAVE, pā've. v. a. To lay with brick or ſtone, to floor with ſtone; to make a paſſage eaſy.

PAVEMENT, pā've-mĕnt. ſ. Stones or bricks laid on the ground, ſtone-floor.

PAVER, pā'-vŭr. } ſ. One who lays with
PAVIER, pā'-vyŭr. } ſtones.

PAVILION, pă-vĭl'-lyŭn. ſ. A tent, a temporary or moveable houſe.

To PAVILION, pă-vĭl'-lyŭn. v. a. To furniſh with tents; to be ſheltered by a tent.

PAUNCH, pā'ntſh. ſ. The belly, the region of the guts.

To PAUNCH, pā'ntſh. v. a. To pierce or rip the belly, to exenterate.

PAUPER, pā'-pŭr. ſ. A poor perſon.

PAUSE, pā'z. ſ. A ſtop, a place or time of intermiſſion; ſuſpenſe, doubt; break, paragraph; apparent ſeparation of the parts of a diſcourſe; place of ſuſpending the voice marked

marked in writing; a ſtop or intermiſſion in muſick.

To PAUSE, pâz. v. n. To wait, to ſtop, not to proceed, to forbear for a time; to deliberate; to be intermitted.

PAUSER, pâ-zûr. ſ. He who pauſes, he who deliberates.

PAW, pâ. ſ. The foot of a beaſt of prey; hand, ludicrouſly.

To PAW, pâ. v. n. To draw the fore-foot along the ground, a mark of impatience in a horſe.

To PAW, pâ. v. a. To ſtrike with the fore-foot; to handle roughly.

PAWED, pâd. a. Having paws; broad-footed.

To PAWN, pân. v. a. To pledge, to give in pledge.

PAWN, pân. ſ. Something given in pledge as a ſecurity for money borrowed or a promiſe made; the ſtate of being pledged; a common man at cheſs.

PAWNBROKER, pân-brô-kûr. ſ. One who lends money upon pledge.

To PAY, pâ. v. a. To diſcharge a debt; to diſmiſs one to whom any thing is due with his money; to atone, to make amends by ſuffering; to beat; to reward, to recompenſe; to give the equivalent for any thing bought.

PAY, pâ. ſ. Wages, hire, money given in return for ſervice.

PAYABLE, pâ-ebl. a. Due, to be paid; ſuch as there is power to pay.

PAYDAY, pâ-dâ. ſ. Day on which debts are to be diſcharged or wages paid.

PAYER, pâ-ûr. ſ. One that pays.

PAYMASTER, pâ-mâſ-tûr. ſ. One who is to pay, one from whom wages or reward is received.

PAYMENT, pâ-mênt. ſ. The act of paying; the diſcharge of debt or promiſe; a reward; chaſtiſement, ſound beating.

PEA, pê. ſ. A well known kind of pulſe.

PEACE, pêſe. ſ. Reſpite from war; quiet from ſuits or diſturbances; reſt from any commotion; reconciliation of differences; a ſtate not hoſtile; reſt, freedom from terror, heavenly reſt; ſilence, ſuppreſſion of the thoughts.

PEACE, pêſe. interj. A word commanding ſilence.

PEACE OFFERING, pêſe-of-fûr-ing. ſ. Among the Jews, a ſacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

PEACEABLE, pêſe-ibl. a. Free from war, free from tumult; quiet, undiſturbed; not quarrelſome, not turbulent.

PEACEABLENESS, pêſe-ibl-nis. ſ. Quietneſs, diſpoſition to peace.

PEACEABLY, pêſe-ib-lỳ. ad. Without war, without tumult; without diſturbance.

PEACEFUL, pêſe-fûl. a. Quiet, not in war; pacifick, mild; undiſturbed, ſtill, ſecure.

PEACEFULLY, pêſe-fûl-ỳ. ad. Quietly, without diſturbance; mildly, gently.

PEACEFULNESS, pêſe-fûl-nis. ſ. Quiet, freedom from diſturbance.

PEACEMAKER, pêſe-mâ-kûr. ſ. One who reconciles differences.

PEACEPARTED, pêſe-pâr-tid. a. Diſmiſſed from the world in peace.

PEACH, pêtſh. ſ. A fruit-tree; the fruit.

To PEACH, pêtſh. v. n. Corrupted from Impeach; to accuſe of ſome crime.

PEACH-COLOURED, pêtſh-kûl-lûrd. a. Of a colour like a peach.

PEACHICK, pê-tſhik. ſ. The chicken of a peacock.

PEACOCK, pê-kok. ſ. A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

PEAHEN, pê-hên. ſ. The female of the peacock.

PEAK, pêk. ſ. The top of a hill or eminence; any thing acuminated; the riſing forepart of a head-dreſs.

PEAL, pêl. ſ. A ſucceſſion of loud ſounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon.

To PEAL, pêl. v. n. To play ſolemnly and loud.

To PEAL, pêl. v. a. To aſſail with noiſe.

PEAR, pâre. ſ. The name of a well-known fruit-tree; the fruit.

PEARL,

PEARL, pĕrl′. ſ. A gem generated in the body of a teſtaceous fiſh; a ſpeck on the eye.

PEARLED, pĕr′-lĭd. a. Adorned or ſet with pearls.

PEARLEYED, pĕrl′-īde. a. Having a ſpeck in the eye.

PEARLGRASS, pĕrl′-grăs.
PEARLPLANT, pĕrl′-plănt.
PEARLWORT, pĕrl′-wŭrt. } ſ. Plants.

PEARLY, pĕrl′-ȳ. a. Abounding with pearls, containing pearls; reſembling pearls.

PEARMAIN, pĕr-mā′ne. ſ. An apple.

PEAR TREE, pā′r-trē. ſ. The tree that bears pears.

PEASANT, pĕz′-zĕnt. ſ. A hind, one whoſe buſineſs is rural labour.

PEASANTRY, pĕz′-zĕnt-rȳ. ſ. Peaſants, ruſticks, country people.

PEASCOD, pē′z-kŏd.
PEASHELL, pē′-shĕl. } ſ. The huſk, that contains peas.

PEASE, pē′z. ſ. Food of peaſe.

PEAT, pē′t. ſ. A ſpecies of turf uſed for fire.

PEBBLE, pĕb′l.
PEBBLESTONE, pĕb′l-stōne. } ſ. A ſtone diſtinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogenous maſs; a round hard ſtone, rather ſmooth on the ſurface; a ſort of baſtard gem.

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, pĕb′l-krĭs-tĕl. ſ. Cryſtal in form of nodules.

PEBBLED, pĕb′ld. a. Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

PEBBLY, pĕb′-blȳ. a. Full of pebbles.

PECCABILITY, pĕk-kă-bĭl′-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. State of being ſubject to ſin.

PECCABLE, pĕk′-kĕbl. a. Incident to ſin.

PECCADILLO, pĕk-kă-dĭl′-lō. ſ. A petty fault, a ſlight crime, a venial offence.

PECCANCY, pĕk′-kĕn-ſy. ſ. Bad quality.

PECCANT, pĕk′-kănt. a. Guilty, criminal; ill diſpoſed; offenſive to the body; wrong, deficient, unformal.

PECK, pĕk′. ſ. The fourth part of a buſhel; proverbially, in low language, a great deal.

To PECK, pĕk′. v. a. To ſtrike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to ſtrike with any pointed inſtrument; to peek at, to be continually finding fault with.

PECKER, pĕk′-kŭr. ſ. One that pecks; a kind of bird, as the wood-Pecker.

PECKLED, pĕk′ld. a. Spotted, varied with ſpots.

PECTORAL, pĕk′-tŭr-ĕl. a. Belonging to the breaſt; ſuited to ſtrengthen the breaſt and ſtomach.

PECTORAL, pĕk′-tŭr-ĕl. ſ. A breaſt-plate; a medicine proper to ſtrengthen the breaſt and ſtomach.

PECULATE, pĕk′-kŭ-lāte.
PECULATION, pĕk-kŭ-lā′-shŭn. } ſ. Robbery of the publick, theft of publick money.

PECULATOR, pĕk′-kŭ-lā-tŭr. ſ. Robber of the publick.

PECULIAR, pē-kū′-lyĕr. a. Appropriate, belonging to any one with excluſion of others; particular, ſingle.

PECULIARITY, pē-kŭ-lyăr′-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Particularity, ſomething found only in one.

PECULIARLY, pē-kū′-lyĕr-lȳ. ad. Particularly, ſingly; in a manner not common to others.

PECUNIARY, pē-kū′-nyĕr-ȳ. a. Relating to money; conſiſting of money.

PEDAGOGUE, pĕd′-dă-gŏg. ſ. One who teaches boys, a ſchoolmaſter, a pedant.

PEDAL, pē′-dĕl. a. Belonging to a foot.

PEDALS, pē′-dĕls. ſ. The large pipes of an organ.

PEDANEOUS, pē-dā′-nyŭs. a. Going on foot.

PEDANT, pĕd′-dĕnt. ſ. A ſchoolmaſter; a man vain of low knowledge.

PEDANTICK, pē-dăn′-tĭk.
PEDANTICAL, pē-dăn′-tȳ-kăl. } a. Awkwardly oſtentatious of learning.

PEDANTICALLY, pē-dăn′-tȳ-kăl-ȳ. ad. With awkward oſtentation of learning.

PEDANTRY, pĕd′-dĕn-try. ſ. Awkward oſtentation of needleſs learning.

To PEDDLE, pĕd′l. v. n. To be buſy about trifles.

PEDESTAL, pĕd′-dĕs-tăl. ſ. The lower member of a pillar, the baſis of a ſtatue.

PEDESTRIOUS, pè-dès'-trỳ-ŭs. a. Not winged, going on foot.

PEDICLE, pèd'-ĭkl. ſ. The foutſtalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

PEDICULAR, pè-dĭk'-kù-lĕr. a. Having the phthyriaſis or louſy diſtemper.

PEDIGREE, pèd'-dỳ-grỳ. ſ. Genealogy, lineage, account of deſcent.

PEDIMENT, pèd'-dỳ-mĕnt. ſ. In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finiſhes the fronts of buildings, and ſerves as a decoration over gates.

PEDLER, pèd'-lŭr. ſ. One who travels the country with ſmall commodities.

PEDLERY, pèd'-lĕr-ỳ. a. Wares ſold by pedlers.

PEDDLING, pèd'-lĭng. a. Petty dealing, ſuch as pedlers have.

PEDOBAPTISM, pē'-dō-băp''-tizm. ſ. Infant baptiſm.

PEDOBAPTIST, pē'-dō-băp''-tĭſt. ſ. One that holds or practiſes infant baptiſm.

To PEEL, pē'l. v. a. To decorticate, to flay; to plunder, according to analogy this ſhould be written Pill.

PEEL, pē'l. ſ. The ſkin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL, pē'l. ſ. A broad thin board with a long handle, uſed by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEELER, pē'l-ŭr. ſ. One who ſtrips or flays; a robber, a plunderer.

To PEEP, pē'p. v. n. To make the firſt appearance; to look ſlily, cloſely, or curiouſly.

PEEP, pē'p. ſ. Firſt appearance, as at the Peep and firſt break of day; a ſly look.

PEEPER, pēp'-ŭr. ſ. Young chickens juſt breaking the ſhell; one that peeps.

PEEPHOLE, pēp'-hōle. } ſ. Hole
PEEPINGHOLE, pēp'-ĭng-hōle. } through which one may look without being diſcovered.

PEER, pē'r. ſ. Equal, one of the ſame rank; one equal in excellence or endowments; companion, fellow; a nobleman.

To PEER, pē'r. v. n. by contraction from Appear. To come juſt in ſight; to look narrowly, to peep.

PEERAGE, pē'r-ĭdzh. ſ. The dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

PEERDOM, pē'r-dŭm. ſ. Peerage.

PEERESS, pē'r-rĭs. ſ. The lady of a peer, a woman ennobled.

PEERLESS, pē'r-lĭs. a. Unequalled, having no peer.

PEERLESSNESS, pē'r-lĭs-nĭs. ſ. Univerſal ſuperiority.

PEEVISH, pē'-vĭſh. a. Petulant, waſpiſh, eaſily offended, irritable, hard to pleaſe.

PEEVISHLY, pē'-vĭſh-lỳ. ad. Angrily, querulouſly, moroſely.

PEEVISHNESS, pē'-vĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Iraſcibility, querulouſneſs, fretfulneſs; perverſeneſs.

PEG, pĕg'. ſ. A piece of wood driven into a hole; the pins of an inſtrument in which the ſtrings are ſtrained; To take a Peg lower, to depreſs, to ſink; the nickname of Margaret.

To PEG, pĕg'. v. a. To faſten with a peg.

PELF, pĕlf'. ſ. Money, riches.

PELICAN, pĕl'-lỳ-kĕn. ſ. There are two ſorts of Pelicans; one lives upon fiſh, the other keeps in deſerts, and feeds upon ſerpents: the Pelican is ſuppoſed to admit its young to ſuck blood from its breaſt.

PELLET, pĕl'-lĭt. ſ. A little ball; a bullet, a ball.

PELLETED, pĕl'-lĭt-tĭd. a. Conſiſting of bullets.

PELLICLE, pĕl'-lĭkl. ſ. A thin ſkin; it is often uſed for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with ſalt or other ſubſtance, and evaporated by heat.

PELLITORY, pĕl'-lỳ-tŭr-ỳ. ſ. An herb.

PELLMELL, pĕl'-mĕl'. ſ. Confuſedly, tumultuouſly, one among another.

PELLS, pĕlz'. ſ. Clerk of the Pells, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called Pellis acceptorum, the roll of receipts.

PELLUCID, pĕl-lū'-sĭd. a. Clear, tranſparent, not opake, not dark.

PELLUCIDITY, pĕl-lŭ-sĭd′-ĭt-ȳ. } f. Trans-
PELLUCIDNESS, pĕl-lū′-sĭd-nĭs. } parency, clearneſs, not opacity.

PELT, pĕlt′. f. Skin, hide; the quarry of a hawk all torn.

PELTMONGER, pĕlt′-mŭng-gŭr. f. A dealer in raw hides.

To PELT, pĕlt′. v. a. To ſtrike with ſomething thrown; to throw, to caſt.

PELTING, pĕlt′-ĭng. a. This word in Shakeſpeare ſignifies paltry, pitiful. Obſolete.

PELVIS, pĕl′-vĭs. f. The lower part of the belly.

PEN, pĕn′. f. An inſtrument of writing; feather; wing; a ſmall incloſure, a coop.

To PEN, pĕn′. v. a. To coop, to ſhut up, to incage, to impriſon in a narrow place; to write.

PENAL, pē′-năl. a. Denouncing puniſhment, enacting puniſhment; uſed for the purpoſes of puniſhment, vindictive.

PENALTY, pĕn′-năl-tȳ. } f. Puniſhment,
PENALITY, pē-năl′-lĭt-ȳ. } cenſure, judicial infliction; forfeiture upon non-performance.

PENANCE, pĕn′-nĕns. f. Infliction either publick or private, ſuffered as an expreſſion of repentance for ſin.

PENCE, pĕn′ſe. f. The plural of penny.

PENCIL, pĕn′-sĭl. f. A ſmall bruſh of hair which painters dip in their colours; any inſtrument of writing without ink.

To PENCIL, pĕn′-sĭl. v. n. To paint.

PENDANT, pĕn′-dĕnt. f. A jewel hanging in the ear; any thing hanging by way of ornament; a ſmall flag in ſhips, pronounced Pĕn′-nĕnt.

PENDENCE, pĕn′-dĕns. f. Slopeneſs, inclination.

PENDENCY, pĕn′-dĕn-ſȳ. f. Suſpence, delay of deciſion.

PENDENT, pĕn′-dĕnt. a. Hanging; jutting over; ſupported above the ground.

PENDING, pĕn′-dĭng. a. Depending, remaining yet undecided.

PENDULOSITY, pĕn-dū-lŏs′-ĭt-ȳ. } f. The
PENDULOUSNESS, pĕn′-dū-lŭs-nĭs. } ſtate of hanging, ſuſpenſion.

PENDULOUS, pĕn′-dū-lŭs. a. Hanging, not ſupported below.

PENDULUM, pĕn′-dū-lŭm. f. Any weight hung ſo as that it may eaſily ſwing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oſcillations are always performed in equal times.

PENETRABLE, pĕn′-nē-trĕbl. a. Such as may be pierced, ſuch as may admit the entrance of another body; ſuſceptive of moral or intellectual impreſſion.

PENETRABILITY, pĕn-nē-trā-bĭl′-ĭt-ȳ. f. Suſceptibility of impreſſion from another body.

PENETRANCY, pĕn′-nē-trĕn-ſȳ. f. Power of entering or piercing.

PENETRANT, pĕn′-nē-trĕnt. a. Having the power to pierce or enter, ſharp, ſubtile.

To PENETRATE, pĕn′-nē-trāte. v. a. To pierce, to enter beyond the ſurface, to make way into a body; to affect the mind; to reach the meaning.

To PENETRATE, pĕn′-nē-trāte. v. n. To make way.

PENETRATION, pĕn-nē-trā′-ſhŭn. f. The act of entering into any body; mental entrance into any thing abſtruſe; acuteneſs, ſagacity.

PENETRATIVE, pĕn′-nē-trā-tĭv. a. Piercing, ſharp, ſubtile; acute, ſagacious, diſcerning; having the power to impreſs the mind.

PENETRATIVENESS, pĕn′-nē-trā-tĭv-nĭs. f. The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN, pĕn′-gwĭn. f. A bird, though he be no higher than a large gooſe, yet he weighs ſometimes ſixteen pounds; a fruit very common in the Weſt Indies of a ſharp acid flavour.

PENINSULA, pē-nĭn′-ſhū-lā. f. A piece of land almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea.

PENINSULATED, pē-nĭn′-ſhū-lā-tĕd. a. Almoſt ſurrounded with water.

PENITENCE, pĕn′-nȳ-tĕns. f. Repentance, ſorrow

ſorrow for crimes, contrition for ſin, with amendment of life or change of the affections.

PENITENT, pĕn'-nỹ-tĕnt. a. Repentant, contrite for ſin, ſorrowful for paſt tranſgreſſions, and reſolutely amending life.

PENITENT, pĕn'-nỹ-tĕnt. ſ. One ſorrowful for ſin; one under cenſures of the church, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confeſſor.

PENITENTIAL, pĕn-nỹ-tĕn'-ſhĕl. a. Expreſſing penitence, enjoined as penance.

PENITENTIAL, pĕn-nỹ-tĕn'-ſhĕl. ſ. A book directing the degrees of penance.

PENITENTIARY, pĕn-nỹ-tĕn'-ſhĕr-rỹ. ſ. One who preſcribes the rules and meaſures of penance; a penitent, one who does penance; the place where penance is enjoined.

PENITENTLY, pĕn'-nỹ-tĕnt-lỹ. ad. With repentance, with ſorrow for ſin, with contrition.

PENKNIFE, pĕn'-nife. ſ. A knife uſed to cut pens.

PENMAN, pĕn'-măn. ſ. One who profeſſes the art of writing; an author, a writer.

PENNANT, pĕn'-nĕnt. ſ. A ſmall flag, enſign, or colours; a tackle for hoiſting things on board.

PENNATED, pĕn'-nā-tĭd. a. Winged; Pennated, among botaniſts, are thoſe leaves of plants that grow directly one againſt another on the ſame rib or ſtalk, as thoſe of aſh and walnut-tree.

PENNILESS, pĕn'-nỹ-lĭs. a. Moneyleſs, poor, wanting money.

PENNON, pĕn'-nŭn. ſ. A ſmall flag or colour.

PENNY, pĕn'-nỹ. ſ. A ſmall coin, of which twelve make a ſhilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which Engliſh coin is numbered; proverbially, a ſmall ſum; money in general.

PENNYROYAL, pĕn-nỹ-roy'-ĕl. ſ. A well-known herb.

PENNYWEIGHT, pĕn'-nỹ-wĕt. ſ. A weight containing twenty-four grains Troy weight.

PENNYWISE, pĕn'-nỹ-wize. a. One who ſaves ſmall ſums at the hazard of larger; with the addition of pound fooliſh.

PENNYWORTH, pĕn'-nỹ-wŭrth. ſ. As much as is bought for a penny; any purchaſe, any thing bought or ſold for money; ſomething advantageouſly bought, a purchaſe got for leſs than it is worth; a ſmall quantity.

PENSILE, pĕn'-ſĭl. a. Hanging, ſuſpended; ſupported above the ground.

PENSILENESS, pĕn'-ſĭl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of hanging.

PENSION, pĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. An allowance made to any one without an equivalent.

PENSIONARY, pĕn'-ſhŭn-ĕr-rỹ. a. Maintained by penſions.

PENSIONER, pĕn'-ſhŭn-ŭr. ſ. One who is ſupported by an allowance paid at the will of another, a dependant.

PENSIVE, pĕn'-ſiv. a. Sorrowfully thoughtful, mournfully ſerious.

PENSIVELY, pĕn'-ſiv-lỹ. ad. With melancholy, ſorrowfully.

PENSIVENESS, pĕn'-ſiv-nĭs. ſ. Melancholy, ſorrowfulneſs.

PENT, pĕnt'. part. paſſ. of Pen. Shut up.

PENTACAPSULAR, pĕn-tă-kăp'-ſhŭl-ĕr. a. Having five cavities.

PENTACHORD, pĕn'-tă-kărd. ſ. An inſtrument with five ſtrings.

PENTAEDROUS, pĕn-tă-ē'-drŭs. a. Having five ſides.

PENTAGON, pĕn'-tă-gŏn. ſ. A figure with five angles.

PENTAGONAL, pĕn-tag'-gō-nĕl. a. Quinquangular, having five angles.

PENTAMETER, pĕn-tăm'-mĕ-tŭr. ſ. A Latin verſe of five feet.

PENTANGULAR, pĕn-tăng'-gū-lĕr. a. Five cornered.

PENTAPETALOUS, pĕn-tă-pĕt'-tă-lŭs. a. Having five petals.

PENTASTYLE, pĕn'-tă-ſtile. ſ. In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PEN-

PENTATEUCH, pĕn'-tă-tŭk. ſ. The five books of Moſes.

PENTECOST, pĕn'-tĕ-kŏſt. ſ. A feaſt among the Jews.

PENTHOUSE, pĕnt'-hous. ſ. A ſhed hanging out aſlope from the main wall.

PENTILE, pĕn'-tile. ſ. A tile formed to cover the ſloping part of the roof.

PENT up, pĕnt'. part. a. Shut up.

PENULTIMA, pē-nŭl'-tȳ-mă. ſ. The laſt ſyllable but one.

PENUMBRA, pē-nŭm'-bră. ſ. An imperfect ſhadow.

PENURIOUS, pē-nū'-ryŭs. a. Niggardly, ſparing, ſordidly mean; ſcant, not plentiful.

PENURIOUSLY, pē-nū'-ryŭſ-lȳ. ad. Sparingly, not plentifully.

PENURIOUSNESS, pē-nū'-ryŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Niggardlineſs, parſimony.

PENURY, pĕn'-nū-rȳ. ſ. Poverty, indigence.

PEONY, pē'-ō-nȳ. ſ. A flower.

PEOPLE, pē'pl. ſ. A nation, thoſe who compoſe a community; the vulgar; the commonalty, not the princes or nobles; perſons of a particular claſs; men, or perſons in general.

To PEOPLE, pē'pl. v. a. To ſtock with inhabitants.

PEPPER, pĕp'-pŭr. ſ. An aromatic pungent kind of grain brought from India.

To PEPPER, pĕp'-pŭr. v. a. To ſprinkle with pepper; to beat, to mangle with ſhot or blows.

PEPPERBOX, pĕp'-pŭr-bŏks. ſ. A box for holding pepper.

PEPPERCORN, pĕp'-pŭr-kârn. ſ. Any thing of inconſiderable value.

PEPPERMINT, pĕp'-pŭr-mĭnt. ſ. Mint eminently hot.

PEPPERWORT, pĕp'-pŭr-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

PEPTICK, pĕp'-tĭk. a. What helps digeſtion.

PERADVENTURE, pĕr-ăd-vĕn'-tſhŭr. ad. Perhaps, may be, by chance; doubt, queſtion.

To PERAMBULATE, pĕr-ăm'-bŭ-late. v. a. To walk through; to ſurvey by paſſing through.

PERAMBULATION, pĕr-ăm-bŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of paſſing through or wandering over; a travelling ſurvey.

PERCEIVABLE, pĕr-sē'v-ĕbl. a. Perceptible, ſuch as falls under perception.

PERCEIVABLY, pĕr-sē'v-ĕb-lȳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as may be obſerved or known.

To PERCEIVE, pĕr-sē'v. v. a. To diſcover by ſome ſenſible effects; to know, to obſerve; to be affected by.

PERCEPTIBILITY, pĕr-sĕp-tȳ-bĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. The ſtate of being an object of the ſenſes or mind; perception, the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIBLE, pĕr-sĕp'-tĭbl. a. Such as may be known or obſerved.

PERCEPTIBLY, pĕr-sĕp'-tĭb-lȳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as may be perceived.

PERCEPTION, pĕr-sĕp'-ſhŭn. ſ. The power of perceiving, conſciouſneſs; the act of perceiving; notion, idea; the ſtate of being affected by ſomething.

PERCEPTIVE, pĕr-sĕp'-tĭv. a. Having the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIVITY, pĕr-sĕp-tĭv'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. The power of perception or thinking.

PERCH, pĕrtſh'. ſ. The name of a fiſh.

PERCH, pĕrtſh'. ſ. A meaſure of five yards and a half, a pole; ſomething on which birds rooſt or ſit.

To PERCH, pĕrtſh'. v. n. To ſit or rooſt as a bird.

To PERCH, pĕrtſh'. v. a. To place on a perch.

PERCHANCE, pĕr-tſhâns'. ad. Perhaps, peradventure.

PERCIPIENT, pĕr-sĭp'-yĕnt. a. Perceiving, having the power of perception.

PERCIPIENT, pĕr-sĭp'-yĕnt. ſ. One that has the power of perceiving.

To PERCOLATE, pĕr'-kŏ-late. v. a. To ſtrain.

PERCOLATION, pĕr-kŏ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſtraining, purification or ſeparation by ſtraining.

To PERCUSS, pĕr-kŭs'. v. a. To ſtrike.

PERCUSSION, pĕr-kŭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſtriking, ſtroke; effect of ſound in the ear.

PERCUTIENT, pĕr-kū'-shĕnt. s. Striking, having the power to ſtrike.

PERDITION, pĕr-dĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Deſtruction, ruin, death; loſs; eternal death.

PERDUE, pĕr-dū'. ad. Cloſe, in ambuſh.

PERDURABLE, pĕr'-dū-rĕbl. a. Laſting, long continued.

PERDURABLY, pĕr'-dū-rĕb-lў. ad. Laſtingly.

PERDURATION, pĕr-dū-rā'-shŭn. ſ. Long continuance.

To PEREGRINATE, pĕr'-rĕ-grў-nāte. v. n. To travel, to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINATION, pĕr-rĕ-grў-nā'-shŭn. ſ. Travel, abode in foreign countries.

PEREGRINE, pĕr'-rĕ-grĭne. a. Foreign, not native, not domeſtick.

To PEREMPT, pĕr-ĕmpt'. v. a. To kill, to cruſh. A law term.

PEREMPTION, pĕr-ĕm'p-shŭn. ſ. Cruſh, extinction. Law term.

PEREMPTORILY, pĕr'-rĕm-tŭr-rў-lў. ad. Abſolutely, poſitively, ſo as to cut off all farther debate.

PEREMPTORINESS, pĕr'-rĕm-tŭr-rў-nĭs. ſ. Poſitiveneſs, abſolute deciſion, dogmatiſm.

PEREMPTORY, pĕr'-rĕm-tŭr-ў. a. Dogmatical, abſolute, ſuch as deſtroys all further expoſtulation.

PERENNIAL, pĕr-ĕn'-nyĕl. a. Laſting through the year; perpetual; unceaſing.

PERENNITY, pĕr-rĕn'-nў-tў. ſ. Equality of laſting through all ſeaſons, perpetuity.

PERFECT, pĕr'-fĭkt. a. Complete, conſummate, finiſhed, neither defective nor redundant; fully informed, fully ſkilful; pure, blameleſs, clear, immaculate.

To PERFECT, pĕr'-fĭkt. v. a. To finiſh, to complete, to conſummate, to bring to its due ſtate; to make ſkilful, to inſtruct fully.

PERFECTER, pĕr'-fĭk-tŭr. ſ. One that makes perfect.

PERFECTION, pĕr-fĕk'-shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being perfect; ſomething that concurs to produce ſupreme excellence; attribute of God.

To PERFECTIONATE, pĕr-fĕk'-shŏ-nāte. v. a. To make perfect, to advance to perfection.

PERFECTIVE, pĕr-fĕk'-tĭv. a. Conducing to bring to perfection.

PERFECTIVELY, pĕr-fĕk'-tĭv-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as brings to perfection.

PERFECTLY, pĕr'-fĕkt-lў. ad. In the higheſt degree of excellence; totally, completely; exactly, accurately.

PERFECTNESS, pĕr'-fĕkt-nĭs. ſ. Completeneſs; goodneſs, virtue, a ſcriptural word; ſkill.

PERFIDIOUS, pĕr-fĭd'-yŭs. a. Treacherous, falſe to truſt, guilty of violated faith.

PERFIDIOUSLY, pĕr-fĭd'-yŭſ-lў. ad. Treacherouſly, by breach of faith.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, pĕr-fĭd'-yŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being perfidious.

PERFIDY, pĕr'-fĭ-dў. ſ. Treachery, want of faith, breach of faith.

To PERFLATE, pĕr-flā'te. v. a. To blow through.

PERFLATION, pĕr-flā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of blowing through.

To PERFORATE, pĕr'-fŏ-rāte. v. a. To pierce with a tool, to bore.

PERFORATION, pĕr-fŏ-rā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of piercing or boring; hole, place bored.

PERFORATOR, pĕr'-fŏ-rā-tŭr. ſ. The inſtrument of boring.

PERFORCE, pĕr-fō'rſe. ad. By violence, violently.

To PERFORM, pĕr-fā'rm. v. a. To execute, to do, to diſcharge, to atchieve an undertaking.

To PERFORM, pĕr-fā'rm. v. n. To ſucceed in an attempt.

PERFORMABLE, pĕr-fā'rm-ĕbl. a. Practicable, ſuch as may be done.

PERFORMANCE, pĕr-fā'r-mĕns. ſ. Completion of ſomething deſigned, execution of ſomething promiſed; compoſition, work; action, ſomething done.

PERFORMER, pĕr-fā'r-mŭr. ſ. One that performs any thing; it is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his ſkill.

To

To PERFRICATE, pĕr'-frў-kāte. v. n. To rub over.

PERFUMATORY, pĕr-fū'-mā-tŭr-ў. a. That which perfumes.

PERFUME, pĕr'-fūm. ſ. Strong odour of ſweetneſs uſed to give ſcents to other things; ſweet odour, fragrance.

To PERFUME, pĕr-fū'me. v. a. To ſcent, to impregnate with ſweet ſcent.

PERFUMER, pĕr-fū'-mŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to ſell things made to gratify the ſcent.

PERFUNCTORILY, pĕr''-fŭnk-tŭr'-rў-lў. ad. Careleſsly, negligently.

PERFUNCTORY, pĕr'-fŭnk-tŭr-ў. a. Slight, careleſs, negligent.

To PERFUSE, pĕr-fū'ze. v. a. To tincture, to overſpread.

PERHAPS, pĕr-hăps'. ad. Peradventure, it may be.

PERIAPT, pĕr'-rў-ăpt. ſ. Amulet, charm worn as a preſervative againſt diſeaſes or miſchief. Obſolete.

PERICARDIUM, pĕr-ў-kā'r-dzhŭm. ſ. The Pericardium is a thin membrane of a conick figure that reſembles a purſe, and contains the heart in its cavity.

PERICARPIUM, pĕr-ў-kā'r-pyŭm. ſ. In botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompaſſing the fruit or grain of a plant.

PERICLITATION, pĕr-ў-klў-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being in danger; trial, experiment.

PERICRANIUM, pĕr-ў-krā'-nyŭm. ſ. The Pericranium is the membrane that covers the ſkull.

PERICULOUS, pĕ-rĭk'-kū-lŭs. a. Dangerous, hazardous.

PERIGEE, pĕr'-ў-dzhē. } ſ. Is a point
PERIGEUM, pĕr-ў-dzhē'-ŭm. } in the heavens, wherein a planet is ſaid to be in its neareſt diſtance poſſible from the earth.

PERIHELIUM, pĕr-ў-hē'-lyŭm. ſ. Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is neareſt the ſun.

PERIL, pĕr'-rĭl. ſ. Danger, hazard, jeopardy; denunciation, danger denounced.

PERILOUS, pĕr'-rĭl-ŭs. a. Dangerous, hazardous, full of danger; it is uſed by way of emphaſis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad; ſmart, witty. In this laſt ſenſe out of uſe.

PERILOUSLY, pĕr'-rĭl-ŭſ-lў. ad. Dangerouſly.

PERILOUSNESS, pĕr'-rĭl-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Dangerouſneſs.

PERIMETER, pĕ-rĭm'-mĕ-tŭr. ſ. The compaſs or ſum of all the ſides which bound any figure of what kind ſoever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

PERIOD, pē'-ryŭd. ſ. A circuit; time in which any thing is performed, ſo as to begin again in the ſame manner; a ſtated number of years, a round of time at the end of which the things compriſed within the calculation ſhall return to the ſtate in which they were at beginning; the end or concluſion; the ſtate at which any thing terminates; length of duration; a complete ſentence from one full ſtop to another.

To PERIOD, pē'-ryŭd. v. a. To put an end to. A bad word.

PERIODICK, pĕ-rў-ŏd'-ĭk. } a. Circu-
PERIODICAL, pĕ-rў-ŏd'-dў-kĕl. } lar, making a circuit, making a revolution; happening by revolution at ſome ſtated time; regular, performing ſome action at ſtated times; relating to periods or revolutions.

PERIODICALLY, pĕ-rў-ŏd'-dў-kĕl-ў. ad. At ſtated periods.

PERIOSTEUM, pĕr-ў-ŏs'-tſhŭm. ſ. All the bones are covered with a very ſenſible membrane called the Perioſteum.

PERIPHERY, pĕ-rĭf''-fĕ-rў. ſ. Circumference.

PERIPHRASIS, pĕ-rĭf''-frā-sĭs. ſ. Circumlocution, uſe of many words to expreſs the ſenſe of one.

PERIPHRASTICAL, pĕr-rў-frăs'-tў-kĕl. a. Circumlocutory, expreſſing the ſenſe of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMONY, pĕr-ў-pnū'-mō-nў. } ſ.
PERIPNEUMONIA, pĕr-ў-pnū-mō'-nyā. } An inflammation of the lungs.

To

To PERISH, pĕr'-rĭsh. v. n. To die, to be deſtroyed, to be loſt, to come to nothing; to be in a perpetual ſtate of decay; to be loſt eternally.

PERISHABLE, pĕr'-rĭsh-ĕbl. a. Liable to periſh, ſubject to decay, of ſhort duration.

PERISHABLENESS, pĕr'-rĭsh-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Liableneſs to be deſtroyed, liableneſs to decay.

PERISTALTICK, pĕr-ĭ-ſtăl'-tĭk. a. Periſtaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the ſpiral fibres, whereby the excrements are preſſed downwards and voided.

PERISTERION, pĕr-ĭs-tē'-ryŭn. ſ. The herb vervain.

PERISYSTOLE, pĕr-ĭ-sĭs'-tō-lē. ſ. The pauſe or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulſe.

PERITONEUM, pĕr-ĭ-tō-nē'-ŭm. ſ. This lies immediately under the muſcles of the lower belly, and is a thin and ſoft membrane, which encloſes all the bowels.

To PERJURE, pĕr'-dzhŭr. v. a. To forſwear, to taint with perjury.

PERJURER, pĕr'-dzhĕr-ŭr. ſ. One that ſwears falſely.

PERJURY, pĕr'-dzhĕr-ĭ. ſ. Falſe oath.

PERIWIG, pĕr'-rĭ-wĭg. ſ. Adſcititious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldneſs.

To PERIWIG, pĕr'-rĭ-wĭg. v. a. To dreſs in falſe hair.

PERIWINKLE, pĕr'-rĭ-wĭnkl. ſ. A ſmall ſhell fiſh, a kind of fiſh ſnail; a plant.

To PERK, pĕrk'. v. n. To hold up the head with an affected briſkneſs.

To PERK, pĕrk'. v. a. To dreſs, to prank.

PERLOUS, pĕr'-lŭs. a. Dangerous, full of hazard. Now writ Perilous.

PERMANENCE, pĕr'-mă-nĕns. } ſ. Dura-
PERMANENCY, pĕr'-mă-nĕn-ſĭ. } tion, conſiſtency, continuance in the ſame ſtate.

PERMANENT, pĕr'-mă-nĕnt. a. Durable, not decaying, unchanged.

PERMANENTLY, pĕr'-mă-nĕnt-lĭ. ad. Durably, laſtingly.

PERMANSION, pĕr-măn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Continuance.

PERMEABLE, pĕr'-mē-ăbl. a. Such as may be paſſed through.

PERMEANT, pĕr'-mē-ănt. a. Paſſing through.

To PERMEATE, pĕr'-mē-āte. v. a. To paſs through.

PERMEATION, pĕr-mē-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of paſſing through.

PERMISCIBLE, pĕr-mĭs'-ſĭbl. a. Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE, pĕr-mĭs'-ſĭbl. a. What may be permitted.

PERMISSION, pĕr-mĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Allowance, grant of liberty.

PERMISSIVE, pĕr-mĭs'-sĭv. a. Granting liberty, not favouring; not hindering, though not approving; granted, ſuffered without hindrance, not authoriſed or favoured.

PERMISSIVELY, pĕr-mĭs'-sĭv-lĭ. ad. By bare allowance, without hindrance.

PERMISTION, pĕr-mĭs'-tſhŭn. ſ. The act of mixing.

To PERMIT, pĕr-mĭt'. v. a. To allow without command; to ſuffer without authoriſing or approving; to allow, to ſuffer; to give up, to reſign. In this laſt ſenſe not very properly uſed.

PERMIT, pĕr'-mĭt. ſ. A written permiſſion from an officer for tranſporting goods from place to place, ſhowing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE, pĕr-mĭt'-tĕns. ſ. Allowance, forbearance of oppoſition, permiſſion.

PERMIXTION, pĕr-mĭks'-tſhŭn. ſ. The act of mingling, the ſtate of being mingled.

PERMUTATION, pĕr-mū-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Exchange of one for another.

To PERMUTE, pĕr-mū'te. v. a. To exchange.

PERMUTER, pĕr-mū'-tŭr. ſ. An exchanger, he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS, pĕr-nĭſh'-ŭs. a. Miſchievous in the higheſt degree, deſtructive; quick, in this ſenſe very improperly uſed by Milton.

PERNICIOUSLY, pĕr-nĭſh'-ŭſ-lĭ. ad. Deſtructively, miſchievouſly, ruinouſly.

PERNICIOUSNESS, pĕr-nĭsh'-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY, pĕr-nĭs'-sĭt-y. ſ. Swiftneſs, celerity.

PERORATION, pĕr-ŏ-rā'-shŭn. ſ. The concluſion of an oration.

To PERPEND, pĕr-pĕnd'. v. a. To weigh in the mind, to conſider attentively.

PERPENDICULAR, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk'-ū-lĕr. a. Croſſing at right angles; cutting the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULAR, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk'-ū-lĕr. ſ. A line croſſing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULARLY, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk'-kū-lĕr-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to cut another line at right angles; in the direction of a ſtraight line up and down.

PERPENDICULARITY, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk-ū-lăr'-ĭt-y. ſ. The ſtate of being perpendicular.

PERPENSION, pĕr-pĕn'-shŭn. ſ. Conſideration.

To PERPETRATE, pĕr'-pĕ-trāte. v. a. To commit, to act. Always in an ill ſenſe.

PERPETRATION, pĕr-pĕ-trā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of committing a crime; a bad action.

PERPETUAL, pĕr-pĕt'-tshū-ĕl. a. Never ceaſing; continual, uninterrupted.

PERPETUALLY, pĕr-pĕt'-tshū-ĕl-lў. ad. Conſtantly, continually, inceſſantly.

To PERPETUATE, pĕr-pĕt'-tshū-ăte. v. a. To make perpetual, to preſerve from extinction, to eternize; to continue without ceſſation or intermiſſion.

PERPETUATION, pĕr-pĕt-tshū-ā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of making perpetual, inceſſant continuance.

PERPETUITY, pĕr-pĕ-tshō'-ĭt-y. ſ. Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermiſſion or ceſſation; ſomething of which there is no end.

To PERPLEX, pĕr-plĕks'. v. a. To diſturb with doubtful notions, to entangle; to embarraſs, to make intricate.

PERPLEXEDLY, pĕr-plĕks'-ĕd-lў. ad. Intricately, with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS, pĕr-plĕks'-ĕd-nĭs. ſ. Embarraſſment, anxiety; intricacy, involution, difficulty.

PERPLEXITY, pĕr-plĕks'-ĭt-ty. ſ. Anxiety, diſtraction of mind; entanglement, intricacy.

PERPOTATION, pĕr-pō-tā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of drinking largely.

PERQUISITE, pĕr'-kwĭz-ĭt. ſ. Something gained by a place or office over and above the ſettled wages.

PERQUISITION, pĕr-kwĭz-ĭsh'-ŭn. ſ. An accurate inquiry, a thorough ſearch.

PERRY, pĕr'-ry. ſ. Cyder made of pears.

To PERSECUTE, pĕr'-sĕ-kūt. v. a. To haraſs with penalties, to purſue with malignity; to purſue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity; to importune much.

PERSECUTION, pĕr-sĕ-kū'-shŭn. ſ. The act or practice of perſecuting; the ſtate of being perſecuted.

PERSECUTOR, pĕr'-sĕ-kū-tŭr. ſ. One who haraſſes others with continued malignity.

PERSEVERANCE, pĕr-sĕ-vē'-rĕns. ſ. Perſiſtance in any deſign or attempt, ſteadineſs in purſuits, conſtancy in progreſs.

PERSEVERANT, pĕr-sĕ-vē'-rĕnt. a. Perſiſting, conſtant.

To PERSEVERE, pĕr-sĕ-vēr'. v. n. To perſiſt in an attempt, not to give over, not to quit the deſign.

PERSEVERINGLY, pĕr-sĕ-vēr'-ĭng-lў. ad. With perſeverance.

To PERSIST, pĕr-sĭſt'. v. n. To perſevere, to continue firm, not to give over.

PERSISTANCE, pĕr-sĭs'-tĕns. } ſ. The ſtate
PERSISTENCY, pĕr-sĭs'-tĕn-ſy. } of perſiſting, ſteadineſs, conſtancy, perſeverance in good or bad; obſtinacy, contumacy.

PERSISTIVE, pĕr-sĭs'-tĭv. a. Steady, not receding from a purpoſe, perſevering.

PERSON, pĕr'-sŭn. ſ. Individual or particular man or woman; human being; a general looſe term for a human being; one's ſelf, not a repreſentative; exterior appearance; man or woman repreſented in a fictitious dialogue; character; character of office; in grammar, the quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

PERSONABLE, pĕr'-sŭn-ĕbl. a. Handſome, graceful, of good appearance.

PERSONAGE, pĕr'-sŭn-ĭdzh. ſ. A conſiderable perſon, man or woman of eminence; exteriour appearance, air, ſtature; character aſſumed; character repreſented.

PERSONAL, pĕr'-sŭn-ĕl. a. Belonging to men or women not to things, not real; affecting individuals or particular people, peculiar, proper to him or her, relating to one's private actions or character; preſent, not acting by repreſentative; exterior, corporal; in law, ſomething moveable, ſomething appendant to the perſon; in grammar, a perſonal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three perſons, oppoſed to imperſonal that has only the third.

PERSONALITY, pĕr-sŏ-năl'-lĭt-y. ſ. The exiſtence or individuality of any one.

PERSONALLY, pĕr'-sŭn-ĕl-ly. ad. In perſon, in preſence, not by repreſentative; with reſpect to an individual particularly; with regard to numerical exiſtence.

To PERSONATE, pĕr'-sŭn-āte. v. a. To repreſent by a fictitious or aſſumed character ſo as to paſs for the perſon repreſented; to repreſent by action or appearance, to act; to pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun; to counterfeit, to feign; to reſemble; to make a repreſentative of as in a picture, out of uſe; to deſcribe, out of uſe.

PERSONATION, pĕr-sŭn-ā'-shŭn. ſ. Counterfeiting of another perſon.

PERSONIFICATION, pĕr-sŏn'-nĭf-fy-kā''-shŭn. ſ. Proſopopœia, the change of things to perſons.

To PERSONIFY, pĕr-sŏn'-nĭf-fy. v. a. To change from a thing to a perſon.

PERSPECTIVE, pĕr-spĕk'-tĭv. ſ. A glaſs through which things are viewed; the ſcience by which things are ranged in a picture, according to their appearance in their real ſituation; view, viſto.

PERSPECTIVE, pĕr-spĕk'-tĭv. a. Relating to the ſcience of viſion, optick, optical.

PERSPICACIOUS, pĕr-spy-kā'-shŭs. a. Quick-ſighted, ſharp of ſight. Mentally applied.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, pĕr-spy-kā'-shŭs-nĭs. ſ. Quickneſs of ſight.

PERSPICACITY, pĕr-spy-kăs'-sĭt-y. ſ. Quickneſs of ſight, of mental ſight.

PERSPICIENCE, pĕr-spĭsh'-ĕns. ſ. The act of looking ſharply. Little uſed.

PERSPICIL, pĕr'-spy-sĭl. ſ. A glaſs through which things are viewed, an optick glaſs.

PERSPICUITY, pĕr-spy-kū'-ĭt-y. ſ. Clearneſs to the mind, eaſineſs to be underſtood, freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity; tranſparency.

PERSPICUOUS, pĕr-spĭk'-kū-ŭs. a. Tranſparent, clear, ſuch as may be ſeen through; clear to the underſtanding, not obſcure, not ambiguous.

PERSPICUOUSLY, pĕr-spĭk'-kū-ŭs-ly. ad. Clearly, not obſcurely.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, pĕr-spĭk'-kū-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. Clearneſs, freedom from obſcurity.

PERSPIRABLE, pĕr-spī'-rĕbl. a. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores; perſpiring, emitting perſpiration.

PERSPIRATION, pĕr-spy-rā'-shŭn. ſ. Excretion by the cuticular pores.

PERSPIRATIVE, pĕr-spī'-rĕ-tĭv. a. Performing the act of perſpiration.

To PERSPIRE, pĕr-spī're. v. n. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to be excreted by the ſkin.

PERSUADABLE, pĕr-swā'-dĕbl. a. Such as may be perſuaded.

To PERSUADE, pĕr-swā'de. v. a. To bring to any particular opinion; to influence by argument or expoſtulation. Perſuaſion ſeems rather applicable to the paſſions, and Argument to the reaſon; but this is not always obſerved. To inculcate by argument or expoſtulation.

PERSUADER, pĕr-swā'-dŭr. ſ. One who influences by perſuaſion, an importunate adviſer.

PERSUASIBLE, pĕr-swā'-sĭbl. a. To be influenced by perſuaſion.

PERSUASIBLENESS, pĕr-swā'-sĭbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being flexible by perſuaſion.

PER-

PERSUASION, pĕr-ſwā′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of perſuading, the act of influencing by expoſtulation, the act of gaining or attempting the paſſions; the ſtate of being perſuaded, opinion.

PERSUASIVE, pĕr-ſwā′-ſiv. a. Having the power of perſuading, having influence on the paſſions.

PERSUASIVELY, pĕr-ſwā′-ſiv-lȳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to perſuade.

PERSUASIVENESS, pĕr-ſwā′-ſiv-nĭs. ſ. Influence on the paſſions.

PERSUASORY, pĕr-ſwā′-ſŭr-ȳ. a. Having the power to perſuade.

PERT, pĕrt′. a. Briſk, ſmart; ſaucy, petulant.

To PERTAIN, pĕr-tā′n. v. n. To belong, to relate to.

PERTINACIOUS, pĕr-tȳ-nā′-ſhŭs. a. Obſtinate, ſtubborn, perverſely reſolute; reſolute, conſtant, ſteady.

PERTINACIOUSLY, pĕr-tȳ-nā′-ſhŭs-lȳ. ad. Obſtinately, ſtubbornly.

PERTINACITY, pĕr-tȳ-năs′-sĭt-ȳ. }
PERTINACIOUSNESS, pĕr-tȳ-nā′-ſhŭſ-nĭs. } ſ. Obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs; reſolution, conſtancy.

PERTINACY, pĕr′-tȳ-nă-ſȳ. ſ. Obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs, perſiſtency; reſolution, ſteadineſs, conſtancy.

PERTINENCE, pĕr′-tȳ-nĕns. }
PERTINENCY, pĕr′-tȳ-nĕn-ſȳ. } ſ. Juſtneſs of relation to the matter in hand, propriety to the purpoſe, appoſiteneſs.

PERTINENT, pĕr′-tȳ-nĕnt. a. Related to the matter in hand, juſt to the purpoſe; appoſite; relating, regarding, concerning.

PERTINENTLY, pĕr′-tȳ-nĕnt-lȳ. ad. Appoſitely, to the purpoſe.

PERTINENTNESS, pĕr′-tȳ-nĕnt-nĭs. ſ. Appoſiteneſs.

PERTINGENT, pĕr-tĭn′-dzhĕnt. a. Reaching to, touching.

PERTLY, pĕrt′-lȳ. ad. Briſkly, ſmartly, ſaucily, petulantly.

PERTNESS, pĕrt′-nĭs. ſ. Briſk folly, ſaucineſs, petulance; petty livelineſs, ſpritelineſs without force.

PERTRANSIENT, pĕr-trăn′-ſhĕnt. a. Paſſing over.

To PERTURB, pĕr-tŭrb′. }
To PERTURBATE, pĕr-tŭr′-bāte. } v. a. To diſquiet, to diſturb; to diſorder, to confuſe.

PERTURBATION, pĕr-tŭr-bā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſquiet of mind; reſtleſſneſs of paſſions; diſorder; cauſe of diſquiet; commotion of paſſions.

PERTURBATOUR, pĕr′-tŭr-bā-tŭr. ſ. Raiſer of commotions.

PERTUSION, pĕr-tſhō′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of piercing or punching; hole made by punching or piercing.

To PERVADE, pĕr-vā′de. v. a. To paſs through an aperture, to permeate; to paſs through the whole extenſion.

PERVASION, pĕr-vā′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of pervading or paſſing through.

PERVERSE, pĕr-vĕrs′. a. Diſtorted from the right; obſtinate in the wrong, ſtubborn, untractable; petulant, vexatious.

PERVERSELY, pĕr-vĕrs′-lȳ. ad. Peeviſhly, vexatiouſly, ſpitefully, croſsly.

PERVERSENESS, pĕr-vĕrs′-nĭs. ſ. Petulance, peeviſhneſs, ſpiteful croſſneſs.

PERVERSION, pĕr-vĕr′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of perverting, change to worſe.

PERVERSITY, pĕr-vĕr′-sĭt-ȳ. ſ. Perverſeneſs, croſſneſs.

To PERVERT, pĕr-vĕrt′. v. a. To diſtort from the true end or purpoſe; to corrupt, to turn from the right.

PERVERTER, pĕr-vĕrt′-ŭr. ſ. One that changes any thing from good to bad, a corrupter; one who diſtorts any thing from the right purpoſe.

PERVERTIBLE, pĕr-vĕrt′-ĭbl. a. That may be eaſily perverted.

PERVICACIOUS, pĕr-vȳ-kā′-ſhŭs. a. Spitefully obſtinate, peeviſhly contumacious.

PERVICACIOUSLY, pĕr-vȳ-kā′-ſhŭſ-ly. ad. With ſpiteful obſtinacy.

PERVICACIOUSNESS, pĕr-vȳ-kā′-ſhŭſ-nĭs. }
PERVICACITY, pĕr-vȳ-kăs′-sĭt-ȳ. } ſ. Spiteful obſtinacy.

PERVIOUS,

PERVIOUS, pĕr′-vyŭs. a. Admitting paſſage, capable of being permeated; pervading, permeating.

PERVIOUSNESS, pĕr′-vyŭs-nĭs. ſ. Quality of admitting a paſſage.

PERUKE, pĕr′-rŭk. ſ. A cap of falſe hair, a perriwig.

PERUKEMAKER, pĕr′-rŭk-mā-kŭr. ſ. A maker of perukes, a wigmaker.

PERUSAL, pē-rū′-zĕl. ſ. The act of reading.

To PERUSE, pē-rū′ze. v. a. To read; to obſerve, to examine.

PERUSER, pē-rū′-zŭr. ſ. A reader, examiner.

PEST, pĕſt′. ſ. Plague, peſtilence; any thing miſchievous or deſtructive.

To PESTER, pĕs′-tŭr. v. a. To diſturb, to perplex, to haraſs; to encumber.

PESTERER, pĕs′-tĕr-ŭr. ſ. One that peſters or diſturbs.

PESTEROUS, pĕs′-tĕr-ŭs. a. Encumbering, troubleſome.

PESTHOUSE, pĕſt′-hous. ſ. An hoſpital for perſons infected with the plague.

PESTIFEROUS, pĕſ-tĭf′-fĕr-ŭs. a. Deſtructive; peſtilential, infectious.

PESTILENCE, pĕs′-tĭ-lĕns. ſ. Plague, peſt, contagious diſtemper.

PESTILENT, pĕs′-tĭ-lĕnt. a. Producing plagues, malignant; miſchievous, deſtructive.

PESTILENTIAL, pĕſ-tĭ-lĕn′-ſhĕl. a. Partaking of the nature of peſtilence, producing peſtilence, infectious, contagious; miſchievous, deſtructive.

PESTILENTLY, pĕs′-tĭ-lĕnt-lў. ad. Miſchievouſly, deſtructively.

PESTILLATION, pĕſ-tĭl-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

PESTLE, pĕſt′l. ſ. An inſtrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

PET, pĕt′. ſ. A ſlight paſſion, a ſlight fit of anger; a lamb taken into the houſe, and brought up by hand; any animal tamed and much fondled; a favourite.

To PET, pĕt′. v. a. To ſpoil by too much fondling.

PETAL, pē′-tăl. ſ. Petal is a term in botany, ſignifying thoſe fine coloured leaves that compoſe the flowers of all plants.

PETALOUS, pē′-tă-lŭs. a. Having petals.

PETAR, pē-tăr′. } ſ. A piece of ordnance re-
PETARD, pē-tărd′. } ſembling a high crowned hat chiefly uſed to break down a barrier.

PETECHIAL, pē-tē′-kyăl. a. Peſtilentially ſpotted.

PETER-WORT, pē′-tŭr-wŭrt. ſ. This plant differs from St. John's-wort.

PETITION, pē-tĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Requeſt, intreaty, ſupplication, prayer; ſingle branch or article of a prayer.

To PETITION, pē-tĭſh′-ŭn. v. a. To ſolicit, to ſupplicate.

PETITIONARILY, pē-tĭſh′-ŭn-ĕr-ĭl-ў. ad. By way of begging the queſtion.

PETITIONARY, pē-tĭſh′-ŭn-ĕr-ў. a. Supplicatory, coming with petitions; containing taining petitions or requeſts.

PETITIONER, pē-tĭſh′-ŭn-ŭr. ſ. One who offers a petition.

PETITORY, pĕt′-tў-tŭr-ў. a. Petitioning, claiming the property of any thing.

PETRE, pē′-tĕr. ſ. Nitre, ſalt-petre.

PETRESCENT, pē-trĕs′-sĕnt. a. Growing ſtone, becoming ſtone.

PETRIFACTION, pĕt-trў-făk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of turning to ſtone, the ſtate of being burned to ſtone; that which is made ſtone.

PETRIFACTIVE, pĕt-trў-făk′-tĭv. a. Having the power to form ſtone.

PETRIFICATION, pĕt-trў-fў-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A body formed by changing other matter to ſtone.

PETRIFICK, pē-trĭf′-fĭk. a. Having the power to change to ſtone.

To PETRIFY, pĕt′-trў-fў. v. a. To change to ſtone.

To PETRIFY, pĕt′-trў-fў. v. n. To become ſtone.

PETROL, pē′-trŏl. } ſ. A liquid bi-
PETROLIUM, pē-trō′-lyŭm. } tumen, black, floating on the water of ſprings.

PETRO-

PETRONEL, pĕt′-trō-nĕl. ſ. A piſtol, a ſmall gun uſed by a horſeman.

PETTICOAT, pĕt′-tȳ-kōte. ſ. The lower part of a woman's dreſs.

PETTIFOGGER, pĕt′-tȳ-fŏg-gŭr. ſ. A petty ſmall-rate lawyer.

PETTINESS, pĕt′-tȳ-nĭs. ſ. Smallneſs, littleneſs, inconſiderableneſs, unimportance.

PETTISH, pĕt′-tĭſh. a. Fretful, peeviſh.

PETTISHNESS, pĕt′-tĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Fretfulneſs, peeviſhneſs.

PETTITOES, pĕt′-tȳ-tōz. ſ. The feet of a ſucking pig; feet, in contempt.

PETTO, pĕt′-tō. The breaſt, figurative by privacy.

PETTY, pĕt′-tȳ. a. Small, inconſiderable, little.

PETTCOY, pĕt′-koy. ſ. An herb.

PETULANCE, pĕt′-tſhŭ-lĕns. } ſ. Saucineſs,
PETULANCY, pĕt′-tſhŭ-lĕn-ſȳ. } peeviſhneſs, wantonneſs.

PETULANT, pĕt′-tſhŭ-lĕnt. a. Saucy, perverſe, wanton.

PETULANTLY, pĕt′-tſhŭ-lĕnt-lȳ. ad. With petulance, with ſaucy pertneſs.

PEW, pū′. ſ. A ſeat incloſed in a church.

PEWET, pē′-wĭt. ſ. A water fowl; the lapwing.

PEWTER, pū′-tŭr. ſ. A compound of metals, an artificial metal; the plates and diſhes in a houſe.

PEWTERER, pū′-tŭr-ŭr. ſ. A ſmith who works in pewter.

PHÆNOMENON, fē-nŏm′-ĭn-ŏn. ſ. this has ſometimes Phænomena in the plural. An appearance in the works of nature.

PHALANX, fā′-lănks. ſ. A troop of men cloſely embodied.

PHANTASM, făn′-tăzm. } ſ. Vain and airy
PHANTASMA, făn-tăz′-mă. } appearance, ſomething appearing only to imagination.

PHANTASTICAL, făn-tăs′-tȳ-kĕl. } See
PHANTASTICK, făn-tăs′-tĭk. } FANTASTICAL.

PHANTOM, făn′-tŭm. ſ. A ſpectre, an apparition; a fancied viſion.

PHARISAICAL, fă-rȳ-ſā′-ȳ-kĕl. a. Ritual, externally religious, from the zeal of the Phariſees whoſe religion conſiſted almoſt wholly in ceremonies.

PHARMACEUTICAL, fär-mă-kū′-tȳ-kĕl. }
PHARMACEUTICK, fär-mă-kū′-tĭk. } a. Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOLOGIST, fär-mă-kŏl′-lō-dzhĭſt. ſ. One who writes upon drugs.

PHARMACOLOGY, fär-mă-kŏl′-lō-dzhȳ. ſ. The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPŒIA, fär-mă-kō-pē′-ă. ſ. A diſpenſatory, a book containing rules for the compoſition of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIST, fär-mă-kŏp′-pō-lĭſt. ſ. An apothecary, one who ſells medicines.

PHARMACY, fär′-mă-ſȳ. ſ. The art or practice of preparing medicines, the trade of an apothecary.

PHAROS, fā′-rŏs. ſ. A light-houſe, a watch-tower.

PHARYNGOTOMY, fă-rĭn-gŏt′-tō-mȳ. ſ. The act of making an inciſion into the wind-pipe, uſed when ſome tumour in the throat hinders reſpiration.

PHASIS, fā′-sĭs. ſ. in the plural Phaſes. Appearance exhibited by any body, as the changes of the moon.

PHEASANT, fĕz′-zĕnt. ſ. A kind of wild cock; a beautiful large bird of game.

To PHEESE, fē′z. v. a. To comb, to fleece, to curry. Obſolete.

PHENIX, fē′-nĭks. ſ. The bird which is ſuppoſed to exiſt ſingle, and to riſe again from its own aſhes.

PHENOMENON, fē-nŏm′-mē-nŏn. ſ. Appearance, viſible quality; any thing that ſtrikes by any new appearance.

PHIAL, vī′-ăl. ſ. A ſmall bottle.

PHILANTHROPY, fĭl-ăn′-thrō-pȳ. ſ. Love of mankind, good nature.

PHILIPPICK, fĭl-lĭp′-pĭk. ſ. Any invective declamation.

PHILOLOGER, fĭ-lŏl′-lō-dzhŭr. ſ. One whoſe chief ſtudy is language, a grammarian, a critick.

PHILOLOGICAL, fĭ-lō-lŏdzh′-ȳ-kĕl. a. Critical, grammatical.

PHILOLOGIST, fĭl-lŏl′-lŏ-dzhĭst. ſ. A critick, a grammarian.

PHILOLOGY, fĭl-lŏl′-lŏ-dzhў. ſ. Criticiſm, grammatical learning.

PHILOMEL, fĭl′-lŏ-mĕl. } ſ. The nightin-
PHILOMELA, fĭl-lŏ-mē′-lă. } gale.

PHILOMOT, fĭl′-ŏ-mŏt. a. Coloured like a dead leaf.

PHILOSOPHER, fĭl-lŏs′-sŏ-fŭr. ſ. A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

PHILOSOPHERS STONE, fĭl-lŏs′-sŏ-fŭrz-stō″ne. ſ. A ſtone dreamed of by alchemiſts, which by its touch converts baſe metals into gold.

PHILOSOPHICK, fĭl-lŏ-zŏf′-fĭk. } a. Be-
PHILOSOPHICAL, fĭl-lŏ-zŏf′-fў-kĕl. } longing to philoſophy, ſuitable to a philoſopher; ſkilful in philoſophy; frugal, abſtemious.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, fĭl-lŏ-zŏf′-fў-kĕl-ў. ad. In a philoſophical manner, rationally, wiſely.

To PHILOSOPHIZE, fĭl-lŏs′-sŏ-fīze. v. a. To play the philoſopher, to reaſon like a philoſopher.

PHILOSOPHY, fĭl-lŏs′-sŏ-fў. ſ. Knowledge natural or moral; hypotheſis or ſyſtem upon which natural effects are explained; reaſoning, argumentation; the courſe of ſciences read in the ſchools.

PHILTER, fĭl′-tŭr. ſ. Something to cauſe love.

To PHILTER, fĭl′-tŭr. v. a. To charm to love.

PHIZ, fĭz′. ſ. The face. A low word.

PHLEBOTOMIST, flē-bŏt′-tŏ-mĭſt. ſ. One that opens a vein, a blood-letter.

To PHLEBOTOMISE, flē-bŏt′-tŏ-mīze. v. a. To let blood.

PHLEBOTOMY, flē-bŏt′-tŏ-mў. ſ. Blood-letting, the art or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

PHLEGM, flĕm′. ſ. The watry humour of the body; the tough viſcid matter diſcharged by coughing; water.

PHLEGMAGOGUES, flĕm′-ă-gŏgz. ſ. A purge of the milder ſort, ſuppoſed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours.

PHLEGMATICK, flĕg′-mă-tĭk. a. Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watry; dull, cold, frigid.

PHLEGMON, flĕg′-mŏn. ſ. An inflammation, a burning tumour.

PHLEGMONOUS, flĕg′-mŏ-nŭs. a. Inflammatory, burning.

PHLEME, flē′m. ſ. An inſtrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.

PHLOGISTON, flŏ-gĭs′-tŏn. ſ. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable; the inflammable part of any body.

PHOSPHOR, fŏs′-fŭr. } ſ. The morning
PHOSPHORUS, fŏs′-fŏ-rŭs. } ſtar; a chemical ſubſtance which expoſed to the air takes fire.

PHRASE, frā′ze. ſ. An idiom, a mode of ſpeech peculiar to a language; an expreſſion, a mode of ſpeech.

To PHRASE, frā′ze. v. a. To ſtile, to call, to term.

PHRASEOLOGY, frāz-ē-ŏl′-lŏ-dzhў. ſ. Stile, diction; a phraſe book.

PHRENETICK, frĕn′-nē-tĭk. a. Mad, inflamed in the brain, frantick.

PHRENSY, frĕn′-zў. ſ. Madneſs, franticknes.

PHTHISICAL, tĭz′-zў-kĕl. a. Waſting.

PHTHISICK, tĭz′-zĭk. ſ. A conſumption.

PHTHISIS, fthī′-sĭs. ſ. A conſumption.

PHYLACTERY, fĭl-lăk′-tĕr-ў. ſ. A bandage on which was inſcribed ſome memorable ſentence.

PHYSICAL, fĭz′-zў-kĕl. a. Relating to nature or to natural philoſophy, not moral; pertaining to the ſcience of healing; medicinal, helpful to health; reſembling phyſick.

PHYSICALLY, fĭz′-zў-kĕl-lў. ad. According to nature, by natural operation, not morally.

PHYSICIAN, fĭz-zĭſh′-ĕn. ſ. One who profeſſes the art of healing.

PHYSICK, fĭz′-zĭk. ſ. The ſcience of healing; medicines, remedies; in common phraſe, a purge.

To

To PHYSICK, fiz′-zik. v. a. To purge, to treat with phyſick, to cure.

PHYSICOTHEOLOGY, fiz′-zy̆-kŏ-thē-ŏl″-lŏ-dzhy̆. ſ. Divinity enforced or illuſtrated by natural philoſophy.

PHYSIOGNOMER, fiz-zy̆-ŏg′-nŏ-mŭr. } ſ.
PHYSIOGNOMIST, fiz-zy̆-ŏg′-nŏ-miſt. }
One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

PHYSIOGNOMY, fiz-zy̆-ŏg′-nŏ-my̆. ſ. The art of diſcovering the temper and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face; the face, the caſt of the look.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, fiz′-zy̆-ŏ-lŏdzh″-y̆-kĕl. a. Relating to the doctrine of the natural conſtitution of things.

PHYSIOLOGIST, fiz-zy̆-ŏl′-lŏ-dzhiſt. ſ. A writer of natural philoſophy.

PHYSIOLOGY, fiz-zy̆-ŏl′-lŏ-dzhy̆. ſ. The doctrine of the conſtitution of the works of nature.

PHYTIVOROUS, fi-tiv′-vŏ-rŭs. a. That eats graſs or any vegetable.

PHYTOGRAPHY, fi-tŏg′-grȧ-fy̆. ſ. A deſcription of plants.

PHYTOLOGY, fi-tŏl′-lŏ-dzhy̆. ſ. The doctrine of plants, botanical diſcourſe.

PIACULAR, pi-ȧk′-kŭ-lĕr. } a. Expiatory,
PIACULOUS, pi-ȧk′-kŭ-lŭs. } having the power to atone; ſuch as requires expiation; criminal, atrociouſly bad.

PIA MATER, pi-ȧ-mȧ′-tŭr. ſ. A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the ſubſtance of the brain.

PIANET, pi′-ȧ-nĕt. ſ. A bird, the leſſer woodpecker; the magpie.

PIASTER, py̆-ȧs′-tŭr. ſ. An Italian coin, about five ſhillings ſterling in value.

PIAZZA, py̆-ȧz′-zȧ. ſ. A walk under a roof ſupported by pilſars.

PICA, pi′-kȧ. ſ. Among printers, a particular ſize of their types or letter.

PICAROON, pik-kȧ-rō′n. ſ. A robber, a plunderer.

To PICK, pik′. v. a. To cull, to chuſe; to take up, to gather; to ſeparate from any thing uſeleſs or noxious by gleaning out either part; to clean by gathering off gradually any thing adhering; to pierce, to ſtrike with a ſharp inſtrument; to ſtrike with bill or beak, to peck; to rob; to open a lock by a pointed inſtrument; To Pick a hole in one's coat, a proverbial expreſſion for one finding fault with another.

To PICK, pik′. v. n. To eat ſlowly and by ſmall morſels; to do any thing nicely and leiſurely.

PICK, pik′. ſ. A ſharp pointed iron tool.

PICKAPACK, pik′-ȧ-pȧk. ad. In manner of a pack upon the back. A vulgar phraſe.

PICKAXE, pik′-ȧks. ſ. An axe not made to cut but pierce, an axe with a ſharp point.

PICKBACK, pik′-bȧk. a. On the back.

PICKED, pik′-kid. a. Sharp, ſmart.

To PICKEER, pik-kē′r. v. a. To pirate, to pillage, to rob; to make a flying ſkirmiſh.

PICKER, pik′-kŭr. ſ. One who picks or culls; a pickaxe, an inſtrument to pick with.

PICKEREL, pik′-kĕr-il. ſ. A ſmall pike.

PICKEREL-WEED, pik′-kĕr-il-wēd. ſ. A water plant from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

PICKLE, pik′l. ſ. Any kind of ſalt liquor, in which fleſh or other ſubſtance is preſerved; thing kept in pickle; condition, ſtate.

To PICKLE, pik′l. v. a. To preſerve in pickle; to ſeaſon or imbue highly with any thing bad, as a pickled rogue. A low phraſe.

PICKLEHERRING, pikl-hĕr′-ring. ſ. A jack-pudding, a merry-andrew, a buffoon.

PICKLOCK, pik′-lŏk. ſ. An inſtrument by which locks are opened; the perſon who picks locks.

PICKPOCKET, pik′-pŏk-it. } ſ. A thief who
PICKPURSE, pik′-pŭrs. } ſteals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purſe.

PICKTOOTH, pik′-tōth. ſ. An inſtrument by which the teeth are cleaned.

PICKTHANK, pik′-thȧnk. ſ. An officious fellow, who does what he is not deſired.

PICT, pikt′. ſ. A painted perſon.

PICTO-

PICTORIAL, pik-tō′-ryĕl. a. Produced by a painter.

PICTURE, pik′-tſhŭr. ſ. A reſemblance of perſons or things in colours; the ſcience of painting; the works of painters; any reſemblance or repreſentation.

To PICTURE, pik′-tſhŭr. v. a. To paint, to repreſent by painting; to repreſent.

To PIDDLE, pid′l. v. n. To pick at table, to feed ſqueamiſhly and without appetite; to trifle, to attend to ſmall parts rather than to the main.

PIDDLER, pid′-lŭr. ſ. One that eats ſqueamiſhly and without appetite.

PIE, pȳ. ſ. Any cruſt baked with ſomething in it; a magpie, a particoloured bird; the old popiſh ſervice book, ſo called from the rubrick.

PIEBALD, pȳ′-bâld. a. Of various colours, diverſified in colour.

PIECE, pēſe. ſ. A patch; a fragment; a part; a picture; a compoſition, performance; a ſingle great gun; a hand gun; a coin, a ſingle piece of money; in ridicule and contempt, as a Piece of a lawyer; A Piece, to each; Of a Piece with, like, of the ſame ſort, united, the ſame with the reſt.

To PIECE, pēſe. v. a. To enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join, to unite; To Piece out, to increaſe by addition.

To PIECE, pēſe. v. n. To join, to coaleſce, to be compacted.

PIECER, pēſ-ŭr. ſ. One that pieces.

PIECELESS, pēſ-lis. a. Whole, compact, not made of ſeparate pieces.

PIECEMEAL, pēs-mêl. ad. In pieces, in fragments.

PIECEMEAL, pēſ-mêl. a. Single, ſeparate, divided.

PIED, pȳd. a. Variegated, particoloured.

PIEDNESS, pȳd-nis. ſ. Variegation, diverſity of colour.

PIELED, pēl′d. a. Bald. Obſolete.

PIEPOWDER Court, pȳ′-pow-dŭr. ſ. A court held in fairs for redreſs of all diſorders committed therein.

PIER, pēr. ſ. The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raiſed.

To PIERCE, pērſe. v. a. To penetrate, to enter, to force; to touch the paſſions, to affect.

To PIERCE, pērſe. v. n. To make way by force; to ſtrike, to move, to affect; to enter, to dive; to affect ſeverely.

PIERCER, pērs′-ŭr. ſ. An inſtrument that bores or penetrates; the part with which inſects perforate bodies; one who perforates.

PIERCINGLY, pērs′-ing-lȳ. ad. Sharply.

PIERCINGNESS, pērs′-ing-nis. ſ. Power of piercing.

PIETY, pī′-ĕ-tȳ. ſ. Diſcharge of duty to God; duty to parents or thoſe in ſuperiour relation.

PIG, pig′. ſ. A young ſow or boar; an oblong maſs of lead or unforged iron.

To PIG, pig′. v. n. To farrow, to bring pigs.

PIGEON, pidzh′-ŭn. ſ. A fowl well-known.

PIGEONFOOT, pidzh′-ŭn-fût. ſ. An herb.

PIGEONLIVERED, pidzh′-ŭn-liv-ŭrd. a. Mild, ſoft, gentle, timid.

PIGGIN, pig′-gin. ſ. In the northern provinces, a ſmall veſſel.

PIGHT, pīte. old pret. and part. paſſ. of Pitch. Pitched, placed, fixed, determined. Obſolete.

PIGMENT, pig′-ment. ſ. Paint, colour to be laid on any body.

PIGMY, pig′-mȳ. ſ. A ſmall nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes.

PIGNORATION, pig-nō-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pledging.

PIGNUT, pig′-nŭt. ſ. An earth nut.

PIGSNEY, pigz′-nȳ. ſ. A word of endearment to a girl. Obſolete.

PIKE, pīke. ſ. A large fiſh of prey; a long lance uſed by the foot ſoldiers to keep off the horſe, to which bayonets have ſucceeded; a fork uſed in huſbandry; among turners, two iron ſprigs between which any thing to be turned is faſtened.

PIKED, pīk′-kid. a. Sharp, acuminated, ending in a point.

PIKEMAN, pīke-mân. ſ. A ſoldier armed with a pike.

PIKE-

PIKESTAFF, pi'ke-ſtȧf. ſ. The wooden frame of a pike.

PILASTER, pil-lȧs'-tûr. ſ. A ſquare column ſometimes inſulated, but oftener ſet within a wall, and only ſhewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickneſs.

PILCHER, pilt∫h'-ûr. ſ. A furred gown or caſe, any thing lined with fur, obſolete; a fiſh like a herring.

PILE, pi'le. ſ. A ſtrong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation; a heap, an accumulation; any thing heaped together to be burned; an edifice, a building; a hair; hairy ſurface, nap; one ſide of a coin, the reverſe of croſs; in the plural, Piles, the hæmorrhoids.

To PILE, pi'le. v. a. To heap, to lay one thing on another; to fill with ſomething heaped.

PILEATED, pil'-yȧ-tid. a. In the form of a cover or hat.

PILER, pi'l-ûr. ſ. He who accumulates.

To PILFER, pil'-fûr. v. a. To ſteal, to gain by petty robbery.

To PILFER, pil'-fûr. v. n. To practiſe petty theft.

PILFERER, pil'-fêr-ûr. ſ. One who ſteals petty things.

PILFERINGLY, pil'-fêr-ing-lỳ. ad. With petty larceny, filchingly.

PILFERY, pil'-fêr-ỳ. ſ. Petty theft.

PILGRIM, pil'-grim. ſ. A traveller, a wanderer, particularly one who travels on a religious account.

To PILGRIM, pil'-grim. v. n. To wander, to ramble.

PILGRIMAGE, pil'-grim-idzh. ſ. A long journey, travel, more uſually a journey on account of devotion.

PILL, pil'. ſ. Medicine made into a ſmall ball or maſs.

To PILL, pil'. v. a. To rob, to plunder.

To PILL, pe'l. v. a. For Peel, to ſtrip off the bark.

To PILL, pe'l. v. n. To be ſtript away, to come off in flakes or ſcoriæ. It ſhould be writ Peel.

PILLAGE, pil'-lidzh. ſ. Plunder, ſomething got by plundering or pilling; the act of plundering.

To PILLAGE, pil'-lidzh. v. a. To plunder, to ſpoil.

PILLAGER, pil'-lidzh-ûr. ſ. A plunderer; a ſpoiler.

PILLAR, pil'-lûr. ſ. A column; a ſupporter, a maintainer.

PILLARED, pil'-lûrd. ſ. Supported by columns; having the form of a column.

PILLION, pil'-lyûn. ſ. A ſoft ſaddle ſet behind a horſeman for a woman to ſit on; a pad, a low ſaddle.

PILLORY, pil'-lûr-ỳ. ſ. A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

To PILLORY, pil'-lûr-ỳ. v. a. To puniſh with the pillory.

PILLOW, pil'-lô. ſ. A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to ſleep on.

To PILLOW, pil'-lô. v. a. To reſt any thing on a pillow.

PILLOWBEER, pil'-lô-bêr. } ſ. The cover of
PILLOWCASE, pil'-lô-kȧſe. } a pillow.

PILOSITY, pi-lôs'-sit-y. ſ. Hairineſs.

PILOT, pi'-lût. ſ. He whoſe office is to ſteer the ſhip.

To PILOT, pi'-lût. v. a. To ſteer, to direct in the courſe.

PILOTAGE, pi'-lût-tidzh. ſ. Pilot's ſkill, knowledge of coaſts; a pilot's hire.

PIMENTA, pi-mên'-tȧ. ſ. A kind of ſpice called Jamaica pepper, all-ſpice.

PIMP, pimp'. ſ. One who provides gratifications for the luſt of others, a procurer, a pander.

To PIMP, pimp'. v. n. To provide gratifications for the luſt of others, to pander.

PIMPERNELL, pim'-pêr-nêl. ſ. A plant.

PIMPING, pimp'-ing. a. Little.

PIMPLE, pimp'l. ſ. A ſmall red puſtule.

PIMPLED, pimp'ld. a. Having red puſtules, full of pimples.

PIN, pin'. ſ. A ſhort wire with a ſharp point and

round head, uſed by women to faſten their cloaths; any thing inconſiderable or of little value; any thing driven to hold parts together, a peg, a bolt; any ſlender thing fixed in another body; that which locks the wheel to the axle; the pegs by which muſicians ſtretch or relax their ſtrings; a cylindrical roller made of wood.

To PIN, pĭn′. v. a. To faſten with pins; to faſten, to make faſt; to join, to fix; to ſhut up, to incloſe, to confine.

PINCASE, pĭn′-kās. ſ. A caſe to keep pins in.

PINCERS, pĭn′-sŭrz. ſ. An inſtrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard.

To PINCH, pĭntſh′. v. a. To ſqueeze between the fingers or with the teeth; to hold hard with an inſtrument; to ſqueeze the fleſh till it is pained or livid; to preſs between hard bodies; to gall, to fret; to gripe, to ſtraiten; to diſtreſs, to pain; to preſs, to drive to difficulties.

To PINCH, pĭntſh′. v. n. To act with force ſo as to be felt, to bear hard upon, to be puzzling; to ſpare, to be frugal.

PINCH, pĭntſh′. ſ. A painful ſqueeze with the fingers; a ſmall quantity of ſnuff contained between the finger and thumb; oppreſſion, diſtreſs inflicted; difficulty, time of diſtreſs.

PINCHFIST, pĭntſh′-fĭſt. } ſ. A miſer.
PINCHPENNY, pĭntſh′-pĕn-nў. }

PINCUSHION, pĭn′-kŭſh-ŭn. ſ. A ſmall bag ſtuffed with bran or wool on which pins are ſtuck.

PINDUST, pĭn′-dŭſt. ſ. Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

PINE, pī′ne. ſ. A tree.

To PINE, pī′ne. v. n. To languiſh, to wear away with any kind of miſery; to languiſh with deſire.

To PINE, pī′ne. v. a. To wear out, to make to languiſh; to grieve for, to bemoan in ſilence.

PINEAPPLE, pī′ne-ăpl. ſ. A plant.

PINEAL, pĭn′-nyăl. a. Reſembling a pineapple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to the gland which he imagined the ſeat of the ſoul.

PINFEATHERED, pĭn′-fĕth-ŭrd. a. Not fledged, having the feathers yet only beginning to ſhoot.

PINFOLD, pĭn′-fōld. ſ. A place in which beaſts are confined.

PINMONEY, pĭn′-mŭn-ў. ſ. Money allowed to a wife for her private expences without account.

PINGUID, pĭng′-gwĭd. a. Fat, unctuous.

PINHOLE, pĭn′-hōle. ſ. A ſmall hole, ſuch as is made by the perforation of a pin.

PINION, pĭn′-yŭn. ſ. The joint of the wing remoteſt from the body; Shakeſpeare ſeems to uſe it for a feather or quill of the wing; wing; fetters for the hands.

To PINION, pĭn′-yŭn. v. a. To bind the wings; to confine by binding the elbows to the ſides; to ſhackle, to bind.

PINK, pĭnk′. ſ. A ſmall fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind; an eye, commonly a ſmall eye, as Pink-eyed; any thing ſupremely excellent; a colour uſed by painters; a kind of heavy narrow-ſterned ſhip; a fiſh, the minnow.

To PINK, pĭnk′. v. a. To work in oylet holes, to pierce in ſmall holes.

To PINK, pĭnk′. v. n. To wink with the eyes.

PINMAKER, pĭn′-măk-ŭr. ſ. He who makes pins.

PINNACE, pĭn′-nĕs. ſ. A boat belonging to a ſhip of war. It ſeems formerly to have ſignified rather a ſmall ſloop or bark attending a larger ſhip.

PINNACLE, pĭn′-nĕkl. ſ. A turret or elevation above the reſt of the building; a high ſpiring point.

PINNER, pĭn′-nŭr. ſ. The lappet of a head which flies looſe.

PINT, pī′nt. ſ. Half a quart, in medicine twelve ounces, a liquid meaſure.

PIONEER, pī-ŏ-nē′r. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to level the road, throw up works, or ſink mines in military operations.

PIONY,

PIONY, pī'-ŭn-ȳ. ſ. A large flower.

PIOUS, pī'-ŭs. a. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; careful of the duties of near relation.

PIOUSLY, pī'-ŭſ-lȳ. ad. In a pious manner, religiouſly.

PIP, pĭp'. ſ. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled, a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues; a ſpot on the cards.

To PIP, pĭp'. v. n. To chirp or cry as a bird. Little uſed.

PIPE, pī'pe. ſ. Any long hollow body, a tube; a tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth; an inſtrument of hand muſick; the organs of voice and reſpiration, as the wind-Pipe; the key of the voice; an office of the exchequer; a liquid meaſure containing two hogſheads.

To PIPE, pī'pe. v. n. To play on the pipe; to have a ſhrill ſound.

PIPER, pī'-pŭr. ſ. One who plays on the pipe.

PIPETREE, pī'pe-trē. ſ. The lilac tree.

PIPING, pī'pe-ĭng. a. Weak, feeble, ſickly; hot, boiling.

PIPKIN, pĭp'-kĭn. ſ. A ſmall earthen boiler.

PIPPIN, pĭp'-pĭn. ſ. A ſharp apple.

PIQUANT, pē'-kĕnt. a. Pricking, ſtimulating; ſharp, pungent, ſevere.

PIQUANCY, pē'-kĕn-ſȳ. ſ. Sharpneſs, tartneſs.

PIQUANTLY, pē'-kĕnt-lȳ. ad. Sharply, tartly.

PIQUE, pēk. ſ. An ill will, an offence taken, petty malevolence; point, nicety, punctilio.

To PIQUE, pēk. v. a. To touch with envy or virulency, to put into fret; to offend, to irritate; to value, to fix reputation as on a point.

To PIQUEER, pĭk-kēr. See PICKEER.

PIQUEERER, pĭk-kēr-ŭr. ſ. A robber, a plunderer.

PIQUET, pȳ-kĕt'. ſ. A game at cards.

PIRACY, pī'-rē-ſȳ. ſ. The act or practice of robbing on the ſea.

PIRATE, pī'-rĕt. ſ. A ſea-robber; any robber, particularly a bookſeller who ſeizes the copies of other men.

To PIRATE, pī'-rĕt. v. n. To rob by ſea.

To PIRATE, pī'-rĕt. v. a. To take by robbery.

PIRATICAL, pī-răt'-tȳ-kĕl. a. Predatory, robbing, conſiſting in robbery.

PISCATION, pĭſ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of fiſhing.

PISCATORY, pĭs'-kă-tŭr-ȳ. a. Relating to fiſhes.

PISCIVOROUS, pĭs-ſĭv'-vŏ-rŭs. a. Fiſheating, living on fiſh.

PISH, pĭſh'. interj. A contemptuous exclamation.

To PISH, pĭſh'. v. n. To expreſs contempt.

PISMIRE, pĭs'-mīre. ſ. An ant; an emmet.

To PISS, pĭs'. v. n. To make water.

PISS, pĭs'. ſ. Urine, animal water.

PISSABED, pĭs'-ă-bĕd. ſ. A yellow flower growing in the graſs.

PISSBURNT, pĭs'-bŭrnt. a. Stained with urine; having a colour as though ſtained with urine.

PISTACHIO, pĭs-tā'-ſhō. ſ. The Piſtachio is a dry fruit of an oblong figure; Piſtich nut.

PISTILLATION, pĭs-tĭl-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pounding in a mortar.

PISTOL, pĭs'-tŭl. ſ. A ſmall handgun.

To PISTOL, pĭs'-tŭl. v. a. To ſhoot with a piſtol.

PISTOLE, pĭſ-tō'le. ſ. A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PISTOLET, pĭs'-tō-lĕt. ſ. A little piſtol.

PISTON, pĭs'-tŭn. ſ. The moveable part in ſeveral machines, as in pumps and ſyringes, whereby the ſuction or attraction is cauſed; an embolus.

PIT, pĭt'. ſ. A hole in the ground; abyſs, profundity; the grave; the area on which cocks fight; the middle part of the theatre; any hollow of the body, as the Pit of the ſtomach, the arm-Pit; a dint made by the finger.

To PIT, pĭt'. v. a. To ſink in hollows.

PITAPAT, pĭt'-ă-păt. ſ. A flutter, a palpitation; a light quick ſtep.

PITCH,

PITCH, pitſh'. ſ. The reſin of the pine extracted by fire and inſpiſſated; any degree of elevation or height; ſtate with reſpect to lowneſs or height; degree, rate.

To PITCH, pitſh'. v. a. To fix, to plant; to order regularly; to throw headlong, to caſt forward; to ſmear with Pitch; to darken.

To PITCH, pitſh'. v. n. To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice; to fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PITCHER, pitſh'-ur. ſ. An earthen veſſel, a water pot; an inſtrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

PITCHFORK, pitſh'-fark. ſ. A fork uſed in huſbandry.

PITCHINESS, pitſh'-y-nis. ſ. Blackneſs, darkneſs.

PITCHY, pitſh'-y. a. Smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black, dark, diſmal.

PIT-COAL, pit'-kole. ſ. Foſſile coal.

PIT-MAN, pit'-man. ſ. He that in ſawing timber works below in the pit.

PIT-SAW, pit'-ſa. ſ. The large ſaw uſed by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

PITEOUS, pit'-yus. a. Sorrowful, mournful, exciting pity; compaſſionate, tender; wretched, paltry, pitiful.

PITEOUSLY, pit'-yuſ-ly. ad. In a piteous manner.

PITEOUSNESS, pit'-yuſ-nis. ſ. Sorrowfulneſs, tenderneſs.

PITFALL, pit'-fal. ſ. A pit dug and covered, into which a paſſenger falls unexpectedly.

PITH, pith'. ſ. The marrow of the plant, the ſoft part in the midſt of the wood; marrow; ſtrength, force; energy, cogency, fulneſs of ſentiment, cloſeneſs and vigour of thought and ſtile; weight, moment, principal part; the quinteſcence, the chief part.

PITHILY, pith'-il-y. ad. With ſtrength, with cogency.

PITHINESS, pith'-y-nis. ſ. Energy, ſtrength.

PITHLESS, pith'-lis. a. Wanting pith; wanting energy, wanting force.

PITHY, pith'-y. a. Conſiſting of pith; ſtrong, forcible, energetick.

PITIABLE, pit'-yabl. a. Deſerving pity.

PITIFUL, pit'-ty-ful. a. Melancholy, moving compaſſion; tender, compaſſionate; paltry, contemptible, deſpicable.

PITIFULLY, pit'-ty-ful-y. ad. Mournfully, in a manner that moves compaſſion; contemptibly, deſpicably.

PITIFULNESS, pit'-ty-ful-nis. ſ. Tenderneſs, mercy, compaſſion; deſpicableneſs, contemptibleneſs.

PITILESS, pit'-ty-lis. a. Wanting pity, wanting compaſſion, mercileſs.

PITTANCE, pit'-tens. ſ. An allowance of meat in a monaſtery; a ſmall portion.

PITUITE, pit'-tſhu-ite. ſ. Phlegm.

PITUITOUS, pit-tſho'-it-us. a. Conſiſting of phlegm.

PITY, pit'-ty. ſ. Compaſſion, ſympathy with miſery, tenderneſs for pain or uneaſineſs; a ground of Pity, a ſubject of Pity or of grief.

To PITY, pit'-ty. v. a. To compaſſionate miſery, to regard with tenderneſs on account of unhappineſs.

To PITY, pit'-ty. v. n. To be compaſſionate.

PIVOT, piv'-vut. ſ. A pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, piks'. ſ. A little cheſt or box in which the conſecrated hoſt is kept.

PLACABLE, pla'-kabl. a. Willing or poſſible to be appeaſed.

PLACABILITY, pla-ka-bil'-it-y. } ſ. Willingneſs to be appeaſed, poſſibility to be appeaſed.
PLACABLENESS, pla'-kabl-nis. }

PLACARD, pla-ka'rd. } ſ. An edict, a declaration, a manifeſto.
PLACART, pla-ka'rt. }

PLACE, pla'ſe. ſ. Particular portion of ſpace; locality, local relation; local exiſtence; ſpace in general; a ſeat, reſidence, manſion; paſſage in writing; ſtate of being, validity; rank, order of priority; office, publick character or employment; room, way; ground, room.

To PLACE, pla'ſe. v. a. To put in any place, rank, or condition; to fix, to ſettle, to eſtabliſh.

PLACER,

PLACER, plā′-sŭr. ſ. One that places.
PLACID, plās′-sid. a. Gentle, quiet; ſoft, mild.
PLACIDLY, plās′-sid-lȳ. ad. Mildly, gently.
PLACIT, plā′-sit. ſ. Decree, determination.
PLACKET or Plaquet, plāk′-kit. ſ. A petticoat.
PLAGIARISM, plā′-dzhā-rizm. ſ. Theft, literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another.
PLAGIARY, plā′-dzhēr-ȳ. ſ. A thief in literature, one who ſteals the thoughts or writings of another; the crime of literary theft.
PLAGUE, plāg. ſ. Peſtilence, a diſeaſe eminently contagious and deſtructive; ſtate of miſery; any thing troubleſome or vexatious.
To PLAGUE, plāg. v. a. To trouble, to teaze, to vex, to haraſs, to torment, to afflict.
PLAGUILY, plā′-gil-ȳ. ad. Vexatiouſly, horridly.
PLAGUY, plā′-gȳ. a. Vexatious, troubleſome.
PLAICE, plā′ſe. ſ. A flat fiſh.
PLAID, plād′. ſ. A ſtriped or variegated cloth, an outer looſe garment worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland.
PLAIN, plā′ne. a. Smooth, level, flat; void of ornament, ſimple; artleſs; honeſtly rough, open, ſincere; mere, bare; evident, clear.
PLAIN, plā′ne. ad. Not obſcurely; diſtinctly, articulately; ſimply, with rough ſincerity.
PLAIN, plā′ne. ſ. Level ground, open, flat, a field of battle.
To PLAIN, plā′ne. v. a. To level, to make even.
To PLAIN, plā′ne. v. n. To lament, to wail. Not uſed.
PLAINDEALING, plāne-dē′l-ing. a. Acting without art.
PLAINDEALING, plāne-dē′l-ing. ſ. Management void of art.
PLAINLY, plā′ne-lȳ. ad. Levelly, flatly; without ornament; without gloſs, ſincerely; in earneſt, fairly; evidently, clearly.
PLAINNESS, plā′ne-nis. ſ. Levelneſs, flatneſs; want of ornament, want of ſhow; openneſs, rough ſincerity; artleſſneſs, ſimplicity.
PLAINT, plā′nt. ſ. Lamentation, complaint, lament; expreſſion of ſorrow.
PLAINTFUL, plā′nt-fūl. a. Complaining, audibly ſorrowful.
PLAINTIFF, plān′-tif. ſ. He that commences a ſuit in law againſt another, oppoſed to the defendant.
PLAINTIFF, plā′n-tif. a. Complaining. A word not in uſe, being now written plaintive.
PLAINTIVE, plā′ne-tiv. a. Complaining, lamenting, expreſſive of ſorrow.
PLAINWORK, plā′ne-wŭrk. ſ. Needlework as diſtinguiſhed from embroidery.
PLAIT, plā′te. ſ. A fold, a double.
To PLAIT, plā′te. v. a. To fold, to double; to weave, to braid.
PLAITER, plā′te-ŭr. ſ. He that plaits.
PLAN, plān′. ſ. A ſcheme, a form, a model; a plot of any building, or ichnography.
To PLAN, plān′. v. a. To ſcheme, to form in deſign.
PLANE, plā′ne. ſ. A level ſurface; an inſtrument by which the ſurface of boards is ſmoothed.
To PLANE, plā′ne. v. a. To level, to ſmooth from inequalities; to ſmooth with a plane.
PLANE-TREE, plā′ne-trē. ſ. The name of a fine tall tree.
PLANET, plān′-it. ſ. One of the celeſtial bodies in our ſyſtem, which move round and receive light from the ſun.
PLANETARY, plān′-nē-tēr-ȳ. a. Pertaining to the planets; produced by the planets.
PLANETICAL, plān-nēt′-ty-kēl. a. Pertaining to planets.
PLANETSTRUCK, plān′-it-ſtrŭk. a. Blaſted.
PLANISPHERE, plān′-ny-ſfēr. ſ. A ſphere projected on a plane.
PLANK, plānk′. ſ. A thick ſtrong board.
To PLANK, plānk′. v. a. To cover or lay with planks.
PLANOCONICAL, plā′-nō-kŏn″-ny-kēl. a. Level on one ſide and conical on others.

PLANOCONVEX, plā′-nō-kŏn″-vĕks. a. Flat on the one ſide and convex on the other.

PLANT, plănt′. ſ. Any thing produced from ſeed, any vegetable production; a ſapling.

To PLANT, plănt′. v. a. To put into the ground in order to grow, to ſet; to generate; to place, to fix; to ſettle, to eſtabliſh, as to Plant a colony; to fill or adorn with ſomething planted, as he Planted the garden or the country; to direct properly, as to Plant a cannon.

PLANTAGE, plăn′-tĭdzh. ſ. An herb.

PLANTAIN, plăn′-tĭn. ſ. An herb; a tree in the Weſt Indies, which bears an eſculent fruit.

PLANTAL, plăn′-tăl. a. Pertaining to plants.

PLANTATION, plăn-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of planting; the place planted; a colony; introduction, eſtabliſhment.

PLANTED, plăn′-tĭd. a. This word ſeems in Shakeſpeare to ſignify, ſettled; well grounded.

PLANTER, plăn′-tŭr. ſ. One who ſows, ſets or cultivates; one who cultivates ground in the Weſt Indian colonies.

PLASH, plăſh′. ſ. A ſmall lake of water or puddle; branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

To PLASH, plăſh′. v. a. To interweave branches.

PLASHY, plăſh′-ĭ. a. Watry, filled with puddles.

PLASM, plăzm′. ſ. A mould, a matrix in which any thing is caſt or formed.

PLASTER, plăs′-tŭr. ſ. Subſtance made of water and ſome abſorbent matter, ſuch as chalk or lime well pulveriſed, with which walls are overlaid; a glutinous or adheſive ſalve.

To PLASTER, plăs′-tŭr. v. a. To overlay as with plaſter; to cover with a medicated plaſter.

PLASTERER, plăs′-tĕr-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to overlay walls with plaſter; one who forms figures in plaſter.

PLASTICK, plăs′-tĭk. a. Having the power to give form.

PLASTRON, plăs′-trŭn. ſ. A piece of leather ſtuffed, which fencers uſe, when they teach their ſcholars, in order to receive the puſhes made at them.

To PLAT, plăt′. v. a. To weave, to make by texture.

PLAT, plŏt′. ſ. A ſmall piece of ground.

PLATANE, plăt′-tăn. ſ. The plane-tree.

PLATE, plā′te. ſ. A piece of metal beat out into breadth; wrought ſilver; a ſmall ſhallow veſſel of metal or porcelain on which meat is eaten; the prize run for by horſes.

To PLATE, plā′te. v. a. To cover with plates; to arm with plates; to beat into laminæ or plates.

PLATFORM, plăt′-fārm. ſ. The ſketch of any thing horizontally delineated, the ichnography; a place laid out after any model; a level place before a fortification; a ſcheme, a plan.

PLATOON, plă-tō′n. ſ. A ſmall ſquare body of muſketeers.

PLATTER, plăt′-tŭr. ſ. A large diſh, generally of earth.

PLAUDIT, plā′-dĭt. ſ. Applauſe.

PLAUSIBILITY, plā-zĭ-bĭl′-ĭt-ĭ. ſ. Speciouſneſs, ſuperficial appearance of right.

PLAUSIBLE, plā′-zĭbl. a. Such as gains approbation, ſuperficially pleaſing or taking, ſpecious, popular.

PLAUSIBLENESS, plā′-zĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Speciouſneſs, ſhow of right.

PLAUSIBLY, plā′-zĭb-lĭ. ad. With fair ſhow, ſpeciouſly.

PLAUSIVE, plā′-sĭv. a. Applauding; plauſible. Not uſed in this laſt ſenſe.

To PLAY, plā′. v. n. To ſport, to frolick, to do ſomething not as a taſk but for pleaſure; to toy, to act with levity; to trifle; to do ſomething fanciful; to practiſe farcaſtic merriment; to practiſe illuſion; to game, to contend at ſome game; to touch a muſical inſtrument; to operate, to act, uſed of any thing in motion; to wanton, to move irregularly; to repreſent a character; to act in any certain character.

To PLAY, plā′. v. a. To put in action or motion,

motion, as he Played his cannon; to uſe an inſtrument of muſick; to act a mirthful character; to exhibit dramatically; to act, to perform.

PLAY, plā'. ſ. Action not impoſed, not work; amuſement, ſport; a drama, a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are repreſented by dialogue and action; game, practice of gaming, conteſt at a game; practice in any conteſt; action, employment, office; manner of acting; act of touching an inſtrument: In play, in jeſt, not in earneſt; room for motion; liberty of acting, ſwing.

PLAYBOOK, plā'-bŏk. ſ. Book of dramatick compoſitions.

PLAYDAY, plā'-dā. ſ. Day exempt from taſks or work.

PLAYDEBT, plā'-dĕt'. ſ. Debt contracted by gaming.

PLAYER, plā'-ŭr. ſ. One who plays; an idler, a lazy perſon; actor of dramatick ſcenes; a mimick; one who touches a muſical inſtrument; one who acts in any certain manner not in earneſt, but in play.

PLAYFELLOW, plā'-fĕl-lō. ſ. Companion in amuſement.

PLAYFUL, plā'-fŭl. a. Sportive, full of levity.

PLAYGAME, plā'-gāme. ſ. Play of children.

PLAYHOUSE, plā'-hous. ſ. Houſe where dramatick performances are repreſented.

PLAYSOME, plā'-ſŭm. a. Wanton, full of levity.

PLAYSOMENESS, plā'-ſŭm-nĭs. ſ. Wantonneſs, levity.

PLAYTHING, plā'-thĭng. ſ. Toy, thing to play with.

PLAYWRIGHT, plā'-rīte. ſ. A maker of plays.

PLEA, plē'. ſ. The act or form of pleading; thing offered or demanded in pleading; allegation; an apology, an excuſe.

To PLEACH, plē'tſh. v. a. To bend, to interweave. Not in uſe.

To PLEAD, plē'd. v. n. To argue before a court of juſtice; to ſpeak in an argumentative or perſuaſive way for or againſt, to reaſon with another; to be offered as a plea; to admit or deny a charge of guilt.

To PLEAD, plē'd. v. a. To defend, to diſcuſs; to allege in pleading or argument; to offer as an excuſe.

PLEADABLE, plē'd-ăbl. a. Capable to be alleged in plea.

PLEADER, plē'd-ŭr. ſ. One who argues in a court of juſtice; one who ſpeaks for or againſt.

PLEADING, plē'd-ĭng. ſ. Act or form of pleading.

PLEASANCE, plĕz'-zĕns. ſ. Gaiety, pleaſantry. Obſolete.

PLEASANT, plĕz'-zĕnt. a. Delightful; good humoured, cheerful; gay, lively, merry; trifling, adapted rather to mirth than uſe.

PLEASANTLY, plĕz'-zĕnt-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to give delight; gayly, in good humour; lightly, ludicrouſly.

PLEASANTNESS, plĕz'-zĕnt-nĭs. ſ. Delightfulneſs, ſtate of being pleaſant; gaiety, cheerfulneſs, merriment.

PLEASANTRY, plĕz'-zĕn-trў. ſ. Gaiety, merriment; ſprightly ſaying, lively talk.

To PLEASE, plē'z. v. a. To delight, to gratify, to humour; to ſatisfy, to content; to obtain favour from; To be pleaſed, to like, a word of ceremony.

To PLEASE, plē'z. v. n. To give pleaſure; to gain approbation; to like, to chuſe; to condeſcend, to comply.

PLEASER, plē'z-ŭr. ſ. One that courts favour, one that pleaſes.

PLEASINGLY, plē'z-ĭng-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to give delight.

PLEASINGNESS, plē'z-ĭng-nĭs. ſ. Quality of giving delight.

PLEASURABLE, plĕzh'-ŭr-ăbl. a. Delightful, full of pleaſure.

PLEASURE, plĕzh'-ŭr. ſ. Delight, gratification of the mind or ſenſes; looſe gratification; approbation; what the will dictates; choice, arbitrary will.

To

To PLEASURE, plĕzh′-ŭr. v. a. To pleaſe, to gratify.

PLEBEIAN, plĕ-bē′-yĕn. ſ. One of the lower people.

PLEBEIAN, plĕ-bē′-yĕn. a. Popular, conſiſting of mean perſons; belonging to the lower ranks; vulgar, low, common.

PLEDGE, plĕdzh′. ſ. A gage, any thing given by way of warrant or ſecurity, a pawn; a ſurety, a bail, an hoſtage.

To PLEDGE, plĕdzh′. v. a. To put in pawn; to give as warrant or ſecurity; to ſecure by a pledge; to invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLEDGET, plĕdzh′-ĭt. ſ. A ſmall maſs of lint.

PLEIADS, plī′-ădz. } ſ. A northern con-
PLEIADES, plī′-ă-dēz. } ſtellation.

PLENARILY, plēn′-nĕr-ĭl-ў. ad. Fully, completely.

PLENARY, plēn′-nĕr-ў. a. Full, complete.

PLENARINESS, plēn′-nĕr-ў-nĭs. ſ. Fulneſs, completeneſs.

PLENILUNARY, plē-nў-lū′-nĕr-ў. a. Relating to the full moon.

PLENIPOTENCE, plē-nĭp′-pō-tĕns. ſ. Fulneſs of power.

PLENIPOTENT, plē-nĭp′-pō-tĕnt. a. Inveſted with full power.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, plē-nў-pō-tĕn′-ſhĕr-ў. ſ. A negotiator inveſted with full power.

PLENIST, plē′n-ĭſt. ſ. One that holds all ſpace to be full of matter.

PLENITUDE, plēn′-nў-tſhōd. ſ. Fulneſs, the contrary to vacuity; repletion, animal fulneſs, plethory; exuberance, abundance, completeneſs.

PLENTEOUS, plēn′-tſhŭs. a. Copious, exuberant, abundant; fruitful, fertile.

PLENTEOUSLY, plēn′-tſhŭſ-lў. ad. Copiouſly, abundantly, exuberantly.

PLENTEOUSNESS, plēn′-tſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Abundance, fertility.

PLENTIFUL, plēn′-tў-fŭl. a. Copious, abundant, exuberant, fruitful.

PLENTIFULLY, plēn′-tў-fŭl-ў. ad. Copiouſly, abundantly.

PLENTIFULNESS, plēn′-tў-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being plentiful, abundance, fertility.

PLENTY, plēn′-tў. ſ. Abundance, ſuch a quantity as is more than enough; fruitfulneſs, exuberance; it is uſed I think barbarouſly for Plentiful; a ſtate in which enough is had and enjoyed.

PLEONASM, plē′-ō-năzm. ſ. A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are uſed than are neceſſary.

PLETHORA, plĕth′-ō-rā. ſ. The ſtate in which the veſſels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural ſtate or health.

PLETHORETICK, plĕth-ō-rĕt′-ĭk. } a. Having
PLETHORICK, plē-thŏr′-ĭk. } a full habit.

PLETHORY, plĕth′-ō-rў. ſ. Fulneſs of habit.

PLEVIN, plĕv′-vĭn. ſ. In law, a warrant or aſſurance.

PLEURISY, plū′-rĭs-ў. ſ. An inflammation of the pleura.

PLEURITICAL, plū-rĭt′-tў-kĕl. } a. Diſeaſed
PLEURITICK, plū′-rĭt-ĭk. } with a pleuriſy; denoting a pleuriſy.

PLIABLE, plī′-ĕbl. a. Eaſy to be bent, flexible; flexible of diſpoſition, eaſy to be perſuaded.

PLIABLENESS, plī′-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Flexibility, eaſineſs to be bent; flexibility of mind.

PLIANCY, plī′-ĕn-ſў. ſ. Eaſineſs to be bent.

PLIANT, plī′-ĕnt. a. Bending, flexile; limber; eaſy to take a form; eaſily perſuaded.

PLIANTNESS, plī′-ĕnt-nĭs. ſ. Flexibility, toughneſs.

PLICATURE, plī′-kă-tſhŏr. } ſ. Fold, double.
PLICATION, plī-kā′-ſhŭn. }

PLIERS, plī′-ŭrz. ſ. An inſtrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

To PLIGHT, plī′te. v. a. To pledge, to give as ſurety; to braid, to weave. In this laſt ſenſe obſolete.

PLIGHT, plī′te. ſ. Condition, ſtate; good caſe;

caſe; pledge, gage; a fold, a plait. Not uſed in this laſt ſenſe.

PLINTH, plinth'. ſ. In architecture, is that ſquare member which ſerves as a foundation to the baſe of a pillar.

To PLOD, plŏd'. v. n. To toil, to drudge, to travel; to travel laboriouſly; to ſtudy cloſely and dully.

PLODDER, plŏd'-dŭr. ſ. A dull heavy laborious man.

PLOT, plŏt'. ſ. A ſmall extent of ground; a conſpiracy, a ſecret deſign formed againſt another; an intrigue, an affair complicated, involved, and embarraſſed; ſtratagem, ſecret combination to any ill end; contrivance, deep reach of thought.

To PLOT, plŏt'. v. n. To form ſchemes of miſchiefs againſt another, commonly againſt thoſe in authority; to contrive, to ſcheme.

To PLOT, plŏt'. v. a. To plan, to contrive; to deſcribe according to ichnography.

PLOTTER, plŏt'-tŭr. ſ. Conſpirator; contriver.

PLOVER, plŭv'-vŭr. ſ. A lapwing.

PLOUGH, plow'. ſ. The inſtrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the ſeed.

To PLOUGH, plow'. v. n. To turn up the ground in order to ſow ſeed.

To PLOUGH, plow'. v. a. To turn with the plough; to bring to view by the plough; to furrow, to divide; to tear, to furrow.

PLOUGHBOY, plow'-boy. ſ. A boy that follows the plough, a coarſe ignorant boy.

PLOUGHER, plow'-ŭr. ſ. One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

PLOUGHLAND, plow'-land. ſ. A farm for corn.

PLOUGHMAN, plow'-măn. ſ. One that attends or uſes the plough; a groſs ignorant ruſtick; a ſtrong laborious man.

PLOUGHSHARE, plow'-ſhare. ſ. The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

To PLUCK, plŭk'. v. a. To pull with nimbleneſs or force, to ſnatch, to pull, to draw, to force on or off, to force up or down; to ſtrip of feathers; To pluck up a heart or ſpirit, a proverbial expreſſion for taking up or aſſuming courage.

PLUCK, plŭk'. ſ. A pull, a draw, a ſingle act of plucking; the heart, liver and lights of an animal.

PLUCKER, plŭk'-kŭr. ſ. One that plucks.

PLUG, plŭg'. ſ. A ſtopple, any thing driven hard into another body.

To PLUG, plŭg'. v. a. To ſtop with a plug.

PLUM, otherwiſe written PLUMB, plŭm'. ſ. A fruit; the ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds.

PLUMAGE, plu'-midah. ſ. Feathers, ſuit of feathers.

PLUMB, plŭm'. ſ. A plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, plŭm'. ad. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

To PLUMB, plŭm'. v. a. To ſound, to ſearch by a line with a weight at its end; to regulate any work by the plummet.

PLUMBER, plŭm'-mŭr. ſ. One who works upon lead. Commonly written Plummer.

PLUMBERY, plŭm'-mĕr-y. ſ. Works of lead, the manufactures of a plumber.

PLUMCAKE, plŭm'-kāke. ſ. Cake made with raiſins.

PLUME, plu'me. ſ. Feather of birds; feather worn as an ornament; pride, towering mien; token of honour, prize of conteſt; Plume is a term uſed by botaniſts for that part of the ſeed of a plant which in its growth becomes the trunk.

To PLUME, plu'me. v. a. To pick and adjuſt feathers; to ſtrip off feathers; to ſtrip, to pill; to place as a plume; to adorn with plumes; To Plume one's ſelf upon, to be proud of.

PLUMEALLUM, plu'me-al-lŭm. ſ. A kind of aſbeſtus.

PLUMIGEROUS, plu-mid'-je-rŭs. ſ. Having feathers, feathered.

PLUMIPEDE, plu'-mi-pēd. ſ. A fowl that has feathers on the foot.

PLUMMET, plŭm'-mĭt. ſ. A weight of lead hung at a ſtring, by which depths are ſounded, and perpendicularity is diſcerned.

PLUMOSITY, plu-mŏs'-sĭt-y. ſ. The ſtate of having feathers.

PLUMOUS, plu'-mŭs. a. Feathery, reſembling feathers.

PLUMP, plŭmp'. a. Somewhat fat, ſleek, full and ſmooth.

PLUMP, plŭmp'. ſ. A knot, a tuft, a cluſter, a number joined in one maſs. Little uſed.

To PLUMP, plŭmp'. v. a. To fatten, to ſwell, to make large.

To PLUMP, plŭmp'. v. n. To fall like a ſtone into the water; to be ſwollen.

PLUMP, plŭmp'. ad. With a ſudden fall.

PLUMPER, plŭmp'-ŭr. ſ. Something worn in the mouth to ſwell out the cheeks.

PLUMPNESS, plŭmp'-nĭs. ſ. Fulneſs, diſpoſition towards fulneſs.

PLUMPORRIDGE, plŭm-pŏr'-rĭdzh. ſ. Porridge with plums.

PLUMPUDDING, plŭm-pŭd'-dĭng. ſ. Pudding made with plums.

PLUMPY, plŭmp'-y. a. Plump, fat.

PLUMY, plu'-my. a. Feathered, covered with feathers.

To PLUNDER, plŭn'-dŭr. v. a. To pillage, to rob in a hoſtile way; to rob as a thief.

PLUNDER, plŭn'-dŭr. ſ. Pillage, ſpoils gotten in war.

PLUNDERER, plŭn'-dĕr-ŭr. ſ. Hoſtile pillager, ſpoiler; a thief, a robber.

To PLUNGE, plŭndzh'. v. a. To put ſuddenly under water, or under any thing ſuppoſed liquid; to put into any ſtate ſuddenly; to hurry into any diſtreſs; to force in ſuddenly.

To PLUNGE, plŭndzh'. v. n. To ſink ſuddenly into water, to dive; to fall or ruſh into any hazard or diſtreſs.

PLUNGE, plŭndzh'. ſ. Act of putting or ſinking under water; difficulty, ſtrait, diſtreſs.

PLUNGER, plŭndzh'-ŭr. ſ. One that plunges, a diver.

PLURAL, plu'-rĕl. a. Implying more than one.

PLURALIST, plu'-rĕl-ĭſt. ſ. One that holds more eccleſiaſtical benefices than one with cure of ſouls.

PLURALITY, plu-răl'-ĭt-y. ſ. The ſtate of being or having a greater number; a number more than one; more cure of ſouls than one; the greater number, the majority.

PLURALLY, plu'-rĕl-y. ad. In a ſenſe implying more than one.

PLUSH, plŭſh'. ſ. A kind of villous or ſhaggy cloth, ſhag.

PLUVIAL, plu'-vyĕl. } a. Rainy, relating to
PLUVIOUS, plu'-vyŭs. } rain.

To PLY, plÿ'. v. a. To work on any thing cloſely and importunately; to employ with diligence, to keep buſy, to ſet on work; to practiſe diligently; to ſolicit importunately.

To PLY, plÿ'. v. n. To work, or offer ſervice; to go in a haſte; to buſy one's ſelf; to bend.

PLY, plÿ'. ſ. Bent, turn, biaſs; plait, fold.

PLYERS, plī'-ŭrz. ſ. See PLIERS.

PNEUMATICAL, pnu-măt'-tĭk-ĕl. } a. Moved by
PNEUMATICK, pnu-măt'-tĭk. } wind, relative to wind; conſiſting of ſpirit or wind.

PNEUMATICKS, pnu-măt'-tĭks. ſ. A branch of mechanicks, which conſiders the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condenſed, rarified, or gravitates; in the ſchools, the doctrine of ſpiritual ſubſtances, as God, angels, and the ſouls of men.

PNEUMATOLOGY, pnu-mă-tŏl'-lŏ-dzhy. ſ. The doctrine of ſpiritual exiſtence.

To POACH, pō'tſh. v. a. To boil ſlightly; to plunder by ſtealth.

To POACH, pō'tſh. v. n. To ſteal game, to carry off game privately in a bag.

POACHER, pō'tſh-ŭr. ſ. One who ſteals game.

POCK, pŏk'. ſ. A puſtule raiſed by the ſmallpox.

POCKET, pŏk'-kĭt. ſ. The ſmall bag inſerted into clothes.

To

To POCKET, pŏk′-kĭt. v. a. To put in the pocket; To Pocket up, a proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandeſtinely; to paſs by an affront ſo as to ſay nothing of it.

POCKETBOOK, pŏk′-kĭt-bŏk. ſ. A paper book carried in the pocket for haſty notes.

POCKETGLASS, pŏk′-kĭt-glăs. ſ. Portable looking-glaſs.

POCKHOLE, pŏk′-hōle. ſ. Pit or ſcar made by the ſmall pox.

POCKINESS, pŏk′-kȳ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being pocky.

POCKY, pŏk′-kȳ. a. Infected with the pox.

POCULENT, pŏk′-kū-lĕnt. a. Fit for drink.

POD, pŏd′. ſ. The capſule of legumes, the caſe of ſeeds.

PODAGRICAL, pō-dăg′-grȳ-kăl. a. Afflicted with the gout; gouty, relating to the gout.

PODGE, pŏdzh′. ſ. A puddle, a plaſh.

POEM, pō′-ĭm. ſ. The work of a poet, a metrical compoſition.

POESY, pō′-ȳ-ſȳ. ſ. The art of writing poems; poem, metrical compoſitions, poetry; a ſhort conceit engraved on a ring or other thing, pronounced pō-zȳ.

POET, pō′-ĭt. ſ. An inventor, an author of fiction, a writer of poems, one who writes in meaſure.

POETASTER, pō-ĕ-tăs′-tŭr. ſ. A vile petty poet.

POETESS, pō′-ĭt-tĕs. ſ. A ſhe poet.

POETICAL, pō-ĕt′-tȳ-kăl. } a. Expreſſed in
POETICK, pō-ĕt′-tĭk. } poetry, pertaining to poetry, ſuitable to poetry.

POETICALLY, pō-ĕt′-tȳ-kăl-ȳ. ad. With the qualities of poetry, by the fiction of poetry.

POETRY, pō′-ĭt-trȳ. ſ. Metrical compoſition, the art or practice of writing poems; poems, poetical pieces.

POIGNANCY, pwoi′-nĕn-ſȳ. ſ. The power of ſtimulating the palate, ſharpneſs; the power of irritation, aſperity.

POIGNANT, pwoi′-nĕnt. a. Sharp, ſtimulating the palate; ſevere, piercing, painful; irritating, ſatirical, keen.

POINT, poi′nt. ſ. The ſharp end of any inſtrument; a ſtring with a tag; headland, promontory; a ſting of an epigram; an indiviſible part of ſpace; an indiviſible part of time, a moment; a ſmall ſpace; punctilio, nicety; part required of time or ſpace, critical moment, exact place; degree, ſtate; note of diſtinction in writing, a ſtop; a ſpot, a part of a ſurface divided by ſpots, diviſion by marks into which any thing is diſtinguiſhed in a circle or other plane, as at tables the ace or ſize Point; one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compaſs is divided; particular place to which any thing is directed; reſpect, regard; an aim; the act of a dog in marking out the game; the particular thing required; particular, inſtance, example; a ſingle poſition, a ſingle aſſertion, a ſingle part of a complicated queſtion, a ſingle part of any whole; a note, a tune; Pointblank, directly, as an arrow is ſhot to the Pointblank or white mark; a Point of war, a certain meaſure beat on the drum.

To POINT, poi′nt. v. a. To ſharpen, to forge or grind to a point; to direct towards an object by way of forcing it on the notice; to ſhew as by directing the finger; to direct towards a place; to diſtinguiſh by ſtops or points.

To POINT, poi′nt. v. n. To note with the finger, to force upon the notice by directing the finger towards it; to diſtinguiſh words or ſentences by points; to indicate as dogs do to ſportſmen; to ſhow.

POINTED, poi′nt-ĕd. a. Sharp, having a ſharp point or pick; epigrammatical, abounding in conceits.

POINTEDLY, poi′nt-ĕd-lȳ. ad. In a pointed manner.

POINTEDNESS, poi′nt-ĕd-nĭs. ſ. Sharpneſs, pickedneſs with aſperity; epigrammatical ſmartneſs.

POINTEL, poi′nt-ĕl. ſ. Any thing on a point.

POINTER, poi′nt-ŭr. ſ. Any thing that points; a dog that points out the game to ſportſmen.

POINT-

POINTINGSTOCK, poi'nt-ing-ſtŏk. ſ. Something made the object of ridicule.

POINTLESS, poi'nt-lis. a. Blunt, not ſharp, obtuſe.

POISON, poi'zn. ſ. That which deſtroys or injures life by a ſmall quantity and by means not obvious to the ſenſes, venom.

To POISON, poi'zn. v. a. To infect with poiſon; to attack, injure, or kill by poiſon given; to corrupt, to taint.

POISON-TREE, poi'zn-trē. ſ. A plant.

POISONER, poi'zn-ŭr. ſ. One who poiſons; a corrupter.

POISONOUS, poi'zn-ŭs. a. Venomous, having the qualities of poiſon.

POISONOUSLY, poi'zn-ŭs-lў. ad. Venomouſly.

POISONOUSNESS, poi'zn-ŭs-nis. ſ. The quality of being poiſonous, venomouſneſs.

POITREL, pwoi'-trĕl. ſ. Armour for the breaſt of a horſe; a graving tool.

POISE, poi'z. ſ. Balance, equipoize, equilibrium; a regulating power.

To POISE, poi'z. v. a. To balance, to hold or place in equiponderance; to be equiponderant to; to weigh; to oppreſs with weight.

POKE, pō'ke. ſ. A pocket, a ſmall bag.

To POKE, pō'ke. v. a. To feel in the dark, to ſearch any thing with a long inſtrument.

POKER, pō'k-ŭr. ſ. The iron bar with which men ſtir the fire.

POLAR, pō'-lĕr. a. Found near the pole, lying near the pole, iſſuing from the pole.

POLARITY, pō-lăr'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Tendency to the pole.

POLARY, pō'-lĕr-ў. a. Tending to the pole, having a direction towards the poles.

POLE, pō'le. ſ. The extremity of the axis of the earth, either of the points on which the world turns; a long ſtaff; a tall piece of timber erected; a meaſure of length containing five yards and a half; an inſtrument of meaſuring.

To POLE, pō'le. v. a. To furniſh with poles.

POLEAXE, pō'le-ăks. ſ. An axe fixed to a long pole.

POLECAT, pō'le-kăt. ſ. The ferret, a ſtinking animal.

POLEMICAL, pō-lĕm'-mў-kĕl. } a. Contro-
POLEMICK, pō-lĕm'-mik. } verſal, diſputative.

POLEMICK, pō'-lĕm'-mik. ſ. Diſputant, controverſiſt.

POLESTAR, pō'le-ſtăr. ſ. A ſtar near the pole by which navigators compute their northern latitude, cynoſure, lodeſtar; any guide or director.

POLICE, pō-lē's. ſ. The regulation and government of a city or country, ſo far as regards the inhabitants.

POLICED, pō'-lē'ſt. a. Regulated, formed into a regular courſe of adminiſtration.

POLICY, pŏl'-lis-ў. ſ. The art of government, chiefly with reſpect to foreign powers; art, prudence, management of affairs, ſtratagem; a warrant for money in the publick funds.

To POLISH, pŏl'-liſh. v. a. To ſmooth, to brighten by attrition, to gloſs; to make elegant of manners.

To POLISH, pŏl'-liſh. v. n. To anſwer to the act of poliſhing, to receive a gloſs.

POLISH, pŏl'-liſh. ſ. Artificial gloſs, brightneſs given by attrition; elegance of manners.

POLISHABLE, pŏl'-liſh-ĕbl. a. Capable of being poliſhed.

POLISHER, pŏl'-liſh-ŭr. ſ. The perſon or inſtrument that gives a gloſs.

POLITE, pō-lī'te. a. Gloſſy, ſmooth, in this ſenſe only technically uſed; elegant of manners.

POLITELY, pō-lī'te-lў. ad. With elegance of manners, genteelly.

POLITENESS, pō-lī'te-nis. ſ. Elegance of manners, gentility, good breeding.

POLITICAL, pō-lit'-tў-kĕl. a. Relating to politicks, relating to the adminiſtration of publick affairs; cunning, ſkilful.

POLITICALLY, pō-lit'-tў-kĕl-ў. ad. With relation to publick adminiſtration; artfully, politickly.

POLITICIAN, pŏl-lў-tiſh'-ĕn. ſ. One verſed in the arts of government, one ſkilled in politicks;

ficks; a man of artifice, one of deep contrivance.

POLITICAL, pŏl-ĭt-ĭk-ăl. a. Political, civil; prudent, verſed in affairs; artful, cunning.

POLITICKLY, pŏl-ĭt-tĭk-lȳ. ad. Artfully, cunningly.

POLITICKS, pŏl-ĭt-tĭks. ſ. The ſcience of government, the art or practice of adminiſtring publick affairs.

POLITY, pŏl-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. A form of government, civil conſtitution.

POLL, pōl. ſ. The head; a catalogue or liſt of voters at an election, a regiſter of heads; a fiſh called generally a chub; a chevin.

To POLL, pōl. v. n. To lop the top of trees; to pull off hair from the head, to clip ſhort, to ſhear; to mow, to crop; to plunder, to ſtrip, to pill; to take a liſt or regiſter of perſons; to inſert into a number as a voter.

POLLARD, pŏl-lĕrd. ſ. A tree lopped; the chub fiſh.

POLLEN, pŏl-lĭn. ſ. A fine powder, commonly underſtood by the word farina, as alſo a ſort of fine bran.

POLLER, pō-lŭr. ſ. Robber, pillager, plunderer; he who votes or polls.

POLLEVIL, pŏl-ĕ-vĭl. ſ. Pollevil is a large ſwelling, inflammation, or impoſthume in the horſe's poll or nape of the neck.

POLLOCK, pŏl-lŭk. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

To POLLUTE, pŏl-lū-te. v. a. To make unclean, in a religious ſenſe; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt by mixtures of ill.

POLLUTEDNESS, pŏl-lū-tĕd-nĭs. ſ. Defilement, the ſtate of being polluted.

POLLUTER, pŏl-lū-tŭr. ſ. Defiler, corrupter.

POLLUTION, pŏl-lū-shŭn. ſ. The act of defiling; the ſtate of being defiled, defilement.

POLTRON, pŏl-trōn. ſ. A coward, a ſcoundrel.

POLY, pŏl-ȳ. ſ. An herb.

POLYACOUSTICK, pŏl-ȳ-a-kōŭs-tĭk. ſ. Any thing that multiplies or magnifies ſounds.

POLYANTHOS, pŏl-ȳ-ăn-thŭs. ſ. A plant, bearing many flowers.

POLYEDRICAL, pŏl-ȳ-ĕd-rĭ-kăl. a. Having many ſides.

POLYEDROUS, pŏl-ȳ-ĕ-drŭs. a. Having many ſides.

POLYGAMIST, pō-lĭg-gă-mĭſt. ſ. One that holds the lawfulneſs of more wives than one at a time.

POLYGAMY, pō-lĭg-gă-mȳ. ſ. Plurality of wives.

POLYGLOT, pŏl-ȳ-glŏt. a. Having many languages.

POLYGON, pŏl-ȳ-gŏn. ſ. A figure of many angles.

POLYGONAL, pō-lĭg-gō-nĕl. a. Having many angles.

POLYGRAM, pŏl-ȳ-grăm. ſ. A figure conſiſting of a great number of lines.

POLYGRAPHY, pō-lĭg-grā-fȳ. ſ. The art of writing in ſeveral unuſual manners or cyphers.

POLYLOGY, pō-lĭl-lō-dzhȳ. ſ. Talkativeneſs.

POLYMATHY, pō-lĭm-mă-thȳ. ſ. The knowledge of many arts and ſciences, alſo an acquaintance with many different ſubjects.

POLYPETALOUS, pŏl-ȳ-pĕt-tĕl-ŭs. a. Having many petals.

POLYPHONISM, pō-lĭf-fō-nĭzm. ſ. Multiplicity of ſound.

POLYPODY, pŏl-ĭp-pō-dȳ. ſ. A plant.

POLYPOUS, pŏl-ȳ-pŭs. a. Having the nature of a polypus, having many feet or roots.

POLYPUS, pŏl-ȳ-pŭs. ſ. Polypus ſignifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a ſwelling in the noſtrils; but it is likewiſe applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries; an animal with many feet; a creature conſidered by ſome naturaliſts as a link between the animal and vegetable creation, as partaking of both their natures.

POLYSCOPE, pŏl-ȳ-ſkōpe. ſ. A multiplying glaſs.

POLYSPERMOUS, pŏl-ȳ-ſpĕr-mŭs. a. Thoſe plants are thus called, which have more than four ſeeds ſucceeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number.

POLYSYLLABICAL, pŏl-lĭ-sĭl-lăb'-bĭ-kĕl. a. Having many ſyllables, pertaining to a polyſyllable.

POLYSYLLABLE, pŏl'-lĭ-sĭl-lĕbl. ſ. A word of many ſyllables.

POLYTHEISM, pŏl'-lĭ-thē'-ĭzm. ſ. The doctrine of plurality of gods.

POLYTHEIST, pŏl'-lĭ-thē'-ĭſt. ſ. One that holds plurality of gods.

POMACEOUS, pō-mā'-ſhŭs. a. Conſiſting of apples.

POMADE, pō-mā'de. ſ. A fragrant ointment.

POMANDER, pŏm'-ăn-dŭr. ſ. A ſweet ball, a perfumed ball of powder.

POMATUM, pō-mā'-tŭm. ſ. An ointment.

POMEGRANATE, pŏm-grăn'-nĕt. ſ. The tree; the fruit.

POMEROY, pŭm'-roy. } ſ. A ſort of
POMEROYAL, pŭm-roy'-ĕl. } apple.

POMIFEROUS, pō-mĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. A term applied to plants which have the largeſt fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind.

POMMEL, pŭm'-mĭl. ſ. A round ball or knob; the knob that balances the blade of the ſword; the protuberant part of the ſaddle before.

To POMMEL, pŭm'-mĭl. v. a. To beat black and blue, to bruiſe, to punch.

POMP, pŏmp'. ſ. Splendor, pride; a proceſſion of ſplendor and oſtentation.

POMPHOLYX, pŏm'-fō-lĭks. ſ. Pompholyx is a white, light, and very friable ſubſtance, found in cruſts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles.

POMPION, pŭm'-pĭun. ſ. A pumkin.

POMPOUS, pŏm'-pŭs. a. Splendid, magnificent, grand.

POMPOUSLY, pŏm'-pŭſ-lў. ad. Magnificently, ſplendidly.

POMPOUSNESS, pŏm'-pŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Magnificence, ſplendor, ſhowineſs, oſtentatiouſneſs.

POND, pŏnd'. ſ. A ſmall pool or lake of water, a baſon, water not running or emitting any ſtream.

To PONDER, pŏn'-dĕr. v. a. To weigh mentally, to conſider, to attend.

To PONDER, pŏn'-dĕr. v. n. To think, to muſe.

PONDERABLE, pŏn'-dĕr-ĕbl. a. Capable to be weighed, menſurable by ſcales.

PONDERAL, pŏn'-dĕr-ĕl. a. Eſtimated by weight, diſtinguiſhed from numeral.

PONDERATION, pŏn-dĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of weighing.

PONDERER, pŏn'-dĕr-ŭr. ſ. He who ponders.

PONDEROSITY, pŏn-dĕr-ŏs'-sĭt-ў. ſ. Weight, gravity, heavineſs.

PONDEROUS, pŏn'-dĕr-ŭs. a. Heavy, weighty; important, momentous; forcible, ſtrongly impulſive.

PONDEROUSLY, pŏn'-dĕr-ŭſ-lў. ad. With great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS, pŏn'-dĕr-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Heavineſs, weight, gravity.

PONDWEED, pŏnd'-wēd. ſ. A plant.

PONENT, pō'-nĕnt. a. Weſtern. Not uſed.

PONIARD, pŏn'-yĕrd. ſ. A dagger, a ſhort ſtabbing weapon.

To PONIARD, pŏn'-yĕrd. v. a. To ſtab with a poniard.

PONTAGE, pŏn'-tĭdzh. ſ. Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

PONTIFF, pŏn'-tĭf. ſ. A prieſt, a high prieſt; the pope.

PONTIFICAL, pŏn-tĭf'-fў-kĕl. a. Belonging to a high prieſt; popiſh; ſplendid, magnificent; bridge-building: in this ſenſe it is uſed by Milton only.

PONTIFICAL, pŏn-tĭf'-fў-kĕl. ſ. A book containing rites and ceremonies eccleſiaſtical.

PONTIFICALLY, pŏn-tĭf'-fў-kĕl-ў. ad. In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE, pŏn-tĭf'-fў-kĕt. ſ. Papacy, popedom.

PONTIFICE, pŏn'-tў-fĭs. ſ. Bridge-work, edifice of a bridge. Little uſed.

PONTON, pŏn-tō'n. ſ. A floating bridge or invention to paſs over water.

PONY, pō'-nў. ſ. A ſmall horſe.

POOL, pōōl. f. A lake of ſtanding water.

POOP, pōōp. f. The hindmoſt part of the ſhip.

POOR, pōr. a. Indigent, oppreſſed with want; trifling, narrow; paltry, mean; unhappy, uneaſy; depreſſed, low; a word of tenderneſs, dear; a word of ſlight contempt, wretched; not good, not fit for any purpoſe; The Poor, thoſe who are in the loweſt rank of the community, thoſe who cannot ſubſiſt but by the charity of others; barren, dry, as a Poor ſoil; lean, emaciated, as a Poor horſe; without ſpirit, flaccid.

POORLY, pōr-lȳ. ad. Without wealth; with little ſucceſs; meanly, without ſpirit; without dignity.

POORJOHN, pōr-dzhōn. f. A ſort of fiſh.

POORNESS, pōr-nis. f. Poverty, indigence, want; meanneſs, lowneſs, want of dignity; ſterility, barrenneſs.

POORSPIRITED, pōr-ſpĕr-it-id. a. Mean, cowardly.

POORSPIRITEDNESS, pōr-ſpĕr-it-id-nis. f. Meanneſs, cowardice.

POP, pŏp. f. A ſmall ſmart quick ſound.

To POP, pŏp. v. n. To move or enter with a quick, ſudden and unexpected motion.

To POP, pŏp. v. a. To put out or in ſuddenly, ſlily, or unexpectedly; to ſhift.

POPE, pōpe. f. The biſhop of Rome; a ſmall fiſh, by ſome called a ruffe.

POPEDOM, pōpe-dŭm. f. Papacy, papal dignity.

POPERY, pō-pŭr-ȳ. f. The religion of the church of Rome.

POPESEYE, pōpz-ī. f. The gland ſurrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

POPGUN, pŏp-gŭn. f. A gun with which children play, that only makes a noiſe.

POPINJAY, pŏp-pin-dzhā. f. A parrot; a woodpecker; a trifling fop.

POPISH, pō-piſh. a. Taught by the pope, peculiar to popery.

POPISHLY, pō-piſh-lȳ. ad. With tendency to popery, in a popiſh manner.

POPLAR, pŏp-lĕr. f. A tree.

POPPY, pŏp-pȳ. f. A plant.

POPULACE, pŏp-pū-lis. f. The vulgar, the multitude.

POPULACY, pŏp-pū-lĕs-ȳ. f. The common people, the multitude. Little uſed.

POPULAR, pŏp-pū-lĕr. a. Vulgar, plebeian; ſuitable to the common people; beloved by the people, pleaſing to the people; ſtudious of the favour of the people; prevailing or raging among the populace, as a Popular diſtemper.

POPULARITY, pŏp-pū-lăr-it-ȳ. f. Graciouſneſs among the people, ſtate of being favoured by the people; repreſentation ſuited to vulgar conception: in this ſenſe little uſed.

POPULARLY, pŏp-pū-lĕr-lȳ. ad. In a popular manner; ſo as to pleaſe the crowd; according to vulgar conception.

To POPULATE, pŏp-pū-late. v. n. To breed people.

POPULATION, pŏp-pū-lā-ſhŭn. f. The ſtate of a country with reſpect to numbers of people.

POPULOUS, pŏp-pū-lŭs. a. Full of people, numerouſly inhabited.

POPULOUSLY, pŏp-pū-lŭſ-lȳ. ad. With much people.

POPULOUSNESS, pŏp-pū-lŭſ-nis. f. The ſtate of abounding with people.

PORCELAIN, pōr-ſlin. f. China, china ware.

PORCH, pōrtſh. f. A roof ſupported by pillars before a door, an entrance; a portico, a covered walk.

PORCUPINE, pōr-kū-pine. f. A kind of large hedge-hog.

PORE, pōre. f. Spiracle of the ſkin, paſſage of perſpiration; any narrow ſpiracle or paſſage.

To PORE, pōre. v. n. To look with great intenſeneſs and care.

POREBLIND, pōr-blind. a. Nearſighted, ſhortſighted.

PORINESS, pō-rȳ-nis. f. Fulneſs of pores.

PORK, pōrk. f. Swine's fleſh.

PORKER, pōrk-ŭr. f. A hog, a pig.

PORKEATER, pōrk-ēt-ŭr. f. One who feeds on pork.

PORKET, pōrk-it. f. A young hog.

PORK-

PORKLING, pȯ́rk-ling. ſ. A young pig.
POROSITY, pō-rȯś-sit-ẏ. ſ. Quality of having pores.
POROUS, pṓ-rŭs. a. Having ſmall ſpiracles or paſſages.
POROUSNESS, pṓ-rŭſ-nis. ſ. The quality of having pores.
PORPHYRE, pȧ́r-fer. } ſ. Marble of a parti-
PORPHYRY, pȧŕ-fér-ẏ. } cular kind.
PORPOISE, } pȧ́r-pŭs. { ſ. The ſea-hog.
PORPUS, }
PORRACEOUS, pȯr-rā́-ſhŭs. a. Greeniſh.
PORRECTION, pȯr-reḱ-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of reaching forth.
PORRET, pȯŕ-rit. ſ. A ſcallion.
PORRIDGE, pȯŕ-ridzh. ſ. Food made by boiling meat and other ingredients in water.
PORRIDGEPOT, pȯŕ-ridzh-pȯt. ſ. The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.
PORRINGER, pȯŕ-rin-dzhŭr. ſ. A veſſel in which broth is eaten; it ſeems in Shakeſpeare's time to have been a word of contempt for a head-dreſs.
PORT, pṓrt. ſ. A harbour, a ſafe ſtation for ſhips; a gate, Shew all thy praiſes within the Ports of the daughter of Sion; the aperture in a ſhip at which the gun is put out; carriage, air, mien; the name of the wine of Portugal.
PORTABLE, pṓrt-ėbl. a. Manageable by the hand; ſuch as may be borne along with one; ſuch as is tranſported or carried from one place to another; ſufferable, ſupportable.
PORTABLENESS, pṓrt-ėbl-nis. ſ. The quality of being portable.
PORTAGE, pṓrt-idzh. ſ. The price of carriage; porthole.
PORTAL, pȧ́r-tėl. ſ. A gate, the arch under which the gate opens.
PORTANCE, pȧ́r-tėns. ſ. Air, mien; demeanour. Obſolete.
PORTASS, pȧ́r-tas. ſ. A breviary, a prayer-book. Obſolete.
PORTCULLIS, pȯrt-kŭĺ-lis. ſ. A ſort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.
To PORTCULLIS, pȯrt-kŭĺ-lis. v. a. To bar, to ſhut up.
PORTED, pṓr-tid. a. Borne in a certain or regular order.
To PORTEND, pȯr-tėnd́. v. a. To foretoken, to foreſhow as omens.
PORTENSION, pȯr-tėń-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of foretokening.
PORTENT, pȯr-tėnt́. ſ. Omen of ill, prodigy foretokening miſery.
PORTENTOUS, pȯr-tėń-tŭs. a. Monſtrous, prodigious, foretokening ill.
PORTER, pṓr-tŭr. ſ. One that has the charge of the gate; one who waits at the door to receive meſſages; one who carries burthens for hire; a kind of ſtrong beer.
PORTERAGE, pṓr-tėr-idzh. ſ. Money paid for carriage.
PORTICO, pȧ́r-tẏ-kō. ſ. A covered walk, a piazza.
PORTION, pṓr-ſhŭn. ſ. A part; a part aſſigned, an allotment, a dividend; part of an inheritance given to a child, a fortune; a wife's fortune.
To PORTION, pṓr-ſhŭn. v. a. To divide, to parcel; to endow with a fortune.
PORTIONER, pṓr-ſhŭn-ur. ſ. One that divides.
PORTLINESS, pṓrt-lẏ-nis. ſ. Dignity of mien, grandeur of demeanour.
PORTLY, pṓrt-lẏ. a. Grand of mien; bulky, ſwelling.
PORTMAN, pȯ́rt-măn. ſ. An inhabitant or burgeſs, as thoſe of the cinque ports.
PORTMANTEAU, pȯrt-măń-tō. ſ. A cheſt or bag in which clothes are carried.
PORTRAIT, pṓr-trėt. ſ. A picture drawn after the life.
PORTRAITURE, pṓr-trė-thŭr. ſ. Picture, painted reſemblance.
To PORTRAY, pȯr-trā́. v. a. To paint, to deſcribe by picture; to adorn with pictures.
PORTRESS, pṓr-tris. ſ. A female guardian of a gate.
PORY, pṓ-rẏ. a. Full of pores.

To

To POSE, pōz. v. a. To puzzle, to gravel, to put to a ſtand or ſtop.

POSER, pō'z-ur. ſ. One that aſketh queſtions to try capacities, an examiner.

POSITED, pōz'-zit-ld. a. Placed; ranged.

POSITION, pō-zish'-ŭn. ſ. State of being placed, ſituation; principle laid down; advancement of any principle; in grammar, the ſtate of a vowel placed before two conſonants.

POSITIONAL, pō-zish'-ŭn-ĕl. a. Reſpecting poſition.

POSITIVE, pōz'-zit-iv. a. Not negative, real, abſolute; direct, not implied; dogmatical, ready to lay down notions with confidence; ſettled by arbitrary appointment; certain, aſſured.

POSITIVELY, pōz'-zit-iv-ly. ad. Abſolutely, by way of direct poſition; certainly, without dubitation; peremptorily, in ſtrong terms.

POSITIVENESS, pōz'-zit-iv-nis. ſ. Actualneſs, not mere negation; peremptorineſs, confidence.

POSSE, pŏs'-sē. ſ. An armed power.

To POSSESS, pŭz-zĕs'. v. a. To have as an owner, to be maſter of; to enjoy, or occupy actually; to ſeize, to obtain; to have power over, as an unclean ſpirit; to affect by inteſtine power.

POSSESSION, pŭz-zĕsh'-ŭn. ſ. The ſtate of owning or having in one's own hands or power.

POSSESSIVE, pŭz-zĕs'-siv. a. Having poſſeſſion.

POSSESSORY, pŏz'-zĕs-sŭr-y. a. Having poſſeſſion.

POSSESSOR, pŭz-zĕs'-sŭr. ſ. Owner, maſter, proprietor.

POSSET, pŏs'-sit. ſ. Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

POSSIBILITY, pŏs-sy-bĭl'-it-y. ſ. The power of being in any manner, the ſtate of being poſſible.

POSSIBLE, pŏs'-sibl. a. Having the power to be or to be done, not contrary to the nature of things.

POSSIBLY, pŏs'-sibl-y. ad. By the power really exiſting; perhaps, without abſurdity.

POST, pōſt. ſ. A haſty meſſenger, a courier who comes and goes at ſtated times; quick courſe or manner of travelling; ſituation, ſeat; military ſtation; place, employment, office; a piece of timber ſet erect.

To POST, pōſt. v. n. To travel with ſpeed.

To POST, pōſt. v. a. To fix opprobriouſly on poſts; to place, to ſtation, to fix; to regiſter methodically, to tranſcribe from one book into another; to delay, obſolete.

POSTAGE, pōſt'-idzh. ſ. Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

POSTBOY, pōſt-boy. ſ. Courier, boy that rides poſt.

To POSTDATE, pōſt-dā'te. v. a. To date later than the real time.

POSTDILUVIAN, pōſt-dĭ-lū'-vyĕn. a. Poſterior to the flood.

POSTDILUVIAN, pōſt-dĭ-lū'-vyĕn. ſ. One that lived ſince the flood.

POSTER, pō'ſt-ur. ſ. A courier, one that travels haſtily.

POSTERIOR, pŏs-tē'-ryur. a. Happening after, placed after, following; backward.

POSTERIORS, pŏſ-tē'-ryurz. ſ. The hinder parts.

POSTERIORITY, pŏſ-tē-ryŏr'-it-y. ſ. The ſtate of being after, oppoſite to Priority.

POSTERITY, pŏſ-tĕr'-it-y. ſ. Succeeding generations, deſcendants.

POSTERN, pŏs'-tĕrn. ſ. A ſmall gate, a little door.

POSTEXISTENCE, pōſt-ĕgz-ĭs'-tens. ſ. Future exiſtence.

POSTHASTE, pō'ſt-hāſte. ſ. Haſte like that of a courier.

POSTHORSE, pō'ſt-hŏrſe. ſ. A horſe ſtationed for the uſe of couriers.

POSTHOUSE, pō'ſt-hous. ſ. Poſtoffice, houſe where letters are taken and diſpatched.

POSTHUMOUS, pŏſt'-hū-mŭs. a. Done, had, or publiſhed after one's death.

POSTIL, pŏs'-tĭl. ſ. Gloſs, marginal notes.

To POSTIL, pŏs′-tĭl. v. a. To gloſs, to illuſtrate with marginal notes.

POSTILLER, pŏs′-tĭl-ŭr. ſ. One who gloſſes or illuſtrates with marginal notes.

POSTILLION, pŏſ-tĭl′-lyŭn. ſ. One who guides the firſt pair of a ſet of ſix horſes in a coach; one who guides a poſt-chaiſe.

POSTMASTER, pō′ſt-măſ-tŭr. ſ. One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL, pōſt′-măſ-tŭr-dzhĕn″-ĕr-ĕl. ſ. He who preſides over the poſts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERIDIAN, pōſt-mĕr-ĭdzh′-ĕn. a. Being in the afternoon.

POSTOFFICE, pō′ſt-ŏf-fĭs. ſ. Office where letters are delivered to the poſt, a poſthouſe.

To POSTPONE, pōſt-pō′ne. v. a. To put off, to delay; to ſet in value below ſomething elſe.

POSTSCRIPT, pō′ſt-ſkrĭpt. ſ. The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

To POSTULATE, pŏs′-tſhŭ-lāte. v. a. To beg or aſſume without proof.

POSTULATE, pŏs′-tſhŭ-lĕt. ſ. Poſition ſuppoſed or aſſumed without proof.

POSTULATION, pŏſ-tſhŭ-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſuppoſing without proof, gratuitous aſſumption.

POSTULATORY, pŏs′-tſhŭ-lā-tŭr-ў. a. Aſſuming without proof; aſſumed without proof.

POSTULATUM, pŏs-tſhŭ-lā′-tŭm. ſ. Poſition aſſumed without proof.

POSTURE, pā′ſ-tſhŭr. ſ. Place, ſituation; voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with reſpect to each other; ſtate, diſpoſition.

To POSTURE, pā′ſ-tſhŭr. v. a. To put in any particular place or diſpoſition.

POSTUREMASTER, pŏs′-tſhŭr-măſ-tŭr. ſ. One who teaches or practiſes artificial contortions of the body.

POSY, pō′-zў. ſ. A motto on a ring; a bunch of flowers.

POT, pŏt′. ſ. A veſſel in which meat is boiled on the fire; veſſel to hold liquids; veſſel made of earth; a pewter veſſel or mug holding a quart or pint of beer; To go to Pot, to be deſtroyed or devoured.

To POT, pŏt′. v. a. To preſerve ſeaſoned in pots; to incloſe in pots of earth.

POTABLE, pō′-tĕbl. a. Such as may be drank, drinkable.

POTABLENESS, pō′-tĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Drinkableneſs.

POTARGO, pō-tā′r-gō. ſ. A Weſt Indian pickle.

POTASH, pŏt′-ăſh. ſ. Potaſh is an impure fixed alcaline ſalt, made by burning from vegetables.

POTATION, pō-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Drinking bout, draught.

POTATO, pō-tā′-tō. ſ. An eſculent root.

POTBELLIED, pŏt′-bĕl-lўd. a. Having a ſwoln paunch.

POTBELLY, pŏt′-bĕl-lў. ſ. A ſwelling paunch.

To POTCH, pŏtſh′. v. a. To thruſt, to puſh, obſolete; to poach, to boil ſlightly.

POTCOMPANION, pŏt″-kŭm-păn′-nyŭn. ſ. A fellow drinker, a good fellow at carouſals.

POTENCY, pō′-tĕn-ſў. ſ. Power, influence; efficacy, ſtrength.

POTENT, pō′-tĕnt. a. Powerful, efficacious; having great authority or dominion, as Potent monarchs.

POTENTATE, pō′-tĕn-tāte. ſ. Monarch, prince, ſovereign.

POTENTIAL, pō-tĕn′-ſhĕl. a. Exiſting in poſſibility, not in act; having the effect without the external actual property; efficacious, powerful; in grammar, Potential is a mood denoting the poſſibility of doing any action.

POTENTIALITY, pō-tĕn-ſhăl′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Poſſibility, not actuality.

POTENTIALLY, pō-tĕn′-ſhĕl-ў. ad. In power or poſſibility, not in act or poſitively; in efficacy, not in actuality.

POTENTLY, pō′-tĕnt-lў. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

POTENTNESS, pō′-tĕnt-nĭs. ſ. Powerfulneſs, might, power.

POTGUN,

POTGUN, pŏt'-gŭn. ſ. A gun which makes a ſmall ſmart noiſe.

POTHANGER, pŏt'-hăng-ŭr. ſ. Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY, pŏth'-ĕ-kĕr-y. ſ. One who compounds and ſells medicines.

POTHER, pŭth'-ŭr. ſ. Buſtle, tumult, flutter.

To POTHER, pŭth'-ŭr. v. n. To make a bluſtering ineffectual effort.

POTHERB, pŏt'-hĕrb. ſ. An herb fit for the pot.

POTHOOK, pŏt'-hŏk. ſ. Hooks to faſten pots or kettles with, alſo ill formed or ſcrawling letters or characters.

POTION, pō'-ſhŭn. ſ. A draught, commonly a phyſical draught.

POTLID, pŏt'-lĭd. ſ. The cover of a pot.

POTTAGE, pŏt'-tĭdzh. ſ. Any thing boiled or decocted for food.

POTTER, pŏt'-tŭr. ſ. A maker of earthen veſſels.

POTTERN-ORE, pŏt'-tĕrn-ōre. ſ. Which ſerves the potters to glaze their earthen veſſels.

POTTING, pŏt'-tĭng. part. a. Drinking.

POTTLE, pŏt'l. ſ. Liquid meaſure containing four pints.

POTVALIANT, pŏt'-văl-yĕnt. a. Heated with courage by ſtrong drink.

POUCH, pou'tſh. ſ. A ſmall bag, a pocket; applied ludicrouſly to a big belly or a paunch.

POVERTY, pŏv'-vŭr-ty. ſ. Indigence, neceſſity; meanneſs, defect.

POULT, pou't. ſ. A young chicken, particularly of a turkey.

POULTERER, pōl'-tĕr-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to ſell fowls ready for the cook.

POULTICE, pō'l-tĭs. ſ. A cataplaſm, a ſoft mollifying application.

To POULTICE, pō'l-tĭs. v. a. To apply a poultice or cataplaſm.

POULTRY, pō'l-try. ſ. Domeſtick fowls.

POUNCE, pou'nſe. ſ. The claw or talon of a bird of prey; the powder of gum ſandarach.

To POUNCE, pou'nſe. v. a. To pierce, to perforate; to pour, to ſprinkle through ſmall perforations; to ſeize with the pounces or talons.

POUNCED, pou'nſt. a. Furniſhed with claws or talons.

POUNCETBOX, pou'n-ſĭt-bŏks. ſ. A ſmall box perforated.

POUND, pou'nd. ſ. A certain weight, conſiſting in Troy weight of twelve, in Averdupois of ſixteen ounces; the ſum of twenty ſhillings; a pinfold, an incloſure, a priſon in which beaſts are incloſed.

To POUND, pou'nd. v. a. To beat, to grind with a peſtle; to ſhut up, to impriſon, as in a pound.

POUNDAGE, pound'-ĭdzh. ſ. A certain ſum deducted from a pound; payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

POUNDER, pound'-ŭr. ſ. The name of a heavy large pear; any perſon or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, as a ten Pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten Pounds weight; a peſtle.

To POUR, pō'-ŭr. v. a. To let ſome liquid out of a veſſel or into ſome place or receptacle; to emit, to give vent to, to ſend forth, to let out, to ſend in a continued courſe.

To POUR, pō'-ŭr. v. n. To flow rapidly; to ruſh tumultuouſly.

POURER, pō'-ŭr-ŭr. ſ. One that pours.

POUT, pout'. ſ. A kind of fiſh, a cod-fiſh; a kind of bird; a chick of a turkey.

To POUT, pout'. v. n. To look ſullen by thruſting out the lips; to gape, to hang prominent.

POWDER, pow'-dŭr. ſ. Duſt, any body comminuted; gunpowder; ſweet duſt for the hair.

To POWDER, pow'-dŭr. v. a. To reduce to duſt, to comminute, to pound ſmall; to ſprinkle as with duſt; to ſalt, to ſprinkle with ſalt.

POWDERBOX, pow'-dŭr-bŏks. ſ. A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

POWDERHORN, pow'-dŭr-hărn. ſ. A horn caſe in which powder is kept for guns.

POWDERMILL, pow'-dŭr-mĭl. ſ. The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

POWDER-

POWDER-ROOM, pow'-dûr-rôm. ſ. The part of a ſhip in which the gunpowder is kept.

POWDER-CHESTS, pow'-dûr-tſhests. ſ. Wooden triangular cheſts filled with gunpowder, pebble-ſtones, and ſuch like materials, ſet on fire when a ſhip is boarded by an enemy.

POWDERING-TUB, pow'-dûr-ing-tub. ſ. The veſſel in which meat is ſalted; the place in which an infected lecher is phyſicked to preſerve him from putrefaction.

POWDERY, pow'-dûr-ỳ. ſ. Duſty, friable.

POWER, pow'-ûr. ſ. Command, authority, dominion, influence; ability, force, reach; the moving force of an engine; faculty of the mind; ſovereign, potentate; one inveſted with dominion; divinity; hoſt, army, military force.

POWERFUL, pow'-ûr-fûl. a. Inveſted with command or authority, potent; forcible, mighty; efficacious.

POWERFULLY, pow'-ûr-fûl-ỳ. ad. Potently, mightily, efficaciouſly, forcibly.

POWERFULNESS, pow'-ûr-fûl-nis. ſ. Power, efficacy, might.

POWERLESS, pow'-ûr-lis. a. Weak, impotent.

POX, pŏks'. ſ. Puſtules, efflorescencies; the venereal diſeaſe.

To POZE, pō'ze. v. a. To puzzle. See POSE and APPOSE.

PRACTICABLE, prăk'-tỳ-kĕbl. a. Performable, feaſible, capable to be practiſed; aſſailable, fit to be aſſailed.

PRACTICABLENESS, prăk'-tỳ-kĕbl-nis. ſ. Poſſibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY, prăk'-tỳ-kĕb-lỳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, prăk'-tỳ-kĕl. a. Relating to action, not merely ſpeculative.

PRACTICALLY, prăk'-tỳ-kĕl-ỳ. ad. In relation to action; by practice, in real fact.

PRACTICALNESS, prăk'-tỳ-kĕl-nis. ſ. The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE, prăk'-tis. ſ. The habit of doing any thing; uſe, cuſtomary uſe; dexterity acquired by habit; actual performance diſtinguiſhed from theory; method or art of doing any thing; medical treatment of diſeaſes; exerciſe of any profeſſion; wicked ſtratagem, bad artifice. In this laſt ſenſe not now in uſe.

PRACTICK, prăk'-tik. a. Relating to action, not merely theoretical.

To PRACTISE, prăk'-tis. v. a. To do habitually; to do, not merely to profeſs, as To Practiſe law or phyſick; to uſe in order to habit and dexterity.

To PRACTISE, prăk'-tis. v. n. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed; to tranſact, to negotiate ſecretly; to uſe bad arts or ſtratagems; to uſe medical methods; to exerciſe any profeſſion.

PRACTISANT, prăk'-tiz-ânt. ſ. An agent. Not in uſe.

PRACTISER, prăk'-tis-ûr. ſ. One that practiſes any thing, one that does any thing habitually; one who preſcribes medical treatment.

PRACTITIONER, prăk-tiſh'-ûn-ûr. ſ. He who is engaged in the actual exerciſe of any art; one who does any thing habitually.

PRÆCOGNITA, prē'-kŏg'-nỳ-tă. ſ. Things previouſly known in order to underſtand ſomething elſe.

PRAGMATICK, prăg-măt'-tik. } a. Meddling, impertinently buſy, aſſuming buſineſs without invitation.
PRAGMATICAL, prăg-măt'-tỳ-kĕl. }

PRAGMATICALLY, prăg-măt'-tỳ-kĕl-ỳ. ad. Meddlingly, impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS, prăg-măt'-tỳ-kĕl-nis. ſ. The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE, prā'ze. ſ. Renown, commendation, celebrity; glorification, tribute of gratitude, laud; ground or reaſon of praiſe.

To PRAISE, prā'ze. v. a. To commend, to applaud, to celebrate; to glorify in worſhip.

PRAISEFUL, prā'ze-fûl. a. Laudable, commendable.

PRAISER, prā'-zûr. ſ. One who praiſes, an applauder, a commender.

PRAISEWORTHY, prā'ze-wûr-thy. a. Commendable, deſerving praiſe.

PRAME,

PRAME, prā'me. ſ. A ſlat bottomed boat.

To PRANCE, prānſe. v. n. To ſpring and bound in high mettle; to ride gallantly and oſtentatiouſly; to move in a warlike or ſhowy manner.

To PRANK, prānk'. v. a. To decorate, to dreſs or adjuſt to oſtentation.

PRANK, prānk'. ſ. A frolick, a wild flight, a ludicrous trick, a wicked act.

To PRATE, prā'te. v. n. To talk carelеſsly and without weight; to chatter, to tattle.

PRATE, prā'te. ſ. Tattle, ſlight talk, unmeaning loquacity.

PRATER, prā'-tûr. ſ. An idle talker, a chatterer.

PRATINGLY, prā'-ting-lў. ad. With tittle tattle, with loquacity.

To PRATTLE, prāt'l. v. n. To talk lightly, to chatter, to be trivially loquacious.

PRATTLE, prāt'l. ſ. Empty talk, trifling loquacity.

PRATTLER, prāt'-lûr. ſ. A trifling talker, a chatterer.

PRAVITY, prāv'-ît-ў. ſ. Corruption, badneſs, malignity.

PRAWN, prā'n. ſ. A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh like a ſhrimp, but larger.

To PRAY, prā'. v. n. To make petitions to heaven; to entreat, to aſk ſubmiſſively; I Pray, or, Pray, ſingly, is a ſlightly ceremonious form of introducing a queſtion.

To PRAY, prā'. v. a. To ſupplicate, to implore, to addreſs with petitions; to aſk for as a ſupplicant; to entreat in ceremony or form.

PRAYER, prā're. ſ. Petition to heaven; entreaty, ſubmiſſive importunity.

PRAYERBOOK, prā're-bŏk. ſ. Book of publick or private devotions.

To PREACH, prē'tſh. v. n. To pronounce a publick diſcourſe upon ſacred ſubjects.

To PREACH, prē'tſh. v. a. To proclaim or publiſh in religious orations; to inculcate publickly, to teach with earneſtneſs.

PREACHER, prē'tſh-ûr. ſ. One who diſcourſes publickly upon religious ſubjects; one who is apt to harangue tediouſly in diſcourſe.

PREACHMENT, prē'tſh-mênt. ſ. A ſermon or other diſcourſe mentioned in contempt.

PREAMBLE, prē-ām'bl. ſ. Something previous, introduction, preface.

PREAPPREHENSION, prē'-ăp-prē-hĕn''-ſhŭn. ſ. An opinion formed before examination.

PREBEND, prĕb'-ênd. ſ. A ſtipend granted in cathedral churches; ſometimes, but improperly, a ſtipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

PREBENDARY, prĕb'-ên-dêr-ў. ſ. A ſtipendiary of a cathedral.

PRECARIOUS, prē-kā'-ryŭs. a. Dependant, uncertain becauſe depending on the will of another; held by courteſy.

PRECARIOUSLY, prē-kā'-ryŭſ-lў. ad. Uncertainly, by dependence, dependently.

PRECARIOUSNESS, prē-kā'-ryŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Uncertainty, dependance on others.

PRECAUTION, prē-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Preſervative caution, preventive meaſures.

To PRECAUTION, prē-kā'-ſhŭn. v. a. To warn beforehand.

PRECEDANEOUS, prē-sē-dā'-nyŭs. a. Previous, antecedent.

To PRECEDE, prē-sē'd. v. a. To go before in order of time; to go before according to the adjuſtment of rank.

PRECEDENCE, prē-sē'-dĕns. } ſ. The act
PRECEDENCY, prē-sē'-dĕn-sў. } of ſtate of going before, priority; ſomething going before, ſomething paſt; adjuſtment of place; the foremoſt place in ceremony; ſuperiority.

PRECEDENT, prē-sē'-dĕnt. a. Former, going before.

PRECEDENT, prĕs'-sē-dĕnt. ſ. Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the ſame kind.

PRECEDENTLY, prē-sē'-dĕnt-lў. ad. Beforehand.

PRECENTOR, prē-sĕn'-tûr. ſ. He that leads the choir.

PRECEPT, prē'-ſĕpt. ſ. A rule authoritatively given, a mandate.

PRECEPTIAL, prê-sêp'-shêl. a. Conſiſting of precepts.

PRECEPTIVE, prê-sêp'-tiv. a. Containing precepts, giving precepts.

PRECEPTOR, prê-sêp'-tur. ſ. A teacher, a tutor.

PRECESSION, prê-sêsh'-ûn. ſ. The act of going before.

PRECINCT, prê'-sinkt. ſ. Outward limit, boundary.

PRECIOSITY, prê-shôs'-ît-y. ſ. Value, preciouſneſs; any thing of high price.

PRECIOUS, prêsh'-ûs. a. Valuable, being of great worth; coſtly, of great price, as a Precious ſtone.

PRECIOUSLY, prêsh'-ûſ-ly. ad. Valuably, to a great price.

PRECIOUSNESS, prêsh'-ûſ-nis. ſ. Valuableneſs, worth, price.

PRECIPICE, prês'-sip-is. ſ. A headlong ſteep, a fall perpendicular.

PRECIPITANCE, prê-sip'-py-tens. } ſ. Raſh
PRECIPITANCY, prê-sip'-py-ten-sy. } haſte, headlong haſte.

PRECIPITANT, prê-sip'-py-tent. a. Falling or ruſhing headlong; haſty, urged with violent haſte; raſhly hurried.

PRECIPITANTLY, prê-sip'-py-tent-ly. ad. In headlong haſte, in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRECIPITATE, prê-sip'-py-tate. v. a. To throw headlong; to haſten unexpectedly; to hurry blindly or raſhly; to throw to the bottom, a term of chymiſtry oppoſed to Sublime.

To PRECIPITATE, prê-sip'-py-tate. v. n. To fall headlong; to fall to the bottom as a ſediment; to haſten without juſt preparation.

PRECIPITATE, prê-sip'-py-tet. a. Steeply falling; headlong, haſty; violent.

PRECIPITATE, prê-sip'-py-tet. ſ. A corroſive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

PRECIPITATELY, prê-sip'-py-tet-ly. ad. Headlong, ſteeply down; haſtily, in blind hurry.

PRECIPITATION, prê-sip-py-ta'-shûn. ſ. The act of throwing headlong; violent motion downward; tumultuous hurry, blind haſte; in chymiſtry, ſubſidency, contrary to ſublimation.

PRECIPITOUS, prê-sip'-py-tûs. a. Headlong, ſteep; haſty, ſudden; raſh, heady.

PRECISE, prê-si'se. a. Exact, ſtrict, nice, having ſtrict and determinate limitations; formal, finical.

PRECISELY, prê-si'se-ly. ad. Exactly, nicely, accurately; with ſuperſtitious formality, with too much ſcrupuloſity.

PRECISENESS, prê-si'se-nis. ſ. Exactneſs, rigid nicety.

PRECISIAN, prê-sizh'-ên. ſ. One who limits or reſtrains; one who is ſuperſtitiouſly rigorous.

PRECISION, prê-sizh'-ûn. ſ. Exact limitation.

PRECISIVE, prê-si'-siv. a. Exactly limiting.

To PRECLUDE, prê-klu'd. v. a. To ſhut out or hinder by ſome anticipation.

PRECOCIOUS, prê-ko'-shûs. a. Ripe before the time.

PRECOSITY, prê-kos'-sit-y. ſ. Ripeneſs before the time.

To PRECOGITATE, prê-kodzh'-it-tate. v. a. To conſider or ſcheme beforehand.

PRECOGNITION, prê'-kog-nish''-ûn. ſ. Previous knowledge, antecedent examination.

PRECONCEIT, prê'-kon-se''t. ſ. An opinion previouſly formed.

To PRECONCEIVE, prê'-kon-se'' v. v. a. To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

PRECONCEPTION, prê'-kon-sep''-shûn. ſ. Opinion previouſly formed.

PRECONTRACT, prê-kon'-trakt. ſ. A contract previous to another.

To PRECONTRACT, prê'-kon-trakt''. v. a. To contract or bargain beforehand.

PRECURSE, prê-kurs'e. ſ. Forerunning.

PRECURSOR, prê-kur'-sur. ſ. Forerunner, harbinger.

PREDACEOUS, prê-da'-shûs. a. Living by prey.

PREDAL, pre'-dêl. a. Robbing, practiſing plunder.

PREDA-

PREDATORY, prĕd′-dȧ-tŭr-y. a. Plundering, predating, rapine; hungry, preying, rapacious, ravenous.

PREDECEASED, prē′-dē-sēſt. a. Dead before.

PREDECESSOR, prē′-dē-sĕs′-sŭr. ſ. One that was in any ſtate or place before another; anceſtor.

PREDESTINARIAN, prē′-dĕſ-tȳ-nā″-ryȧn. ſ. One that holds the doctrine of predeſtination.

To PREDESTINATE, prē-dĕs′-tȳ-nāte. v. a. To appoint beforehand by irreverſible decree.

PREDESTINATION, prē′-dĕſ-tȳ-nā″-ſhŭn. ſ. Fatal decree, pre-ordination.

PREDESTINATOR, prē-dĕs′-tȳ-nā-tŭr. ſ. One that holds predeſtination or the prevalence of pre-eſtabliſhed neceſſity.

To PREDESTINE, prē-dĕs′-tĭn. v. a. To decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINATION, prē′-dē-tĕr-mĭn-ā″-ſhŭn. ſ. Determination made beforehand.

To PREDETERMINE, prē′-dē-tĕr″-mĭn. v. a. To doom or conſtitute by previous decree.

PREDIAL, prē′-dzhĕl. a. Conſiſting of farms.

PREDICABLE, prĕd′-dȳ-kȧbl. a. Such as may be affirmed of ſomething.

PREDICABLE, prĕd′-dȳ-kȧbl. ſ. A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

PREDICAMENT, prē-dĭk′-kȧ-mĕnt. ſ. A claſs or arrangement of beings or ſubſtances ranked according to their natures, called alſo category; claſs or kind deſcribed by any definitive marks.

PREDICAMENTAL, prĕd-dȳ-kȧ-mĕn′-tȧl. a. Relating to predicaments.

PREDICANT, prĕd′-dȳ-kȧnt. ſ. One that affirms any thing.

To PREDICATE, prĕd′-dȳ-kāte. v. a. To affirm any thing of another thing.

PREDICATE, prĕd′-dȳ-kĕt. ſ. That which is affirmed of the ſubject, as Man is rational.

PREDICATION, prĕd-dȳ-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Affirmation concerning any thing.

To PREDICT, prē-dĭkt′. v. a. To foretell, to foreſhow.

PREDICTION, prē-dĭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Prophecy, declaration of ſomething future.

PREDICTOR, prē-dĭk′-tŭr. ſ. Foreteller.

PREDIGESTION, prē′-dȳ-dzhĕs″-tſhŭn. ſ. Digeſtion too ſoon performed.

To PREDISPOSE, prē′-dĭſ-pō″ze. v. a. To adapt previouſly to any certain purpoſe.

PREDISPOSITION, prē′-dĭſ-pō-zĭſh″-ŭn. ſ. Previous adaptation to any certain purpoſe.

PREDOMINANCE, prē-dŏm′-mȳ-nĕns.
PREDOMINANCY, prē-dŏm′-mȳ-nĕn-ſy. ſ. Prevalence, ſuperiority, aſcendency, ſuperior influence.

PREDOMINANT, prē-dŏm′-mȳ-nĕnt. a. Prevalent, ſupreme in influence, aſcendent.

To PREDOMINATE, prē-dŏm′-mȳ-nāte. v. n. To prevail, to be aſcendent, to be ſupreme in influence.

To PRE-ELECT, prē′-ē-lĕkt″. v. a. To chuſe by previous decree.

PRE-EMINENCE, prē′-ĕm″-mȳ-nĕns. ſ. Superiority of excellence, precedence, priority of place; ſuperiority of power or influence.

PRE-EMINENT, prē′-ĕm″-mȳ-nĕnt. a. Excellent above others.

PRE-EMPTION, prē′-ĕm″-ſhŭn. ſ. The right of purchaſing before another.

To PRE-ENGAGE, prē′-ĕn-gā″dzh. v. a. To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, prē′-ĕn-gā″dzh-mĕnt. ſ. Precedent obligation.

To PRE-ESTABLISH, prē′-ĕſ-tăb″-lĭſh. v. a. To ſettle beforehand.

PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, prē′-ĕſ-tăb″-lĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Settlement beforehand.

To PRE-EXIST, prē′-ĕgz-ĭſt″. v. n. To exiſt beforehand.

PRE-EXISTENCE, prē′-ĕgz-ĭs″-tĕns. ſ. Exiſtence beforehand, exiſtence of the ſoul before its union with the body.

PRE-EXISTENT, prē′-ĕgz-ĭs″-tĕnt. a. Exiſtent beforehand, preceding in exiſtence.

PREFACE, prĕf′-fĕs. ſ. Something ſpoken introductory,

troductory to the main deſign, introduction, ſomething proemial.

To PREFACE, prĕf'-fĭs. v. n. To ſay ſomething introductory.

To PREFACE, prĕf'-fĭs. v. a. To introduce by ſomething proemial; to face, to cover.

PREFACER, prĕf'-fĭs-ŭr. ſ. The writer of a preface.

PREFATORY, prĕf'-fĭ-tŭr-ў. a. Introductory.

PREFECT, prē'-fĕkt. ſ. Governor, commander.

PREFECTURE, prē'-fĕk-tſhŭr. ſ. Command, office of government.

To PREFER, prē-fĕr'. v. a. To regard more than another; to advance, to exalt, to raiſe; to offer ſolemnly, to propoſe publickly, to exhibit.

PREFERABLE, prĕf'-fĕr-ĕbl. a. Eligible before ſomething elſe.

PREFERABLENESS, prĕf'-fĕr-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being preferable.

PREFERABLY, prĕf'-fĕr-ĕb-lў. ad. In preference, in ſuch a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PREFERENCE, prĕf'-fĕr-ĕns. ſ. The act of preferring, eſtimation of one thing above another, election of one rather than another.

PREFERMENT, prē-fĕr'-mĕnt. ſ. Advancement to a higher ſtation; a place of honour or profit; preference, act of preferring.

PREFERRER, prē-fĕr'-rŭr. ſ. One who prefers.

To PREFIGURATE, prē-fĭg'-gū-rāte. v. n. To ſhew by an antecedent repreſentation.

PREFIGURATION, prē'-fĭg-ū-rā''-ſhŭn. ſ. Antecedent repreſentation.

To PREFIGURE, prē-fĭg'-gŭre. v. a. To exhibit by antecedent repreſentation.

To PREFIX, prē-fĭks'. v. a. To appoint beforehand; to ſettle, to eſtabliſh.

PREFIX, prē'-fĭks. ſ. Some particle put before a word to vary its ſignification.

PREFIXION, prē-fĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of prefixing.

To PREFORM, prē'-fā''rm. v. a. To form beforehand.

PREGNANCY, prĕg'-nān-ſў. ſ. The ſtate of being with young; fruitfulneſs, impregnative power.

PREGNANT, prĕg'-nănt. a. Teeming, breeding; fruitful, fertile, impregnating.

PREGNANTLY, prĕg'-nănt-lў. ad. Fruitfully, fully.

PREGUSTATION, prē'-gŭſ-tā''-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of taſting before another.

To PREJUDGE, prē'-jŭdzh''. v. a. To determine any queſtion beforehand, generally to condemn beforehand.

To PREJUDICATE, prē'-dzhū''-dў-kāte. v. a. To determine beforehand to diſadvantage.

PREJUDICATE, prē-dzhū'-dў-kāt. a. Formed by prejudice, formed before examination; prejudiced, prepoſſeſſed.

PREJUDICATION, prē'-dzhū-dў-kā''-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of judging beforehand.

PREJUDICE, prĕd'-dzhŭ-dĭs. ſ. Prepoſſeſſion, judgment formed beforehand without examination; miſchief, detriment, hurt, injury.

To PREJUDICE, prĕd'-dzhŭ-dĭs. v. a. To prepoſſeſs with unexamined opinions, to fill with prejudices; to obſtruct or injure by prejudices previouſly raiſed; to injure, to hurt, to diminiſh, to impair.

PREJUDICIAL, prĕd-dzhŭ-dĭſh'-ăl. a. Obſtructive by means of oppoſite prepoſſeſſions; contrary, oppoſite; miſchievous, hurtful, injurious, detrimental.

PREJUDICIALNESS, prĕd-dzhŭ-dĭſh'-ăl-nŭs. ſ. The ſtate of being prejudicial, miſchievouſneſs.

PRELACY, prĕl'-lăs-ў. ſ. The dignity or poſt of a prelate or eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order; epiſcopacy, the order of biſhops; biſhops.

PRELATE, prĕl'-lĕt. ſ. An eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order and dignity.

PRELATICAL, prē-lăt'-tў-kăl. a. Relating to prelate or prelacy.

PRELATION, prē-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Preference, ſetting of one above the other.

PRELATURE,

PRELATURE, prĕl′-lă-tſhŭr.
PRELATURESHIP, prĕl′-lă-tſhŭr-ſhĭp. } ſ. The ſtate or dignity of a prelate.

PRELECTION, prē-lĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Reading, lecture.

PRELIBATION, prĕ′-lĭ-bā″-ſhŭn. ſ. Taſte beforehand, effuſion previous to taſting.

PRELIMINARY, prē-lĭm′-ĭn-ĕr-ў. a. Previous, introductory, proemial.

PRELIMINARY, prē-lĭm′-ĭn-ĕr-ў. ſ. Something previous, preparatory meaſures.

PRELUDE, prĕl′-lŭd. ſ. Some ſhort flight of muſick played before a full concert; ſomething introductory, ſomething that only ſhews what is to follow.

To PRELUDE, prē-lū′d. v. a. To ſerve as an introduction, to be previous to. Not uſed.

PRELUDIOUS, prē-lū′-dzhŭs. a. Previous, introductory.

PRELUSIVE, prē-lū′-sĭv. a. Previous, introductory, proemial.

PREMATURE, prĕ′-mă-tū″re. a. Ripe too ſoon, formed before the time, too early, too ſoon ſaid or done, too haſty.

PREMATURELY, prĕ′-mă-tū″re-lў. ad. Too early, too ſoon, with too haſty ripeneſs.

PREMATURENESS, prĕ′-mă-tū″re-nĭs.
PREMATURITY, prĕ′-mă-tū″re-ĭt-ў. } ſ. Too great haſte, unſeaſonable earlineſs.

To PREMEDITATE, prē-mĕd′-ĭt-tāte. v. a. To contrive or form beforehand, to conceive beforehand.

PREMEDITATION, prĕ′-mĕd-ў-tā″-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of meditating beforehand.

To PREMERIT, prē-mĕr′-rĭt. v. a. To deſerve before.

PREMICES, prĕm′-ĭs-sĭz. ſ. Firſt fruits.

PREMIER, prĕm′-yĕr. a. Firſt, chief.

To PREMISE, prē-mī′ze. v. a. To explain previouſly, to lay down premiſes; to ſend before the time. In this laſt ſenſe not in uſe.

PREMISES, prĕm′-ĭs-sĭz. ſ. Propoſitions antecedently ſuppoſed or proved; in law language, houſes or lands.

PREMIUM, prē′-myŭm. ſ. Something given to invite a loan or bargain; a reward propoſed.

To PREMONISH, prē-mŏn′-nĭſh. v. a. To warn or admoniſh beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT, prē-mŏn′-nĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Previous information.

PREMONITION, prĕ′-mŏ-nĭſh″-ŭn. ſ. Previous notice, previous intelligence.

PREMONITORY, prē-mŏn′-nў-tŭr-ў. a. Previouſly adviſing.

To PREMONSTRATE, prē-mŏn′-ſtrāte. v. a. To ſhow beforehand.

PREMUNIRE, prĕm′-mŭ-nī-rē. ſ. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing ſome ſtatute; the penalty ſo incurred; a difficulty, a diſtreſs.

PREMUNITION, prē′-mŭ-nĭſh″-ŭn. ſ. An anticipation of objection.

To PRENOMINATE, prē-nŏm′-mĭn-āte. v. a. To forename.

PRENOMINATION, prē′-nŏm-mў-nā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The privilege of being named firſt.

PRENOTION, prē-nō′-ſhŭn. ſ. Foreknowledge, preſcience.

PRENTICE, prĕn′-tĭs. ſ. One bound to a maſter, in order to inſtruction in a trade.

PRENTICESHIP, prĕn′-tĭs-ſhĭp. ſ. The ſervitude of an apprentice.

PRENUNCIATION, prē′-nŭn-ſhā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of telling before.

PREOCCUPANCY, prē-ŏk′-kŭ-pĕn-ſў. ſ. The act of taking poſſeſſion before another.

To PREOCCUPATE, prē-ŏk′-kŭ-pāte. v. a. To anticipate; to prepoſſeſs, to fill with prejudice.

PREOCCUPATION, prē′-ŏk-kŭ-pā″-ſhŭn. ſ. Anticipation; prepoſſeſſion; anticipation of objection.

To PREOCCUPY, prē-ŏk′-kŭ-pў. v. a. To prepoſſeſs, to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

To PREOMINATE, prē-ŏm′-mĭn-āte. v. a. To prognoſticate, to gather from omens any future event.

PREOPINION, prē′-ŏ-pĭn″-yŭn. ſ. Opinion antecedently formed, prepoſſeſſion.

To PREORDAIN, prē′-ŏr-dā″ne. v. a. To ordain beforehand.

PREORDINANCE, prē-ā″r-din-ens. ſ. Antecedent decree, firſt decree.

PREORDINATION, prē″-or-din-ā″-ſhun. ſ. The act of preordaining.

PREPARATION, prep-er-ā″-ſhun. ſ. The act of preparing or previouſly fitting any thing to any purpoſe; previous meaſures; ceremonious introduction; the act of making or fitting by a regular proceſs; any thing made by proceſs of operation.

PREPARATIVE, prē-par′-rā-tiv. a. Having the power of preparing or qualifying.

PREPARATIVE, prē-par′-rā-tiv. ſ. That which has the power of preparing or previouſly fitting; that which is done in order to ſomething elſe.

PREPARATIVELY, prē-par′-rā-tiv-lȳ. ad. Previouſly, by way of preparation.

PREPARATORY, prē-par′-rā-tur-ȳ. a. Antecedently neceſſary; introductory, previous, antecedent.

To PREPARE, prē-pā′re. v. a. To fit for any thing, to adjuſt to any uſe, to make ready for any purpoſe; to qualify for any purpoſe; to make ready beforehand; to form, to make; to make by regular proceſs, as he Prepared a medicine.

To PREPARE, prē-pā′re. v. n. To take previous meaſures; to make every thing ready, to put things in order; to make one's ſelf ready, to put himſelf in a ſtate of expectation.

PREPAREDLY, prē-pā′r-id-lȳ. ad. By proper precedent meaſures.

PREPAREDNESS, prē-pā′r-id-nis. ſ. State or act of being prepared.

PREPARER, prē-pā′r-ur. ſ. One that prepares, one that previouſly fits; that which fits for any thing.

PREPENSE, prē-pens′e. } a. Forethought,
PREPENSED, prē-penſt′. } preconceived, contrived beforehand, as malice Prepenſe.

To PREPONDER, prē-pon′-dur. v. a. To outweigh.

PREPONDERANCE, prē-pon′-der-ens. }
PREPONDERANCY, prē-pon′-der-en-ſy. } ſ. The ſtate of outweighing, ſuperiority of weight.

To PREPONDERATE, prē-pon-der-āte. v. a. To outweigh, to overpower by weight; to overpower by ſtronger influence.

To PREPONDERATE, prē-pon′-der-āte. v. n. To exceed in weight; to exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

PREPONDERATION, prē″-pon-der-ā″-ſhun. ſ. The act or ſtate of outweighing any thing.

To PREPOSE, prē-pō′ze. v. a. To put before.

PREPOSITION, prep-pō-ziſh′-un. ſ. In grammar, a particle governing a caſe.

PREPOSITOR, prē-poz′-zit-ur. ſ. A ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt.

To PREPOSSESS, prē″-puz-zes″. v. a. To fill with an opinion unexamined, to prejudice.

PREPOSSESSION, prē″-puz-zeſh″-un. ſ. Preoccupation, firſt poſſeſſion; prejudice, preconceived opinion.

PREPOSTEROUS, prē-pos′-ter-us. a. Having that firſt which ought to be laſt, wrong, abſurd, perverted; applied to perſons, fooliſh, abſurd.

PREPOSTEROUSLY, prē-pos′-ter-us-lȳ. ad. In a wrong ſituation, abſurdly.

PREPOSTEROUSNESS, prē-pos′-ter-us-nis. ſ. Abſurdity, wrong order or method.

PREPOTENCY, prē-pō′-ten-ſy. ſ. Superior power, predominance.

PREPUCE, prē″-pus. ſ. That which covers the glans, foreſkin.

To PREREQUIRE, prē″-rē-kwī″re. v. a. To demand previouſly.

PREREQUISITE, prē-rek′-kwiz-it. a. Something previouſly neceſſary.

PREROGATIVE, prē-rog′-gā-tiv. ſ. An excluſive or peculiar privilege.

PREROGATIVED, prē-rog′-gā-tivd. a. Having an excluſive privilege, having prerogative.

PRESAGE, prēs′-sādzh. ſ. Prognoſtick, preſenſion of futurity.

To PRESAGE, prē-sā′dzhe. v. a. To forebode,

bode, to foreknow, to foretel, to prophefy; to foretoken, to foreſhow.

PRESAGEMENT, prĕ-sā'dzhe-mĕnt. ſ. Forebodement, preſenſion; foretoken.

PRESBYTER, prĕz'-bў-tĕr. ſ. A prieſt; a preſbyterian.

PRESBYTERIAN, prĕz-bў-tē'-ryĕn. a. Conſiſting of elders, a term for a modern form of eccleſiaſtical government.

PRESBYTERIAN, prĕz-bў-tē'-ryĕn. ſ. An abettor of preſbytery or calviniſtical diſcipline.

PRESBYTERY, prĕz'-bў-tĕr-ў. ſ. Body of elders, whether prieſts or laymen.

PRESCIENCE, prē'-ſhĕns. ſ. Foreknowledge, knowledge of future things.

PRESCIENT, prē'-ſhĕnt. a. Foreknowing, prophetick.

PRESCIOUS, prē'-ſhŭs. a. Having foreknowledge.

To PRESCIND, prē-ſĭnd'. v. a. To cut off, to abſtract.

PRESCINDENT, prē-ſĭnd'-ĕnt. a. Abſtracting.

To PRESCRIBE, prĕſ-ſkrī'be. v. a. To ſet down authoritatively, to order, to direct; to direct medically.

To PRESCRIBE, prĕſ-ſkrī'be. v. n. To influence by long cuſtom; to influence arbitrarily; to form a cuſtom which has the force of law; to write medical directions and forms of medicine.

PRESCRIPT, prē'-ſkrĭpt. a. Directed, accurately laid down in a precept.

PRESCRIPT, prē'-ſkrĭpt. ſ. Directions, precept, model preſcribed.

PRESCRIPTION, prē-ſkrĭp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Rules produced and authoriſed by cuſtom; cuſtom continued till it has the force of law; medical receipt.

PRESEANCE, prē-ſē'-ĕns. ſ. Priority of place in ſitting.

PRESENCE, prĕz'-zĕns. ſ. State of being preſent; ſtate of being in the view of a ſuperior; a number aſſembled before a great perſon; port, air, mien, demeanour; readineſs at need, quickneſs at expedients; the perſon of a ſuperior.

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, prĕz'-zĕns-tſhām-bŭr. }
PRESENCE-ROOM, prĕz'-zĕns-rōm. }
ſ. The room in which a great perſon receives company.

PRESENSION, prē-sĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Perception beforehand.

PRESENT, prĕz'-zĕnt. a. Not abſent, being face to face, being at hand; not paſt, not future; ready at hand, quick in emergencies; favourably attentive, propitious; unforgotten; not abſtracted, not abſent of mind, attentive; The Preſent, an elliptical expreſſion for The preſent time, the time now exiſting; At Preſent, at the preſent time, now.

PRESENT, prĕz'-zĕnt. ſ. A gift, a donative, ſomething ceremoniouſly given; a letter or mandate exhibited.

To PRESENT, prē-zĕnt'. v. a. To place in the preſence of a ſuperior; to exhibit to view or notice; to offer to exhibit; to give formally and ceremoniouſly; to put into the hands of another; to favour with gifts; to prefer to eccleſiaſtical benefices; to offer openly; to lay before a court of judicature, as an object of enquiry.

PRESENTABLE, prē-zĕnt'-ĕbl. a. What may be preſented.

PRESENTANEOUS, prĕz-zĕn-tā'-nyŭs. a. Ready, quick, immediate.

PRESENTATION, prĕz-zĕn-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of preſenting; the act of offering any one to an eccleſiaſtical benefice; exhibition.

PRESENTATIVE, prē-zĕn'-tă-tĭv. a. Such as that preſentations may be made of it.

PRESENTEE, prĕz-zĕn-tē'. ſ. One preſented to a benefice.

PRESENTER, prē-zĕn'-tŭr. ſ. One that preſents.

PRESENTIAL, prē-zĕn'-ſhĕl. a. Suppoſing actual preſence.

PRESENTIALITY, prē-zĕn-ſhăl'-lĭt-ў. ſ. State of being preſent.

PRESEN-

PRESENTIFICK, prĕz-zĕn-tĭf′-fĭk. a. Making preſent.

PRESENTIFICKLY, prĕz-zĕn-tĭf′-fĭk-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to make preſent.

PRESENTLY, prĕz′-zĕnt-lў. ad. At preſent, at this time, now; immediately, ſoon after.

PRESENTMENT, prē-zĕnt′-mĕnt. ſ. The act of preſenting; any thing preſented or exhibited, repreſentation; in law, the form of laying any thing before a court of judicature for examination.

PRESENTNESS, prĕz′-zĕnt-nĭs. ſ. Preſence of mind, quickneſs at emergencies.

PRESERVATION, prĕz-zĕr-vā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of preſerving, care to preſerve.

PRESERVATIVE, prē-zĕr′-vă-tĭv. ſ. That which has the power of preſerving; ſomething preventive.

To PRESERVE, prē-zĕrv′. v. a. To ſave, to defend from deſtruction or any evil, to keep; to ſeaſon fruits and other vegetables with ſugar, and other proper pickles.

PRESERVE, prē-zĕrv′. ſ. Fruit preſerved whole in ſugar.

PRESERVER, prē-zĕrv′-ŭr. ſ. One who preſerves, one who keeps from ruin or miſchief; he who makes preſerves of fruit.

To PRESIDE, prē-zīde. v. n. To be ſet over, to have authority over.

PRESIDENCY, prĕs′-sў-dĕn-sў. ſ. Superintendence.

PRESIDENT, prĕs′-sў-dĕnt. ſ. One placed with authority over others, one at the head of others; governor, prefect.

PRESIDENTSHIP, prĕs′-sў-dĕnt-ſhĭp. ſ. The office and place of preſident.

PRESIDIAL, prē-sĭd′-yĕl. a. Relating to a garriſon.

To PRESS, prĕs′. v. a. To ſqueeze, to cruſh; to diſtreſs; to conſtrain, to compel; to drive by violence; to affect ſtrongly; to enforce, to inculcate with argument and importunity; to urge, to bear ſtrongly on; to compreſs, to hug as in embracing; to act upon with weight; to force into military ſervice.

To PRESS, prĕs′. v. n. To act with compulſive violence, to urge, to diſtreſs; to go forward with violence to any object; to make invaſion, to encroach; to croud, to throng; to come unſeaſonably or importunately; to urge with vehemence and importunity; to act upon or influence; To Preſs upon, to invade, to puſh againſt.

PRESS, prĕs′. ſ. The inſtrument by which any thing is cruſhed or ſqueezed; the inſtrument by which books are printed; crowd, tumult, throng; a kind of wooden caſe or frame for clothes and other uſes; a commiſſion to force men into military ſervice.

PRESSBED, prĕs′-bĕd. ſ. Bed ſo formed as to be ſhut up in a caſe.

PRESSER, prĕs′-sŭr. ſ. One that preſſes or works at a preſs.

PRESSGANG, prĕs′-găng. ſ. A crew employed to force men into naval ſervice.

PRESSINGLY, prĕs′-sĭng-lў. ad. With force, cloſely.

PRESSION, prĕſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of preſſing.

PRESSMAN, prĕs′-măn. ſ. One who forces another into ſervice, one who forces away; one who makes the impreſſion of print by the preſs, diſtinct from the compoſitor, who ranges the types.

PRESSMONEY, prĕs′-mŭn-ў. ſ. Money given to a ſoldier when he is taken or forced into the ſervice.

PRESSURE, prĕs′-ſhŭr. ſ. The act of preſſing or cruſhing; the ſtate of being preſſed or cruſhed; force acting againſt any thing, gravitation, preſſion; violence inflicted, oppreſſion; affliction, grievance, diſtreſs; impreſſion, ſtamp, character made by impreſſion.

PRESTO, prĕs′-tō. ſ. Quick, at once.

PRESUMABLY, prē-zhō′m-ăb-lў. ad. Without examination.

To PRESUME, prē-zhō′m. v. n. To ſuppoſe, to believe previouſly without examination; to ſuppoſe, to affirm without immediate proof; to venture without poſitive leave; to form confident or arrogant opinions; to make confident or arrogant attempts.

PRESUMER,

PRESUMER, prè-zùm′-ur. ſ. One that preſuppoſes, an arrogant perſon.

PRESUMPTION, prè-zùmp′-ſhun. ſ. Suppoſition previouſly formed; confidence grounded on any thing preſuppoſed; an argument ſtrong but not demonſtrative; arrogance, confidence blind and adventurous, preſumptuouſneſs; unreaſonable confidence of divine favour.

PRESUMPTIVE, prè-zùmp′-tiv. a. Taken by previous ſuppoſition; ſuppoſed, as the Preſumptive heir, oppoſed to the heir apparent; confident, arrogant, preſumptuous.

PRESUMPTUOUS, prè-zùmp′-tù-ùs. a. Arrogant, confident, inſolent; irreverent with reſpect to holy things.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, prè-zùmp′-tù-ùſ-lỳ. ad. Arrogantly, irreverently; with vain and groundleſs confidence in divine favour.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, prè-zùmp′-tù-ùſ-nis. ſ. Quality of being preſumptuous, confidence, irreverence.

PRESUPPOSAL, prè′-sùp-pō″-zèl. ſ. Supposal previouſly formed.

To PRESUPPOSE, prè′-sùp-pō″ze. v. a. To ſuppoſe as previous.

PRESUPPOSITION, prè′-sùp-pò-ziſh″-ùn. ſ. Suppoſition previouſly formed.

PRESURMISE, prè′-sùr-mi″ze. ſ. Surmiſe previouſly formed.

PRETENCE, prè-tèns′e. ſ. A falſe argument grounded upon fictitious poſtulates; the act of ſhowing or alleging what is not real; aſſumption, claim to notice; claim true or falſe; ſomething threatened or held out to terrify.

To PRETEND, prè-tènd′. v. a. To make any appearance of having, to allege falſely; to ſhow hypocritically; to hold out as a deluſive appearance; to claim.

To PRETEND, prè-tènd′. v. n. To put in a claim truly or falſely; to preſume on ability to do any thing, to profeſs preſumptuouſly.

PRETENDER, prè-tènd′-ur. ſ. One who lays claim to any thing.

PRETENDINGLY, prè-tènd′-ing-lỳ. ad. Arrogantly, preſumptuouſly.

PRETENSION, prè-tèn′-ſhun. ſ. Claim true or falſe; fictitious appearance.

PRETERIMPERFECT, prè″-tùr-im-pèr′-fikt. a. In grammar, denotes the tenſe not perfectly paſt.

PRETERIT, prèt′-tèr-it. a. Paſt.

PRETERITION, prè-tèr-iſh′-ùn. ſ. The act of going paſt, the ſtate of being paſt.

PRETERITNESS, prèt′-tèr-it-nis. ſ. State of being paſt, not preſence, not futurity.

PRETERLAPSED, prè-tèr-lapſt′. a. Paſt and gone.

PRETERMISSION, prè-tèr-miſh′-ùn. ſ. The act of omitting.

To PRETERMIT, prè-tèr-mit′. v. a. To paſs by.

PRETERNATURAL, prè′-tèr-nat″-tſhùr-èl. a. Different from what is natural, irregular.

PRETERNATURALLY, prè′-tèr-nat″-tſhùr-èl-ỳ. ad. In a manner different from the common order of nature.

PRETERNATURALNESS, prè′-tèr-nat″-tſhùr-èl-nis. ſ. Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT, prè′-tèr-pèr″-fikt. a. A grammatical term applied to the tenſe which denotes time abſolutely paſt.

PRETERPLUPERFECT, prè′-tèr-plù″-pèr-fikt. a. The grammatical epithet for the tenſe denoting time relatively paſt, or paſt before ſome other paſt time.

PRETEXT, prè-tèkſt′. ſ. Pretence, falſe appearance, falſe allegation.

PRETOR, prè′-tor. ſ. The Roman judge; it is now ſometimes taken for a mayor.

PRETORIAN, prè-tō′-ryèn. a. Judicial, exerciſed by the pretor.

PRETTILY, prit′-tỳ-lỳ. ad. Neatly, pleaſingly.

PRETTINESS, prit′-tỳ-nis. ad. Beauty without dignity.

PRETTY, prit′-tỳ. a. Neat, elegant; beautiful without grandeur or dignity; it is uſed in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry and in converſation; not very ſmall.

PRETTY, prit′-tỳ. ad. In ſome degree.

To PREVAIL, prê-vâ'le. v. n. To be in force, have effect, to have power, to have influence; to overcome; to gain the ſuperiority; to gain influence, to operate effectually; to perſuade or induce by entreaty.

PREVAILING, prê-vâ'l-ing. a. Predominant, having moſt influence.

PREVAILMENT, prê-vâ'l-mênt. ſ. Prevalence.

PREVALENCE, prêv'-vâ-lêns. } ſ. Superi-
PREVALENCY, prêv'-vâ-lên-sy. } ority, influence, predominance.

PREVALENT, prêv'-vâ-lênt. a. Victorious, gaining ſuperiority; predominant, powerful.

PREVALENTLY, prêv'-vâ-lênt-ly. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

To PREVARICATE, prê-vâr'-ry-kâte. v. n. To cavil, to quibble, to ſhuffle.

PREVARICATION, prê-vâr-ry-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Shuffle, cavil.

PREVARICATOR, prê-vâr'-ry-kâ-tûr. ſ. A caviller, a ſhuffler.

To PREVENE, prê-vê'n. v. a. To hinder.

PREVENIENT, prê-vê'-nyênt. a. Preceding, going before, preventive.

To PREVENT, prê-vênt'. v. a. To go before as a guide, to go before making the way eaſy; to go before, to anticipate; to preoccupy, to pre-engage, to attempt firſt; to hinder, to obviate, to obſtruct. This laſt is almoſt the only ſenſe now uſed.

PREVENTER, prê-vênt'-ûr. ſ. One that goes before; one that hinders, an hinderer, an obſtructer.

PREVENTION, prê-vên'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of going before; preoccupation, anticipation; hinderance, obſtruction; prejudice, prepoſſeſſion.

PREVENTIONAL, prê-vên'-ſhûn-êl. a. Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE, prê-vênt'-îv. a. Tending to hinder; preſervative, hindering ill.

PREVENTIVE, prê-vênt'-îv. ſ. A preſervative, that which prevents, an antidote.

PREVENTIVELY, prê-vênt'-îv-ly. ad. In ſuch a manner as tends to prevention.

PREVIOUS, prê'-vyûs. a. Antecedent, going before, prior.

PREVIOUSLY, prê'-vyûſ-ly. ad. Beforehand, antecedently.

PREVIOUSNESS, prê'-vyûſ-nis. ſ. Antecedence.

PREY, prê'. ſ. Something to be devoured, ſomething to be ſeized, plunder; ravage, depredation; animal of Prey, is an animal that lives on other animals.

To PREY, prê'. v. n. To feed by violence; to plunder, to rob; to corrode, to waſte.

PREYER, prê'-ûr. ſ. Robber, devourer, plunderer.

PRIAPISM, prî'-â-pizm. ſ. A preternatural tenſion.

PRICE, prî'ſe. ſ. Equivalent paid for any thing; value, eſtimation, ſuppoſed excellence; rate at which any thing is ſold; reward, thing purchaſed at any rate.

To PRICK, prîk'. v. a. To pierce with a ſmall puncture; to erect with an acuminated point; to ſet up the ears; to nominate by a puncture or mark; to ſpur, to goad, to impel, to incite; to pain, to pierce with remorſe; to make acid; to mark a tune.

To PRICK, prîk'. v. n. To dreſs one's ſelf for ſhow; to come upon the ſpur.

PRICK, prîk'. ſ. A ſharp ſlender inſtrument, any thing by which a puncture is made; a thorn in the mind, a teaſing and tormenting thought, remorſe of conſcience; a puncture; the print of a deer or hare in the ground.

PRICKER, prîk'-kûr. ſ. A ſharp pointed inſtrument; a light horſeman.

PRICKET, prîk'-kit. ſ. A buck in his ſecond year.

PRICKLE, prîk'l. ſ. Small ſharp point, like that of a brier.

PRICKLINESS, prîk'-ly-nis. ſ. Fulneſs of ſharp points.

PRICKLOUSE, prîk'-lous. ſ. A word of contempt for a taylor.

PRICKSONG, prîk'-ſông. ſ. Song ſet to muſick. Obſolete.

PRICKLY, prîk'-ly. a. Full of ſharp points.

PRICK-

PRICKWOOD, prik'-wůd. ſ. A tree.

PRIDE, pri'de. ſ. Inordinate and unreaſonable ſelf-eſteem; inſolence, rude treatment of others; dignity of manner, loftineſs of air; generous elation of heart; elevation, dignity; ornament, ſhow, decoration; ſplendor, oſtentation; the ſtate of a female beaſt ſoliciting the male.

To PRIDE, pri'de. v. a. To make proud, to rate himſelf high. Uſed only with the reciprocal pronoun.

PRIER, pri'-ůr. ſ. One who enquires too narrowly.

PRIEST, pre'ſt. ſ. One who officiates in ſacred offices; one of the ſecond order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a biſhop.

PRIESTCRAFT, pre'ſt-kraft. ſ. Religious frauds.

PRIESTESS, pre'ſt-tes. ſ. A woman who officiated in heathen rites.

PRIESTHOOD, pre'ſt-hůd. ſ. The office and character of a prieſt; the order of men ſet apart for holy offices; the ſecond order of the hierarchy.

PRIESTLINESS, pre'ſt-ly-nis. ſ. The appearance or manner of a prieſt.

PRIESTLY, pre'ſt-ly. a. Becoming a prieſt, ſacerdotal, belonging to a prieſt.

PRIESTRIDDEN, pre'ſt-ridn. a. Managed or governed by prieſts.

PRIG, prig'. ſ. A pert, conceited, ſaucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

PRILL, bril'. ſ. A brit, or turbot.

PRIM, prim'. a. Formal, preciſe, affectedly nice.

To PRIM, prim'. v. a. To deck up preciſely, to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY, pri'-ma-ſy. ſ. The chief eccleſiaſtical ſtation.

PRIMAL, pri'-mel. a. Firſt. A word not in uſe.

PRIMARILY, pri'-mer-il-y. ad. Originally, in the firſt intention.

PRIMARINESS, pri'-mer-y-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being firſt in act or intention.

PRIMARY, pri'-mer-y. a. Firſt in intention; original, firſt; firſt in dignity, chief, principal.

PRIMATE, pri'-met. ſ. The chief eccleſiaſtick.

PRIMATESHIP, pri'-met-ſhip. ſ. The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME, pri'me. ſ. The dawn, the morning; the beginning, the early days; the beſt part; the ſpring of life; ſpring; the height of perfection; the firſt part, the beginning.

PRIME, pri'me. a. Early, blooming; principal, firſt rate; firſt, original; excellent.

To PRIME, pri'me. v. a. To put in the firſt powder, to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the firſt colours on in painting.

PRIMELY, pri'me-ly. ad. Originally, primarily, in the firſt place; excellently, ſupremely well.

PRIMENESS, pri'me-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being firſt; excellence.

PRIMER, prim'-můr. ſ. A ſmall prayer-book in which children are taught to read.

PRIMERO, pri-me'-ro. ſ. A game at cards.

PRIMEVAL, prim-e'-vel. } a. Original, ſuch
PRIMEVOUS, prim-e'-vůs. } as was at firſt.

PRIMITIAL, prim-iſh'-el. a. Being of the firſt production.

PRIMITIVE, prim'-it-iv. a. Ancient, original, eſtabliſhed from the beginning; formal, affectedly ſolemn, imitating the ſuppoſed gravity of old times; primary, not derivative.

PRIMITIVELY, prim'-it-iv-ly. ad. Originally, at firſt; primarily, not derivatively; according to the original rule.

PRIMITIVENESS, prim'-it-iv-nis. ſ. State of being original, antiquity, conformity to antiquity.

PRIMOGENIAL, pri-mo-dzhe'-nyel. a. Firſtborn, primary, elemental.

PRIMOGENITURE, pri-mo-dzhen'-it-tſhůr. ſ. Seniority, elderſhip, ſtate of being firſtborn.

PRIMORDIAL, pri-ma'r-dzhel. a. Original, exiſting from the beginning.

PRIMORDIATE, pri-ma'r-dzhet. a. Original, exiſting from the firſt.

PRIM-

PRIMROSE, prim'-rōze. ſ. A flower; Primroſe is uſed by Shakeſpeare for gay and flowery.

PRINCE, prins'e. ſ. A ſovereign, a chief ruler; a ſovereign of rank next to kings; ruler of whatever ſex; the ſon of a king, the kinſman of a ſovereign; the chief of any body of men.

To PRINCE, prins'e. v. n. To play the prince, to take ſtate.

PRINCEDOM, prins'-dŭm. ſ. The rank, eſtate, or power of the prince; ſovereignty.

PRINCELIKE, prins'-like. a. Becoming a prince.

PRINCELINESS, prins'-lў-nis. ſ. The ſtate, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY, prins'-lў. a. Having the appearance of one high born; having the rank of princes; becoming a prince, royal, grand, auguſt.

PRINCELY, prins'-lў. ad. In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER, prin'-siz-fĕth-ŭr. ſ. The herb amaranth.

PRINCESS, prin'-sĕs. ſ. A ſovereign lady, a woman having ſovereign command; a ſovereign lady of rank next to that of a queen; the daughter of a king; the wife of a prince.

PRINCIPAL, prin'-sў-pĕl. a. Chief, of the firſt rate, capital, eſſential.

PRINCIPAL, prin'-sў-pĕl. ſ. A head, a chief, not a ſecond; one primarily or originally engaged, not an acceſſary or auxiliary; a capital ſum placed out at intereſt; the preſident or governor.

PRINCIPALITY, prin-sў-păl'-it-ў. ſ. Sovereignty, ſupreme power; a prince, one inveſted with ſovereignty; the country which gives title to a prince, as the principality of Wales; ſuperiority, predominance.

PRINCIPALLY, prin'-sў-pĕl-ў. ad. Chiefly, above all, above the reſt.

PRINCIPALNESS, prin'-sў-pĕl-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being principal.

PRINCIPIATION, prin-sip-ў-ā'-shŭn. ſ. Analyſis into conſtituent or elemental parts.

PRINCIPLE, prin'-sipl. ſ. Element, conſtituent part; original cauſe; being productive of other being, operative cauſe; fundamental truth; original poſtulate; firſt poſition from which others are deduced; ground of action, motive; tenet on which morality is founded.

To PRINCIPLE, prin'-sipl. v. a. To eſtabliſh or fix in any tenet, to impreſs with any tenet good or ill; to eſtabliſh firmly in the mind.

PRINCOX, prin'-kŏks. ſ. A coxcomb, a pert young rogue. Obſolete.

To PRINK, prink'. v. n. To prank, to deck for ſhow.

To PRINT, print'. v. a. To mark by preſſing any thing upon another; to impreſs any thing ſo as to leave its form; to impreſs words or make books, not by the pen but the preſs.

To PRINT, print'. v. n. To publiſh a book.

PRINT, print'. ſ. Mark or form made by impreſſion; that which being impreſſed leaves its form; pictures cut in wood or copper to be impreſſed on paper; picture made by impreſſion; the form, ſize, arrangement, or other qualities of the types uſed in printing books; the ſtate of being publiſhed by the printer; ſingle ſheet printed and ſold; formal method.

PRINTER, print'-ŭr. ſ. One that prints books; one that ſtamps linen.

PRINTLESS, print'-lis. a. That which leaves no impreſſion.

PRIOR, prī'-ŭr. a. Former, being before ſomething elſe, antecedent, anterior.

PRIOR, prī'-ŭr. ſ. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.

PRIORESS, prī'-ŭr-ĕs. ſ. A lady ſuperior of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, prī-ŏr'-rit-ў. ſ. The ſtate of being firſt, precedence in time, precedence in place.

PRIORSHIP, prī'-ŭr-ſhip. ſ. The ſtate or office of prior.

PRIORY, prī'-ŭr-ў. ſ. A convent in dignity below an abbey.

PRISM, priz'm. ſ. A Priſm of glaſs is a glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well poliſhed ſides, which

which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.

PRISMATICK, priz-măt'-tĭk. a. Formed as a priſm.

PRISMATICALLY, priz-măt'-tȳ-kăl-ȳ. ad. In the form of a priſm.

PRISMOID, priz'-moid. ſ. A body approaching to the form of a priſm.

PRISON, priz'n. ſ. A ſtrong hold in which perſons are confined, a gaol.

To PRISON, priz'n. v. a. To empriſon, to confine.

PRISONBASE, priz'n-bărz. ſ. A kind of rural play, commonly called Priſonbars.

PRISONER, priz'-nŭr. ſ. One who is confined in hold; a captive, one taken by the enemy; one under an arreſt.

PRISONHOUSE, priz'n-hous. ſ. Gaol, hold in which one is confined.

PRISONMENT, priz'n-mĕnt. ſ. Confinement, impriſonment, captivity.

PRISTINE, pris'-tin. a. Firſt, ancient, original.

PRITHEE, prith'-ȳ. A familiar corruption of Pray thee, or I pray thee.

PRIVACY, priv'-vĕ-sȳ. ſ. State of being ſecret, ſecrecy; retirement, retreat.

PRIVADO, prĭ-vā'-dō. ſ. A ſecret friend, Not uſed.

PRIVATE, prī'-vĕt. a. Secret; alone; being upon the ſame terms with the reſt of the community, oppoſed to publick; particular, not relating to the publick; In Private, ſecretly, not publickly.

PRIVATEER, prī-vă-tē'r. ſ. A ſhip fitted out by private men to plunder enemies.

To PRIVATEER, prī-vă-tē'r. v. n. To fit out ſhips againſt enemies, at the charge of private perſons.

PRIVATELY, prī'-vĕt-lȳ. ad. Secretly, not openly.

PRIVATENESS, prī'-vĕt-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of a man in the ſame rank with the reſt of the community; ſecrecy, privacy; obſcurity, retirement.

PRIVATION, prī-vā'-shŭn. ſ. Removal or deſtruction of any thing or quality; the act of degrading from rank or office.

PRIVATIVE, priv'-vă-tĭv. a. Cauſing privation of any thing; conſiſting in the abſence of ſomething, not poſitive.

PRIVATIVE, priv'-vă-tĭv. ſ. That of which the eſſence is the abſence of ſomething, as ſilence is only the abſence of ſound.

PRIVATIVELY, priv'-vă-tĭv-lȳ. ad. By the abſence of ſomething neceſſary to be preſent, negatively.

PRIVATIVENESS, priv'-vă-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. Notation of abſence of ſomething that ſhould be preſent.

PRIVET, priv'-vĭt. ſ. Evergreen; a kind of phillyrea.

PRIVILEGE, priv'-vĭl-ĭdzh. ſ. Peculiar advantage; immunity, publick right.

To PRIVILEGE, priv'-vĭl-ĭdzh. v. a. To inveſt with rights or immunities, to grant a privilege; to exempt from cenſure or danger; to exempt from paying tax or impoſt.

PRIVILY, priv'-ĭl-ȳ. ad. Secretly, privately.

PRIVITY, priv'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Private communication; conſciouſneſs, joint knowledge.

PRIVY, priv'-ȳ. a. Private, not publick, aſſigned to ſecret uſes; ſecret, clandeſtine; admitted to ſecrets of ſtate; conſcious to any thing, admitted to participation.

PRIVY, priv'-ȳ. ſ. Place of retirement, neceſſary houſe.

PRIZE, prī'ze. ſ. A reward gained by conteſt with competitors; reward gained by any performance; ſomething taken by adventure, plunder.

To PRIZE, prī'ze. v. a. To rate, to value at a certain price; to eſteem, to value highly.

PRIZER, prī'ze-ŭr. ſ. He that values.

PRIZEFIGHTER, prī'ze-fīt-ŭr. ſ. One that fights publickly for a reward.

PRO, prō'. For, in defence of.

PROBABILITY, prŏb-ă-bĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Likelihood, appearance of truth, evidence ariſing from the preponderation of argument.

PROBABLE, prŏb'-ăbl. a. Likely, having more evidence than the contrary.

PROBABLY, prŏb'-ȧb-lȳ. ad. Likely, in likelihood.

PROBAT, prō'-bȧt. ſ. The proof of wills and teſtaments of perſons deceaſed in the ſpiritual court.

PROBATION, prō-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Proof, evidence, teſtimony; the act of proving by ratiocination or teſtimony; trial, examination; trial before entrance into monaſtick life, noviciate.

PROBATIONARY, prō-bā'-ſhŭn-ĕr-ȳ. a. Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER, prō-bā'-ſhŭn-ŭr. ſ. One who is upon trial; a novice.

PROBATIONERSHIP, prō-bā'-ſhŭn-ŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. State of being a probationary noviciate.

PROBATORY, prō'-bȧ-tŭr-ȳ. a. Serving for trial.

PROBATUM EST, prō-bā'-tŭm-ĕſt. A Latin expreſſion added to the end of a receipt, ſignifying It is tried or proved.

PROBE, prō'be. ſ. A ſlender wire by which ſurgeons ſearch the depth of wounds.

PROBE-SCISSORS, prō'be-sĭz-zŭrs. ſ. Sciſſors uſed to open wounds.

To PROBE, prō'be. v. a. To ſearch, to try by an inſtrument.

PROBITY, prŏb'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Honeſty, ſincerity.

PROBLEM, prŏb'-lĕm. ſ. A queſtion propoſed.

PROBLEMATICAL, prŏb-lĕ-mȧt'-tȳ-kĕl. a. Uncertain, unſettled, diſputable.

PROBLEMATICALLY, prŏb-lĕ-mȧt'-tȳ-kĕl-ȳ. ad. Uncertainly.

PROBOSCIS, prō-bŏs'-sĭs. ſ. A ſnout, the trunk of an elephant; but it is uſed alſo for the ſame part in every creature.

PROCACIOUS, prō-kā'-ſhŭs. a. Petulant, looſe.

PROCACITY, prō-kȧs'-sĭt-ȳ. ſ. Petulance.

PROCATARCTICK, prō-kȧt-ā'rk-tĭk. a. Forerunning, antecedent.

PROCATARXIS, prō-kȧt-ā'rks-ĭs. ſ. The pre-exiſtent cauſe of a diſeaſe, which co-operates with others that are ſubſequent.

PROCEDURE, prō-sē'-dzhŭr. ſ. Manner of proceeding, management, conduct; act of proceeding, progreſs, proceſs.

To PROCEED, prō-sē'd. v. n. To paſs from one thing or place to another; to go forward, to tend to the end deſigned; to come forth from a place or from a ſender; to iſſue, to be produced from; to proſecute any deſign; to be tranſacted, to be carried on; to make progreſs, to advance; to carry on juridical proceſs; to tranſact, to act, to carry on any affair methodically; to be propagated, to come by generation; to be produced by the original efficient cauſe.

PROCEED, prō-sē'd. ſ. Produce, as the Proceeds of an eſtate. A law-term.

PROCEEDER, prō-sē'd-ŭr. ſ. One who goes forward, one who makes a progreſs.

PROCEEDING, prō-sē'd-ĭng. ſ. Progreſs from one thing to another, ſeries of conduct, tranſaction; legal procedure.

PROCERITY, prō-sĕr'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Tallneſs, height of ſtature.

PROCESS, prŏs'-sĭs. ſ. Tendency, progreſſive courſe; regular and gradual progreſs; methodical management of any thing; courſe of law.

PROCESSION, prō-sĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. A train marching in ceremonious ſolemnity.

PROCESSIONAL, prō-sĕſh'-ŭn-ĕl. a. Relating to proceſſion.

PROCESSIONARY, prō-sĕſh'-ŭn-ĕr-ȳ. a. Conſiſting in proceſſion.

PROCINCT, prō-ſĭnkt'. ſ. Complete preparation, preparation brought to the point of action.

To PROCLAIM, prō-klā'me. v. a. To promulgate or denounce by a ſolemn or legal publication; to tell openly; to outlaw by publick denunciation.

PROCLAIMER, prō-klā'm-ŭr. ſ. One that publiſhes by authority.

PROCLAMATION, prŏk-klȧ-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will openly publiſhed among the people.

PROCLIVITY, prō-klĭv'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Tendency, natural

natural inclination, propenſion; readineſs, facility of attaining.

PROCLIVOUS, prō-klī′-vŭs. a. Inclined, tending by nature.

PROCONSUL, prō-kŏn′-sŭl. ſ. A Roman officer, who governed a province with conſular authority.

PROCONSULSHIP, prō-kŏn′-sŭl-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a proconſul.

To PROCRASTINATE, prō-krăs′-tĭn-āte. v. a. To defer, to delay, to put off from day to day.

PROCRASTINATION, prō-krăs-tĭn-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Delay, dilatorineſs.

PROCRASTINATOR, prō-krăs′-tĭn-ā-tŭr. ſ. A dilatory perſon.

PROCREANT, prō′-krē-ănt. a. Productive, pregnant.

To PROCREATE, prō′-krē-āte. v. a. To generate, to produce.

PROCREATION, prō-krē-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Generation, production.

PROCREATIVE, prō′-krē-ā-tĭv. a. Generative, productive.

PROCREATIVENESS, prō′-krē-ā-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. Power of generation.

PROCREATOR, prō′-krē-ā-tŭr. ſ. Generator, begetter.

PROCTOR, prŏk′-tŭr. ſ. A manager of another man's affairs; an attorney in the ſpiritual court; the magiſtrate of the univerſity.

PROCTORSHIP, prŏk′-tŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. Office or dignity of a proctor.

PROCUMBENT, prō-kŭm′-bĕnt. a. Lying down, prone.

PROCURABLE, prō-kū′-rĕbl. a. To be procured, obtainable, acquirable.

PROCURACY, prŏk′-ū-rĕſ-ĭ. ſ. The management of any thing.

PROCURATION, prŏk-kū-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of procuring.

PROCURATOR, prō-kū-rā′-tŭr. ſ. Manager, one who tranſacts affairs for another.

PROCURATORIAL, prō-kū-rā-tō′-ryĕl. a. Made by a proctor.

PROCURATORY, prō-kū′-rā-tŭr-ĭ. a. Tending to procuration.

To PROCURE, prō-kū′re. v. a. To manage, to tranſact for another; to obtain, to acquire; to perſuade, to prevail on; to contrive, to forward.

To PROCURE, prō-kū′re. v. n. To bawd, to pimp.

PROCUREMENT, prō-kū′r-mĕnt. ſ. The act of procuring.

PROCURER, prō-kū′r-ŭr. ſ. One that gains, obtainer; pimp, pandar.

PROCURESS, prō-kū′r-ĭs. ſ. A bawd.

PRODIGAL, prŏd′-ĭ-gĕl. a. Profuſe, waſteful, expenſive, laviſh.

PRODIGAL, prŏd′-dĭ-gĕl. ſ. A waſter, a ſpendthrift.

PRODIGALITY, prŏd-dĭ-găl′-ĭt-ĭ. ſ. Extravagance, profuſion, waſte, exceſſive liberality.

PRODIGALLY, prŏd′-dĭ-gĕl-ĭ. ad. Profuſely, waſtefully, extravagantly.

PRODIGIOUS, prō-dĭdzh′-ŭs. a. Amazing, aſtoniſhing, monſtrous.

PRODIGIOUSLY, prō-dĭdzh′-ŭſ-lĭ. ad. Amazingly, aſtoniſhingly, potentouſly, enormouſly.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, prō-dĭdzh′-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Enormouſneſs, potentouſneſs, amazing qualities.

PRODIGY, prŏd′-dĭdzh-ĭ. ſ. Any thing out of the ordinary proceſs of nature from which omens are drawn, portent; monſter; any thing aſtoniſhing for good or bad.

PRODITION, prō-dĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Treaſon, treachery.

PRODITOR, prŏd′-ĭ-tŭr. ſ. A traitor. Not in uſe.

PRODITORIOUS, prŏd-ĭ-tō′-ryŭs. a. Treacherous, perfidious; apt to make diſcoveries. Not uſed.

To PRODUCE, prō-dzhū′s. v. a. To offer to the view or notice; to exhibit to the publick; to bring as an evidence; to bear, to bring forth as a vegetable; to cauſe, to effect, to generate, to beget.

PRODUCE, prŏd'-dzhūs. ſ. Product, that which any thing yields or brings; amount, gain.

PRODUCENT, prō-dzhō'-sent. ſ. One that exhibits, one that offers.

PRODUCER, prō-dzhō'-sŭr. ſ. One that generates or produces.

PRODUCIBLE, prō-dzhō'-sibl. a. Such as may be exhibited; ſuch as may be generated or made.

PRODUCIBLENESS, prō-dzhō'-sibl-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being producible.

PRODUCT, prŏd'-dŭkt. ſ. Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals; work, compoſition; thing conſequential, effect.

PRODUCTILE, prō-dŭk'-til. a. Which may be produced.

PRODUCTION, prō-dŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of producing; the thing produced, fruit, product; compoſition.

PRODUCTIVE, prō-dŭk'-tiv. a. Having the power to produce, fertile, generative, efficient.

PROEM, prō'-ĕm. ſ. Preface, introduction.

PROFANATION, prŏf-ă-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of violating any thing ſacred; irreverence to holy things or perſons.

PROFANE, prō-fā'ne. a. Irreverent to ſacred names or things; not ſacred, ſecular; polluted, not pure; not purified by holy rite.

To PROFANE, prō-fā'ne. v. a. To violate, to pollute; to put to wrong uſe.

PROFANELY, prō-fā'ne-lў. ad. With irreverence to ſacred names or things.

PROFANER, prō-fā'ne-ŭr. ſ. Polluter, violater.

PROFANENESS, prō-fā'ne-nis. ſ. Irreverence of what is ſacred.

PROFECTION, prō-fĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Advance, progreſſion.

To PROFESS, prō-fĕs'. v. a. To declare himſelf in ſtrong terms of any opinion or paſſion; to make a ſhow of any ſentiments by loud declaration; to declare publickly one's ſkill in any art or ſcience, ſo as to invite employment.

To PROFESS, prō-fĕs'. v. n. To declare openly; to declare friendſhip.

PROFESSEDLY, prō-fĕs'-sid-lў. ad. According to open declaration made by himſelf.

PROFESSION, prō-fĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. Calling, vocation, known employment; declaration, ſtrong aſſurance; the act of declaring one's ſelf of any party or opinion.

PROFESSIONAL, prō-fĕſh'-ŭn-ĕl. a. Relating to a particular calling or profeſſion.

PROFESSOR, prō-fĕs'-sŭr. ſ. One who declares himſelf of any opinion or party; one who publickly practiſes or teaches an art.

PROFESSORSHIP, prō-fĕs'-sŭr-ſhip. ſ. The ſtation or office of a publick teacher.

To PROFFER, prŏf'-fŭr. v. a. To propoſe, to offer.

PROFFER, prŏf'-fŭr. ſ. Offer made, ſomething propoſed to acceptance.

PROFFERER, prŏf'-fĕr-ŭr. ſ. He that offers.

PROFICIENCE, prō-fiſh'ens. } ſ. Profit,
PROFICIENCY, prō-fiſh'-ĕn-ſў. } advancement in any thing, improvement gained.

PROFICIENT, prō-fiſh'-ĕnt. ſ. One who has made advancement in any ſtudy or buſineſs.

PROFILE, prō-fī'l. ſ. The ſide face, half face.

PROFIT, prŏf'-fit. ſ. Gain, pecuniary advantage; advantage, acceſſion of good; improvement, advancement, proficiency.

To PROFIT, prŏf'-fit. v. a. To benefit, to advantage; to improve, to advance.

To PROFIT, prŏf'-fit. v. n. To gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of uſe or advantage.

PROFITABLE, prŏf'-fit-ĕbl. a. Gainful, lucrative; uſeful, advantageous.

PROFITABLENESS, prŏf'-fit-ĕbl-nis. ſ. Gainfulneſs; uſefulneſs, advantageouſneſs.

PROFITABLY, prŏf'-fit-ĕb-lў. ad. Gainfully; advantageouſly, uſefully.

PROFITLESS, prŏf'-fit-lis. a. Void of gain or advantage.

PROFLIGATE, prŏf'-flў-gĕt. a. Abandoned, loſt to virtue and decency, ſhameleſs.

PROFLI-

PROFLIGATE, prŏf'-flȳ-gĕt. ſ. An abandoned ſhameleſs wretch.

PROFLIGATELY, prŏf'-flȳ-gĕt-lȳ. ad. Shamelеſly.

PROFLIGATENESS, prŏf'-flȳ-gĕt-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being profligate.

PROFLUENCE, prŏf'-flŭ-ĕns. ſ. Progreſs, courſe.

PROFLUENT, prŏf'-flŭ-ĕnt. a. Flowing forward.

PROFOUND, prō-fou'nd. a. Deep, deſcending far below the ſurface, low with reſpect to the neighbouring places; intellectually deep, not obvious to the mind; lowly, ſubmiſſive; learned beyond the common reach.

PROFOUND, prō-fou'nd. ſ. The deep, the main, the ſea; the abyſs.

PROFOUNDLY, prō-fou'nd-lȳ. ad. Deeply, with deep concern; with great degrees of knowledge, with deep inſight.

PROFOUNDNESS, prō-fou'nd-nĭs. ſ. Depth of place; depth of knowledge.

PROFUNDITY, prō-fŭnd'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Depth of place or knowledge.

PROFUSE, prō-fū's. a. Laviſh, prodigal, overabounding.

PROFUSELY, prō-fū's-lȳ. ad. Laviſhly, prodigally; with exuberance.

PROFUSENESS, prō-fū's-nĭs. ſ. Laviſhneſs, prodigality.

PROFUSION, prō-fū'-zhŭn. ſ. Laviſhneſs, prodigality, extravagance; abundance, exuberant plenty.

To PROG, prŏg'. v. n. To rob, to ſteal; to ſhift meanly for proviſions. A low word.

PROG, prŏg'. ſ. Victuals, proviſion of any kind. A low word.

PROGENERATION, prō-dzhĕn-ĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of begetting, propagation.

PROGENITOR, prō-dzhĕn'-ĭt-ŭr. ſ. A forefather, an anceſtor in a direct line.

PROGENY, prŏdzh'-ĕn-ȳ. ſ. Offſpring, race, generation.

PROGNOSTICABLE, prŏg-nŏs'-tȳ-kĕbl. a. Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

To PROGNOSTICATE, prŏg-nŏs'-tȳ-kāte. v. a. To foretell, to foreſhow.

PROGNOSTICATION, prŏg-nŏs-tȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of foreknowing or foreſhowing; foretoken.

PROGNOSTICATOR, prŏg-nŏs'-tȳ-kā-tŭr. ſ. Foreteller, foreknower.

PROGNOSTICK, prŏg-nŏs'-tĭk. a. Foretokening diſeaſe or recovery.

PROGNOSTICK, prŏg-nŏs'-tĭk. ſ. The ſkill of foretelling diſeaſes, or the event of diſeaſes; a prediction; a token forerunning.

PROGRESS, prŏg'-grĭs. ſ. Courſe, proceſſion; advancement, motion forward; intellectual improvement; removal from one place to another; a journey of ſtate, a circuit.

PROGRESSION, prō-grĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. Proceſs, regular and gradual advance; motion forward; intellectual advance.

PROGRESSIONAL, prō-grĕſh'-ŭn-ĕl. a. Such as are in a ſtate of encreaſe or advance.

PROGRESSIVE, prō-grĕs'-sĭv. a. Going forward, advancing.

PROGRESSIVELY, prō-grĕs'-sĭv-lȳ. ad. By gradual ſteps or regular courſe.

PROGRESSIVENESS, prō-grĕs'-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of advancing.

To PROHIBIT, prō-hĭb'-ĭt. v. a. To forbid, to interdict by authority; to debar, to hinder.

PROHIBITER, prō-hĭb'-ĭt-tŭr. ſ. Forbidder, interdicter.

PROHIBITION, prō-hȳ-bĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Forbiddance, interdict, act of forbidding.

PROHIBITORY, prō-hĭb'-bȳ-tŭr-ȳ. a. Implying prohibition, forbidding.

To PROJECT, prō-dzhĕkt'. v. a. To throw out, to caſt forward; to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror; to ſcheme, to form in the mind, to contrive.

To PROJECT, prō-dzhĕkt'. v. n. To jut out, to ſhoot forward, to ſhoot beyond ſomething next it.

PROJECT, prŏdzh'-ĭkt. ſ. Scheme, contrivance.

PROJECTILE, prō-dzhĕk'-tĭl. ſ. A body put in motion.

PROJECTILE, prō-dzhĕk′-tĭl. a. Impelled forward.

PROJECTION, prō-dzhĕk′-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſhooting forwards; plan, delineation; ſcheme, plan of action; in chemiſtry, criſis of an operation.

PROJECTOR, prō-dzhĕk′-tŭr. ſ. One who forms ſchemes or deſigns; one who forms wild impracticable ſchemes.

PROJECTURE, prō-dzhĕk′-tshŭr. ſ. A jutting out.

To PROLATE, prō-lā′te. v. a. To pronounce, to utter.

PROLATE, prō′-lāte. a. Oblate, flat.

PROLATION, prō-lā′-shŭn. ſ. Pronunciation, utterance; delay, act of deferring.

PROLEGOMENA, prō-lē-gŏm′-mē-nă. ſ. Previous diſcourſe, introductory obſervations.

PROLEPSIS, prō-lĕp′-sĭs. ſ. A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated.

PROLEPTICAL, prō-lĕp′-tĭ-kĕl. a. Previous, antecedent.

PROLEPTICALLY, prō-lĕp′-tĭ-kĕl-ў. ad. By way of anticipation.

PROLIFICATION, prō-lĭf-fў-kā′-shŭn. ſ. Generation of children.

PROLIFICK, prō-lĭf′-fĭk. a. Fruitful, generative, pregnant, productive.

PROLIFICALLY, prō-lĭf′-fў-kĕl-ў. a. Fruitfully, pregnantly.

PROLIX, prō-lĭks′. a. Long, tedious, not conciſe; of long duration.

PROLIXIOUS, prō-lĭks′-yŭs. a. Dilatory, tedious. Not uſed.

PROLIXITY, prō-lĭks′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Tedioufneſs, tireſome length, want of brevity.

PROLIXLY, prō-lĭks′-lў. ad. At great length, tediouſly.

PROLIXNESS, prō-lĭks′-nĭs. ſ. Tedioufneſs.

PROLOCUTOR, prōl′-lō-kū-tŭr. ſ. The foreman, the ſpeaker of a convocation.

PROLOCUTORSHIP, prōl-lō-kū′-tŭr-shĭp. ſ. The office or dignity of prolocutor.

PROLOGUE, prōl′-lŭg. ſ. Preface, introduction to any diſcourſe or performance; ſomething ſpoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

To PROLOGUE, prōl′-lŭg. v. a. To introduce with a formal preface. Not in uſe.

To PROLONG, prō-lŏng′. v. a. To lengthen out, to continue, to draw out; to put off to a diſtant time.

PROLONGATION, prō-lŏng-gā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of lengthening; delay to a longer time.

PROLUSION, prō-lū′-zhŭn. ſ. Entertainments, performance of diverſion; prelude.

PROMINENT, prŏm′-mў-nĕnt. a. Standing out beyond the near parts, protuberant.

PROMINENCE, prŏm′-mў-nĕns. } ſ. Pro-
PROMINENCY, prŏm′-mў-nĕn-ſў. } tuberance, projecting parts.

PROMISCUOUS, prō-mĭs′-kū-ŭs. a. Mingled, confuſed, undiſtinguiſhed.

PROMISCUOUSLY, prō-mĭs′-kū-ŭſ-ly. ad. With confuſed mixture, indiſcriminately.

PROMISE, prŏm′-mĭs. ſ. Declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred; hopes, expectation.

To PROMISE, prŏm′-mĭs. v. a. To make declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred.

To PROMISE, prŏm′-mĭs. v. n. To aſſure one by a promiſe; it is uſed of aſſurance, even of ill.

PROMISEBREACH, prŏm′-mĭs-brēthſh. ſ. Violation of promiſe.

PROMISEBREAKER, prŏm′-mĭs-brēk-ŭr. ſ. Violater of promiſes.

PROMISER, prŏm′-mĭs-ŭr. ſ. One who promiſes.

PROMISSORY, prŏm′-mĭs-sŭr-ў. a. Containing profeſſion of ſome benefit to be conferred.

PROMISSORILY, prŏm′-mĭs-sŭr-ĭl-ў. ad. By way of promiſe.

PROMONTORY, prŏm′-mŭn-tŭr-ў. ſ. A headland, a cape, high land jutting into the ſea.

To PROMOTE, prō-mō′te. v. a. To forward, to advance; to elevate, to exalt, to prefer.

PROMOTER, prō-mō′te-ŭr. ſ. Advancer, forwarder, encourager.

PROMOTION, prō-mō′-shŭn. ſ. Advancement,

ment, encouragement, exaltation to ſome new honour or rank, preferment.

To PROMOVE, prō-mōve. v. a. To forward, to promote. Not uſed.

PROMPT, prŏmpt. a. Quick, ready; petulant; ready without heſitation, wanting no new motive; ready, told down, as Prompt payment.

To PROMPT, prŏmpt. v. a. To aſſiſt by private inſtruction, to help at a loſs; to incite, to inſtigate; to remind, to act as a prompter.

PROMPTER, prŏmp-tŭr. ſ. One who helps a publick ſpeaker, by ſuggeſting the word to him when he falters; an admoniſher, a reminder.

PROMPTITUDE, prŏmp-tȳ-tſhŏd. ſ. Readineſs, quickneſs.

PROMPTLY, prŏmpt-lȳ. ad. Readily, quickly, expeditiouſly.

PROMPTNESS, prŏmpt-nĭs. ſ. Readineſs, quickneſs, alacrity.

PROMPTURE, prŏmp-tſhŭr. ſ. Suggeſtion, motion given by another. Not uſed.

To PROMULGATE, prō-mŭl-gāte. v. a. To publiſh, to make known by open declaration.

PROMULGATION, prō-mŭl-gā-ſhŭn. ſ. Publication, open exhibition.

PROMULGATOR, prō-mŭl-gā-tŭr. ſ. Publiſher, open teacher.

To PROMULGE, prō-mŭldzh. v. a. To promulgate, to publiſh, to teach openly.

PROMULGER, prō-mŭldzh-ŭr. ſ. Publiſher, promulgator.

PRONE, prōne. a. Bending downward; lying with the face downwards; precipitous, headlong; ſloping; inclined, diſpoſed.

PRONENESS, prōne-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of bending downwards; the ſtate of lying with the face downwards; deſcent, declivity; inclination, diſpoſition to ill.

PRONG, prŏng. ſ. A fork.

PRONOUN, prō-noun. ſ. Words uſed inſtead of nouns or names.

To PRONOUNCE, prō-nounſe. v. a. To ſpeak, to utter; to utter ſolemnly, to utter confidently; to form or articulate by the organs of ſpeech; to utter rhetorically.

To PRONOUNCE, prō-nounſe. v. n. To ſpeak with confidence or authority.

PRONOUNCER, prō-noun-ſŭr. ſ. One who pronounces.

PRONUNCIATION, prō-nŭn-ſhā-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or mode of utterance.

PROOF, prōf. ſ. Evidence, teſtimony, convincing token; teſt, trial, experiment; firm temper, impenetrability; armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial; in printing, the rough draught of a ſheep when firſt pulled.

PROOF, prōf. a. Impenetrable, able to reſiſt.

PROOFLESS, prōf-lĭs. a. Unproved, wanting evidence.

To PROP, prŏp. v. a. To ſuſtain, to ſupport.

PROP, prŏp. ſ. A ſupport, a ſtay, that on which any thing reſts.

PROPAGABLE, prŏp-ā-gābl. a. Such as may be ſpread; ſuch as may be propagated.

To PROPAGATE, prŏp-ā-gāte. v. a. To continue or ſpread by generation or ſucceſſive production; to carry on from place to place; to encreaſe, to promote; to generate.

To PROPAGATE, prŏp-ā-gāte. v. n. To have offſpring.

PROPAGATION, prŏp-ā-gā-ſhŭn. ſ. Continuance or diffuſion by generation or ſucceſſive production.

PROPAGATOR, prŏp-ā-gā-tŭr. ſ. One who continues by ſucceſſive production; a ſpreader, a promoter.

To PROPEL, prō-pĕl. v. a. To drive forward.

To PROPEND, prō-pĕnd. v. n. To incline to any part, to be diſpoſed in favour of any thing. Not uſed.

PROPENDENCY, prō-pĕn-dĕn-ſȳ. ſ. Inclination or tendency of deſire to any thing; preconſideration. Not uſed.

PROPENSE, prō-pĕnſe. a. Inclined, diſpoſed.

PROPENSION, prō-pĕn-ſhŭn. } ſ. Inclina-
PROPENSITY, prō-pĕns-ĭt-ȳ. } tion, diſpoſition to any thing good or bad; tendency.

PROPER,

PROPER, prŏp′-pŭr. a. Peculiar, not belonging to more, not common; noting an individual; one's own; natural, original; fit, ſuitable, qualified; accurate, juſt; not figurative; pretty; tall, luſty, handſome with bulk.

PROPERLY, prŏp′-pŭr-lў. ad. Fitly, ſuitably; in a ſtrict ſenſe.

PROPERNESS, prŏp′-pŭr-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being proper.

PROPERTY, prŏp′-pŭr-tў. ſ. Peculiar quality; quality, diſpoſition; right of poſſeſſion; poſſeſſion held in one's own right; the thing poſſeſſed; ſomething uſeful; neceſſary implements.

To PROPERTY, prŏp′-pŭr-tў. v. a. To inveſt with qualities; to ſeize or retain as ſomething owned, to appropriate, to hold. Not in uſe.

PROPHECY, prŏf′-fĭs-sў. ſ. A declaration of ſomething to come, prediction.

PROPHESIER, prŏf′-fĭs-sī-ŭr. ſ. One who propheſies.

To PROPHESY, prŏf′-fĭs-sў. v. a. To predict, to foretell, to prognoſticate; to foreſhow.

To PROPHESY, prŏf′-fĭs-sў. v. n. To utter predictions; to preach, a ſcriptural ſenſe.

PROPHET, prŏf′-fĭt. ſ. One who tells future events; one of the ſacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

PROPHETESS, prŏf′-fĭt-tĭs. ſ. A woman that foretells future events.

PROPHETICK, prō-fĕt′-tĭk. } a. Fore-
PROPHETICAL, prō-fĕt′-tў-kĕl. } ſeeing or foretelling future events.

PROPHETICALLY, prō-fĕt′-tў-kĕl-ў. ad. With knowledge of futurity, in manner of a prophecy.

To PROPHETIZE, prŏf′-fĭt-tize. v. n. To give predictions.

PROPHYLACTICK, prō-fў-lăk′-tĭk. a. Preventive, preſervative.

PROPINQUITY, prō-pĭnk′-kwў-tў. ſ. Nearneſs, proximity; nearneſs of time; kindred, nearneſs of blood.

PROPITIABLE, prō-pĭſh′-ĕbl. a. Such as may be induced to favour, ſuch as may be made propitious.

To PROPITIATE, prō-pĭſh′-āte. v. a. To induce to favour, to conciliate.

PROPITIATION, prō-pў-ſhā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making propitious; the atonement, the offering by which propitiouſneſs is obtained.

PROPITIATOR, prō-pў-ſhā′-tŭr. ſ. One that propitiates.

PROPITIATORY, prō-pĭſh′-ā-tŭr-ў. a. Having the power to make propitious.

PROPITIOUS, prō-pĭſh′-ŭs. a. Favourable, kind.

PROPITIOUSLY, prō-pĭſh′-ŭſ-lў. ad. Favourably, kindly.

PROPITIOUSNESS, prō-pĭſh′-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Favourableneſs, kindneſs.

PROPLASM, prō′-plăzm. ſ. Mould, matrix.

PROPLASTICE, prō-plăs′-tĭs. ſ. The art of making moulds for caſting.

PROPONENT, prō-pō′-nĕnt. ſ. One that makes a propoſal.

PROPORTION, prō-pō′r-ſhŭn. ſ. Comparative relation of one thing to another, ratio; ſettled relation of comparative quantity, equal degree; harmonick degree; ſymmetry, adaptation of one to another; form, ſize.

To PROPORTION, prō-pō′r-ſhŭn. v. a. To adjuſt by comparative relations; to form ſymmetrically.

PROPORTIONABLE, prō-pō′r-ſhŭn-ĕbl. a. Adjuſted by comparative relation, ſuch as is fit.

PROPORTIONABLY, prō-pō′r-ſhŭn-ĕb-lў. ad. According to proportion, according to comparative relations.

PROPORTIONAL, prō-pō′r-ſhŭn-ĕl. a. Having a ſettled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with ſomething elſe.

PROPORTIONALITY, prō-pōr-ſhō-năl′-lĭt-ў. ſ. The quality of being proportional.

PROPORTIONALLY, prō-pō′r-ſhō-nĕl-ў. ad. In a ſtated degree.

PROPORTIONATE, prō-pō′r-ſhŭn-ĕt. a. Adjuſted to ſomething elſe according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

To

To PROPORTIONATE, prō-pōr-shŭn-āte. v. a. To adjuſt according to ſettled rates to ſomething elſe. Little uſed.

PROPORTIONATENESS, prō-pōr-shŭn-ĕt-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being by compariſon adjuſted.

PROPOSAL, prō-pō-zŭl. ſ. Scheme or deſign propounded to conſideration or acceptance; offer to the mind.

To PROPOSE, prō-pōze. v. a. To offer to the conſideration.

To PROPOSE, prō-pōze. v. n. To lay ſchemes. Not uſed.

PROPOSER, prō-pō-zŭr. ſ. One that offers any thing to conſideration.

PROPOSITION, prŏp-ō-zĭsh-ŭn. ſ. A ſentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed; propoſal, offer of terms.

PROPOSITIONAL, prŏp-ō-zĭsh-ŭn-ĕl. a. Conſidered as a propoſition.

To PROPOUND, prō-pound. v. a. To offer to conſideration, to propoſe; to offer, to exhibit.

PROPOUNDER, prō-pound-ŭr. ſ. He that propounds, he that offers.

PROPRIETARY, prō-prī-ĕ-tĕr-ў. ſ. Poſſeſſor in his own right.

PROPRIETOR, prō-prī-ĕ-tŭr. ſ. A poſſeſſor in his own right.

PROPRIETRESS, prō-prī-ĕ-trĭs. ſ. A female poſſeſſor in her own right.

PROPRIETY, prō-prī-ĕ-tў. ſ. Peculiarity of poſſeſſion, excluſive right; accuracy, juſtneſs.

PROPT, for Propped, prŏpt. Suſtained by ſome prop.

To PROPUGN, prō-pūn. v. a. To defend, to vindicate.

PROPUGNATION, prō-pŭg-nā-shŭn. ſ. Defence.

PROPUGNER, prō-pŭg-nŭr. ſ. A defender.

PROPULSION, prō-pŭl-shŭn. ſ. The act of driving forward.

PRORE, prōre. ſ. The prow, the forepart of the ſhip.

PROROGATION, prŏr-rō-gā-shŭn. ſ. Continuance, ſtate of lengthening out to a diſtant time, prolongation; interruption of the ſeſſion of parliament by the régal authority.

To PROROGUE, prō-rōg. v. a. To protract, to prolong; to put off, to delay; to interrupt the ſeſſion of parliament to a diſtant time.

PRORUPTION, prō-rŭp-shŭn. ſ. The act of burſting out.

PROSAICK, prō-zā-ĭk. a. Belonging to proſe, reſembling proſe.

To PROSCRIBE, prōſ-krībe. v. a. To cenſure capitally, to doom to deſtruction.

PROSCRIBER, prōſ-krī-bŭr. ſ. One that dooms to deſtruction.

PROSCRIPTION, prōſ-krĭp-shŭn. ſ. Doom to death or confiſcation.

PROSE, prōze. ſ. Language not reſtrained to harmonick ſounds or ſet number of ſyllables.

To PROSECUTE, prŏs-sĕ-kūt. v. a. To purſue, to continue endeavours after any thing; to continue, to carry on; to proceed in conſideration or diſquiſition of any thing; to purſue by law, to ſue criminally.

PROSECUTION, prŏs-sĕ-kū-shŭn. ſ. Purſuit, endeavour to carry on; ſuit againſt a man in a criminal cauſe.

PROSECUTOR, prŏs-sĕ-kū-tŭr. ſ. One that carries on any thing, a purſuer of any purpoſe, one who purſues another by law in a criminal cauſe.

PROSELYTE, prŏs-sĕ-līte. ſ. A convert, one brought over to a new opinion.

PROSEMINATION, prō-sĕm-mў-nā-shŭn. ſ. Propagation by ſeed.

PROSODIAN, prō-sō-dyĕn. ſ. One ſkilled in metre or proſody.

PROSODY, prŏs-sō-dў. ſ. The part of grammar which teaches the ſound and quantity of ſyllables, and the meaſures of verſe.

PROSOPOPOEIA, prŏs-sō-pō-pī-ā. ſ. Perſonification, figure by which things are made perſons.

PROSPECT, prŏs-pĭkt. ſ. View of ſomething diſtant; place which affords an extended view; ſeries of objects open to the eye; object of view; view into futurity, op-

poſed to retroſpect; regard to ſomething future.

PROSPECTIVE, prŏſ-pĕk′-tĭv. a. Viewing at a diſtance; acting with foreſight.

To PROSPER, prŏs′-pŭr. v. a. To make happy, to favour.

To PROSPER, prŏs′-pŭr. v. n. To be proſperous, to be ſucceſsful; to thrive, to come forward.

PROSPERITY, prŏs-pĕr′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Succeſs, attainment of wiſhes, good fortune.

PROSPEROUS, prŏs′-pĕr-ŭs. a. Succeſsful, fortunate.

PROSPEROUSLY, prŏs′-pĕr-ŭſ-lў. ad. Succeſsfully, fortunately.

PROSPEROUSNESS, prŏs′-pĕr-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Proſperity.

PROSPICIENCE, prō-ſpĭſh′-ĕns. ſ. The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION, prŏſ-tĕr-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Dejection, depreſſion, ſtate of being caſt down.

To PROSTITUTE, prŏs′-tў-tſhōt. v. a. To ſell to wickedneſs, to expoſe to crimes for a reward; to expoſe upon vile terms.

PROSTITUTE, prŏs′-tў-tſhōt. a. Vicious for hire, ſold to infamy or wickedneſs.

PROSTITUTE, prŏs′-tў-tſhō′t. ſ. A hireling, a mercenary, one who is ſet to ſale; a publick ſtrumpet.

PROSTITUTION, prŏs-tў-tſhō′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſetting to ſale, the ſtate of being ſet to ſale for vile purpoſes; the life of a publick ſtrumpet.

PROSTRATE, prŏs′-trĕt. a. Lying at length; lying at mercy; thrown down in humbleſt adoration.

To PROSTRATE, prŏs′-trāte. v. a. To lay flat, to throw down; to fall down in adoration.

PROSTRATION, prŏs-trā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of falling down in adoration; dejection, depreſſion.

PROSYLLOGISM, prō-ſĭl′-lō-dzhĭzm. ſ. A Proſyllogiſm is when two or more ſyllogiſms are connected together.

To PROTECT, prō-tĕkt′. v. a. To defend, to cover from evil, to ſhield.

PROTECTION, prō-tĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Defence, ſhelter from evil; a paſſport, exemption from being moleſted.

PROTECTIVE, prō-tĕk′-tĭv. a. Defenſive, ſheltering.

PROTECTOR, prō-tĕk′-tŭr. ſ. Defender, ſhelterer, ſupporter; an officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

PROTECTRESS, prō-tĕk′-trĭs. ſ. A woman that protects.

To PROTEND, prō-tĕnd′. v. a. To hold out, to ſtretch forth.

PROTERVITY, prō-tĕr′-vĭt-ў. ſ. Peeviſhneſs, petulance.

To PROTEST, prō-tĕſt′. v. n. To give a ſolemn declaration of opinion or reſolution.

To PROTEST, prō-tĕſt′. v. a. A form in law of entering a caveat againſt a bill not accepted or paid in due time; to call as a witneſs, not uſed.

PROTEST, prō-tĕſt′. ſ. A ſolemn declaration of opinion againſt ſomething.

PROTESTANT, prŏt′-tĭſ-tĕnt. a. Belonging to proteſtants.

PROTESTANT, prŏt′-tĭſ-tĕnt. ſ. One who adheres to them, who, at the beginning of the reformation, proteſted againſt the church of Rome.

PROTESTATION, prŏt-tĕſ-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſolemn declaration of reſolution, fact, or opinion.

PROTESTER, prō-tĕſt′-ŭr. ſ. One who proteſts, one who utters a ſolemn declaration.

PROTHONOTARY, prō-thŏn′-nō-tĕr-ў. ſ. The head regiſter.

PROTHONOTARISHIP, prō-thŏn″-nō-tĕr′-ry-ſhĭp. ſ. The office or dignity of the principal regiſter.

PROTOCOL, prō′-tō-kŏl. ſ. The original copy of any writing.

PROTOMARTYR, prō-tō-mā′r-tĕr. ſ. The firſt martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PROTOPLAST, prō'-tō-plāſt. ſ. Original, thing firſt formed.

PROTOTYPE, prō'-tō-tīpe. ſ. The original of a copy, exemplar, archetype.

To PROTRACT, prō-trākt'. v. a. To draw out, to delay, to lengthen, to ſpin to length.

PROTRACTER, prō-trāk'-tūr. ſ. One who draws out any thing to tedious length; a mathematical inſtrument for taking and meaſuring angles.

PROTRACTION, prō-trāk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of drawing to length.

PROTRACTIVE, prō-trāk'-tĭv. a. Dilatory, delaying, ſpinning to length.

PROTREPTICAL, prō-trēp'-tĭ-kĕl. a. Hortatory, ſuaſory.

To PROTRUDE, prō-trōō'd. v. a. To thruſt forward.

To PROTRUDE, prō-trōō'd. v. n. To thruſt itſelf forward.

PROTRUSION, prō-trōō'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of thruſting forward, thruſt, puſh.

PROTUBERANCE, prō-tſhōō'-bĕr-ĕns. ſ. Something ſwelling above the reſt, prominence, tumour.

PROTUBERANT, prō-tſhōō'-bĕr-ĕnt. a. Swelling, prominent.

To PROTUBERATE, prō-tſhōō'-bĕr-āte. v. n. To ſwell forward, to ſwell out beyond the parts adjacent.

PROUD, prou'd. a. Elated, valuing himſelf; arrogant, haughty; daring, preſumptuous; grand, lofty; oſtentatious; ſalacious, eager for the male; fungous, exuberant.

PROUDLY, prou'd-lў. ad. Arrogantly, oſtentatiouſly, in a proud manner.

To PROVE, prōō'v. v. a. To evince, to ſhow by argument or teſtimony; to try, to bring to the teſt; to experience.

To PROVE, prōō'v. v. n. To make trial; to be found by experience; to ſucceed; to be found in the event.

PROVEABLE, prōō'v-ĕbl. a. That may be proved.

PROVEDORE, prŏv-vў-dōō'r. ſ. One who undertakes to procure ſupplies for an army.

PROVENDER, prŏv'-vĭn-dŭr. ſ. Dry food for brutes, hay and corn.

PROVERB, prŏv'-vĕrb. ſ. A ſhort ſentence frequently repeated by the people, a ſaw, an adage; a word, name, or obſervation commonly received or uttered.

To PROVERB, prŏv'-vĕrb. v. a. To mention in a proverb; to provide with a proverb.

PROVERBIAL, prō-vĕrb'-yĕl. a. Mentioned in a proverb; reſembling a proverb, ſuitable to a proverb; compriſed in a proverb.

PROVERBIALLY, prō-vĕrb'-yĕl-ў. ad. In a proverb.

To PROVIDE, prō-vī'de. v. a. To procure beforehand, to get ready, to prepare; to furniſh, to ſupply; to ſtipulate; To Provide againſt, to take meaſures for counteracting or eſcaping any ill; To Provide for, to take care of beforehand.

PROVIDED that, prō-vī'-dĭd. Upon theſe terms, this ſtipulation being made.

PROVIDENCE, prŏv'-vў-dĕns. ſ. Foreſight, timely care, forecaſt, the act of providing; the care of God over created beings; divine ſuperintendence; prudence, frugality, reaſonable and moderate care of expence.

PROVIDENT, prŏv'-vў-dĕnt. a. Forecaſting, cautious, prudent with reſpect to futurity.

PROVIDENTIAL, prŏv-ў-dĕn'-ſhĕl. a. Effected by providence, referrible to providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, prŏv-ў-dĕn'-ſhĕl-ў. ad. By the care of providence.

PROVIDENTLY, prŏv'-vў-dĕnt-lў. ad. With foreſight, with wiſe precaution.

PROVIDER, prō-vī'-dŭr. ſ. He who provides or procures.

PROVINCE, prŏv'-vĭnſe. ſ. A conquered country, a country governed by a delegate; the proper office or buſineſs of any one; a region, a tract.

PROVINCIAL, prō-vĭnſh'-ĕl. a. Relating to a province; appendant to the provincial country; not of the mother country, rude, unpoliſhed; belonging only to an archbiſhop's juriſdiction.

PROVIN-

PROVINCIAL, prō-vin'-shēl. s. A ſpiritual governor.

To PROVINCIATE, prō-vinsh'-āte. v. a. To turn to a province.

PROVISION, prō-vizh'-ŭn. s. The act of providing beforehand; meaſures taken beforehand; accumulation of ſtores beforehand, ſtock collected; victuals, food, provender; ſtipulation, terms ſettled.

PROVISIONAL, prō-vizh'-ŭn-ēl. a. Temporarily eſtabliſhed, provided for preſent need.

PROVISIONALLY, prō-vizh'-ŭn-ēl-ȳ. ad. By way of proviſion.

PROVISO, prō-vī'-zō. s. Stipulation, caution, proviſional condition.

PROVOCATION, prōv-ō-kā'-shŭn. s. An act or cauſe by which anger is raiſed; an appeal to a judge.

PROVOCATIVE, prō-vŏ'k-ĕt-ĭv. s. Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

PROVOCATIVENESS, prō-vŏk'-ĕt-ĭv-nĭs. s. The quality of being provocative.

To PROVOKE, prō-vō'ke. v. a. To rouſe, to excite by ſomething; to anger, to incenſe; to cauſe, to promote; to challenge; to move, to incite.

To PROVOKE, prō-vō'ke. v. n. To appeal, a latiniſm; to produce anger.

PROVOKER, prō-vō'k-ŭr. s. One that raiſes anger; cauſer, promoter.

PROVOKINGLY, prō-vō'k-ĭng-lȳ. ad. In ſuch manner as to raiſe anger.

PROVOST, prŏv'-vŭſt. s. The chief of any body, as the Provoſt of a college.

PROVOST, prō-vō'. s. The executioner of an army.

PROVOSTSHIP, prŏv'-vŭſt-ſhĭp. s. The office of a provoſt.

PROW, prō'. s. The head or forepart of a ſhip.

PROWESS, prow'-ĭs. s. Bravery, valour, military gallantry.

To PROWL, prou'l. v. a. To wander for prey, to prey, to plunder.

PROWLER, prou'l-ŭr. s. One that roves about for prey.

PROXIMATE, prŏks'-ȳ-mĕt. a. Next in the ſeries of ratiocination, near and immediate.

PROXIMATELY, prŏks'-ȳ-mĕt-lȳ. ad. Immediately, without intervention.

PROXIME, prŏks'-ĭm. a. Next, immediate.

PROXIMITY, prŏks-ĭm'-ĭt-ȳ. s. Nearneſs.

PROXY, prŏks'-ȳ. s. The agency of another; the ſubſtitution of another, the agency of a ſubſtitute; the perſon ſubſtituted or deputed.

PRUCE, prō's. s. Pruſſian leather. Not uſed.

PRUDE, prō'd. s. A woman over-nice and ſcrupulous, and with falſe affectation of virtue.

PRUDENCE, prō'-dens. s. Wiſdom applied to practice.

PRUDENT, prō'-dent. a. Practically wiſe; foreſeeing by natural inſtinct.

PRUDENTIAL, prō-den'-shēl. a. Eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALS, prō-den'-shēlz. s. Maxims of prudence or practical wiſdom.

PRUDENTIALITY, prō-den-shăl'-ĭt-ȳ. s. Eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALLY, prō-den'-shēl-ȳ. ad. According to the rules of prudence.

PRUDENTLY, prō'-dent-lȳ. ad. Diſcreetly, judiciouſly.

PRUDERY, prō'd-ĕr-ȳ. s. Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRUDISH, prō'd-ĭsh. a. Affectedly grave.

To PRUNE, prō'n. v. a. To lop, to diveſt trees of their ſuperfluities; to clear from excreſcencies.

To PRUNE, prō'n. v. n. To dreſs, to prink. A ludicrous word.

PRUNE, prō'n. s. A dried plum.

PRUNELLO, prō-nĕl'-lō. s. A kind of ſtuff of which the clergymens gowns are made; a kind of plum.

PRUNER, prō'n-ŭr. s. One that crops trees.

PRUNIFEROUS, prō-nĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Plum-bearing.

PRUNINGHOOK, prō'n-ĭng-hŏk. } s. A hook
PRUNINGKNIFE, prō'n-ĭng-nīfe. } or knife uſed in lopping trees.

PRU-

PRURIENCE, prò-ryens. } f. An itching or
PRURIENCY, prò-ryen-ſy. } a great deſire or appetite to any thing.

PRURIENT, prò-ryent. a. Itching.

PRURIGINOUS, pro-ridzh-in-us. a. Tending to an itch.

To PRY, pry. v. n. To peep narrowly.

PSALM, ſa'm. f. A holy ſong.

PSALMIST, ſal-miſt. f. Writer of holy ſongs.

PSALMODY, ſal-mò-dy. f. The act or practice of ſinging holy ſongs.

PSALMOGRAPHY, ſal-mog-graf-y. f. The act of writing pſalms.

PSALTER, ſa'l-tur. f. The volume of pſalms, a pſalm-book.

PSALTERY, ſa'l-tur-y. f. A kind of harp beaten with ſticks.

PSEUDO, pſhò'-dò. f. A prefix, which, being put before words, ſignifies falſe or counterfeit, as Pſeudoapoſtle, a counterfeit apoſtle.

PSEUDOGRAPHY, pſhò-dò-graf-y. f. Falſe writing.

PSEUDOLOGY, pſhò'-dò-lò-dzhy. f. Falſehood of ſpeech.

PSHAW, pſha'. interj. An expreſſion of contempt.

PTISAN, tiz-zan'. f. A medical drink made of barley decocted with raiſins and liquorice.

PUBERTY, pu'-ber-ty. f. The time of life in which the two ſexes begin firſt to be acquainted.

PUBESCENCE, pu-bes'-sens. f. The ſtate of arriving at puberty.

PUBESCENT, pu-bes'-sent. a. Arriving at puberty.

PUBLICAN, pub'-ly-ken. f. A toll-gatherer; a man that keeps a houſe of general entertainment.

PUBLICATION, pub-ly-ka'-ſhun. f. The act of publiſhing, the act of notifying to the world; edition, the act of giving a book to the publick.

PUBLICK, pub'-lik. a. Belonging to a ſtate or nation; open, notorious, generally known; general, done by many; regarding not private intereſt, but the good of the community; open for general entertainment.

PUBLICK, pub'-lik. f. The general body of mankind, or of a ſtate or nation; open view, general notice.

PUBLICKLY, pub'-lik-ly. ad. In the name of the community; openly, without concealment.

PUBLICKNESS, pub'-lik-nis. f. State of belonging to the community; openneſs, ſtate of being generally known or publick.

PUBLICKSPIRITED, pub'-lik-ſpir'-it-id. a. Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

To PUBLISH, pub'-liſh. v. a. To diſcover to mankind, to make generally and openly known; to put forth a book into the world.

PUBLISHER, pub'-liſh-ur. f. One who makes publick or generally known; one who puts out a book into the world.

PUCELAGE, pu'-sil-idzh. f. A ſtate of virginity.

PUCK, puk'. f. Some ſprite among the fairies, common in romances.

PUCKBALL, puk'-bal. f. A kind of muſhroom full of duſt.

To PUCKER, puk'-kur. v. a. To gather into wrinkles, to contract into folds or plications.

PUDDER, pud'-dur. f. A tumult, a turbulent and irregular buſtle.

To PUDDER, pud'-dur. v. n. To make a tumult, to make a buſtle.

To PUDDER, pud'-dur. v. a. To perplex, to diſturb.

PUDDING, pud'-ding. f. A kind of food very variouſly compounded, but generally made of flower, milk, and eggs; the gut of an animal; a bowel ſtuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

PUDDINGPIE, pud'-ding-pi'. f. A pudding with meat baked in it.

PUDDINGTIME, pud'-ding-time. f. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the firſt diſh, is ſet upon the table; nick of time, critical minute.

PUDDLE, pŭd'l. ſ. A ſmall muddy lake, a dirty plaſh.

To PUDDLE, pŭd'l. v. a. To muddy, to pollute with dirt, to mix dirt and water.

PUDDLY, pŭd'l-ȳ. a. Muddy, dirty, miry.

PUDENCY, pū'-dĕn-ſy. ſ. Modeſty, ſhamefacedneſs.

PUDICITY, pū-diſ'-ſĭt-y. ſ. Modeſty, chaſtity.

PUEFELLOW, pū'-fĕl-lō. ſ. A partner. A cant word.

PUERILE, pū'-ĕ-rĭle. a. Childiſh, boyiſh.

PUERILITY, pū-ĕ-rĭl'-ĭt-y. ſ. Childiſhneſs, boyiſhneſs.

PUET, pū'-ĭt. ſ. A kind of water-fowl.

PUFF, pŭf'. ſ. A quick blaſt with the mouth; a ſmall blaſt of wind; a fungus; any thing light and porous, as Puff paſte; ſomething to ſprinkle powder on the hair.

To PUFF, pŭf'. v. n. To ſwell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blaſt; to blow with ſcornfulneſs; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation; to ſwell with the wind.

To PUFF, pŭf'. v. a. To ſwell as with wind; to drive or agitate with blaſts of wind; to drive with a blaſt of breath ſcornfully; to ſwell or blow up with praiſe; to ſwell or elate with pride.

PUFFER, pŭf'-fŭr. ſ. One that puffs.

PUFFIN, pŭf'-fĭn. ſ. A water-fowl; a kind of fiſh; a kind of fungus filled with duſt.

PUFFINGLY, pŭf'-fĭng-lȳ. ad. Tumidity, with ſwell; with ſhortneſs of breath.

PUFFY, pŭf'-fy. a. Windy, flatulent; tumid, turgid.

PUG, pŭg'. ſ. A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.

PUGH, pū'h. interj. A word of contempt.

PUGNACIOUS, pŭg-nā'-ſhŭs. a. Inclinable to fight, quarrelſome, fighting.

PUGNACITY, pŭg-năs'-ſĭt-y. ſ. Quarrelſomeneſs, inclination to fight.

PUISNE, pū'-ny. a. Young, younger, later in time; petty, inconſiderable, ſmall.

PUISSANCE, pū'-ĭs-ſănſ. ſ. Power, ſtrength, force.

PUISSANT, pū'-ĭs-ſănt. a. Powerful, ſtrong, forcible.

PUISSANTLY, pū'-ĭs-ſănt-lȳ. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

PUKE, pū'k. ſ. Vomit, medicine cauſing vomit.

To PUKE, pū'k. v. n. To ſpew, to vomit.

PUKER, pū'k-ŭr. ſ. Medicine cauſing a vomit.

PULCHRITUDE, pŭl'-krȳ-tūd. ſ. Beauty, grace, handſomeneſs.

To PULE, pū'l. v. n. To cry like a chicken; to whine, to cry, to whimper.

PULICK, pū'-lĭk. ſ. An herb.

PULICOSE, pŭ-lȳ-kō'ſ. a. Abounding with fleas.

To PULL, pŭl'. v. a. To draw forcibly; to pluck, to gather; to tear, to rend; To Pull down, to ſubvert, to demoliſh; to degrade; To Pull up, to extirpate, to eradicate.

PULL, pŭl'. ſ. The act of pulling, pluck.

PULLER, pŭl'-lŭr. ſ. One that pulls.

PULLET, pŭl'-lĭt. ſ. A young hen.

PULLEY, pŭl'-lȳ. ſ. A ſmall wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outſide in which a rope runs.

To PULLULATE, pŭl'-lū-lāte. v. n. To germinate, to bud.

PULMONARY, pŭl'-mŏ-nĕr-y. a. Belonging to the lungs.

PULMONICK, pŭl-mŏn'-nĭk. a. Belonging to the lungs.

PULP, pŭlp'. ſ. Any ſoft maſs; the ſoft part of fruit.

PULPIT, pŭl'-pĭt. ſ. A place raiſed on high, where a ſpeaker ſtands; the higher deſk in the church where the ſermon is pronounced.

PULPOUS, pŭlp'-ŭs. a. Soft.

PULPOUSNESS, pŭlp'-ŭſ-nis. ſ. The quality of being pulpous.

PULPY, pŭlp'-y. a. Soft, pappy.

PULSATION, pŭl-sā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of beating or moving with quick ſtrokes againſt any thing oppoſing.

PULSE, pŭlſe. ſ. The motion of any artery

as

as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch; oſcillation, vibration; To feel one's Pulſe, to try or know one's mind artfully; leguminous plants.

PULSION, pŭl'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of driving or of forcing forward, in oppoſition to ſuction.

PULVERABLE, pŭl'-vĕr-ĕbl. a. Poſſible to be reduced to duſt.

PULVERIZATION, pŭl-vĕr-ĭ-zā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of powdering, reduction to duſt or powder.

To PULVERISE, pŭl'-vĕr-ĭze. v. n. To reduce to powder, to reduce to duſt.

PULVERULENCE, pŭl-vĕr'-ŭ-lĕns. ſ. Duſtineſs, abundance of duſt.

PULVIL, pŭl'-vĭl. ſ. Sweet ſcents.

To PULVIL, pŭl'-vĭl. v. a. To ſprinkle with perfumes in powder.

PUMICE, pŭ'-mis. ſ. A flag or cinder of ſome foſſil.

PUMMEL, pŭm'-mĭl. ſ. See POMMEL.

PUMP, pŭmp'. ſ. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells, its operation is performed by the preſſure of the air; a ſhoe with a thin ſole and low heel.

To PUMP, pŭmp'. v. n. To work a pump, to throw out water by a pump.

To PUMP, pŭmp'. v. a. To raiſe or throw out by means of a pump; to examine artfully by ſly interrogatories.

PUMPER, pŭmp'-ŭr. ſ. The perſon or the inſtrument that pumps.

PUMPION, pŭmp'-yŭn. ſ. A plant.

PUN, pŭn'. ſ. An equivocation, a quibble, an expreſſion where a word has at once different meanings.

To PUN, pŭn'. v. n. To quibble, to uſe the ſame word at once in different ſenſes.

To PUNCH, pŭntſh'. v. a. To bore or perforate by driving a ſharp inſtrument.

PUNCH, pŭntſh'. ſ. A pointed inſtrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a liquor made by mixing ſpirit with water, ſugar and the juice of lemons or oranges; the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-ſhow; in contempt or ridicule, a ſhort fat fellow.

PUNCHEON, pŭntſh'-ŭn. ſ. An inſtrument driven ſo as to make a hole or impreſſion; a meaſure of liquids.

PUNCHER, pŭntſh'-ŭr. ſ. An inſtrument that makes an impreſſion or hole.

PUNCTILIO, pŭnk-tĭl'-lyō. ſ. A ſmall nicety of behaviour, a nice point of exactneſs.

PUNCTILIOUS, pŭnk-tĭl'-lyŭs. a. Nice, exact, punctual to ſuperſtition.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, pŭnk-tĭl'-lyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Nicety, exactneſs of behaviour.

PUNCTO, pŭnk'-tō. ſ. Nice point of ceremony; the point in fencing.

PUNCTUAL, pŭnk'-tſhŭ-ĕl. a. Compriſed in a point, conſiſting in a point; exact, nice, punctilious.

PUNCTUALITY, pŭnk-tſhŭ-ăl'-ĭt-y. ſ. Nicety, ſcrupulous exactneſs.

PUNCTUALLY, pŭnk'-tſhŭ-ĕl-y. ad. Nicely, exactly, ſcrupulouſly.

PUNCTUALNESS, pŭnk'-tſhŭ-ĕl-nĭs. ſ. Exactneſs, nicety.

PUNCTUATION, pŭnk-tſhŭ-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or method of pointing.

PUNCTURE, pŭnk'-tſhŭr. ſ. A hole made with a very ſharp point.

To PUNCTULATE, pŭnk'-tſhŭ-lāte. v. n. To mark with ſmall ſpots.

PUNGENCY, pŭn'-dzhĕn-ſy. ſ. Power of pricking; heat on the tongue, acridneſs; power to pierce the mind; acrimoniouſneſs, keenneſs.

PUNGENT, pŭn'-dzhĕnt. a. Pricking, ſharp on the tongue, acrid; piercing, ſharp, acrimonious, biting.

PUNICEOUS, pū-nĭſh'-ŭs. a. Purple.

PUNINESS, pū'-ny-nĭs. ſ. Pettineſs, ſmallneſs.

To PUNISH, pŭn'-nĭſh. v. a. To chaſtiſe, to afflict with penalties; to revenge a fault with pain or death.

PUNISHABLE, pŭn'-nĭſh-ĕbl. a. Worthy of puniſhment, capable of puniſhment.

PUNISHABLENESS, pŭn'-nĭſh-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of deſerving or admitting puniſhment.

PUNISHER,

PUNISHER, pŭn′-nĭſh-ŭr. ſ. One who inflicts pain for a crime.

PUNISHMENT, pŭn′-nĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Any infliction impoſed in vengeance of a crime.

PUNITION, pū-nĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Puniſhment.

PUNITIVE, pū′-nĭt-ĭv. a. Awarding or inflicting puniſhment.

PUNITORY, pū′-nĭt-ŭr-ў. a. Puniſhing, tending to puniſhment.

PUNK, pŭnk′. ſ. A whore, a common proſtitute.

PUNSTER, pŭns′-tŭr. ſ. A quibbler, a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

PUNY, pū′-nў. a. Young; inferior, petty, of an under rate.

PUNY, pū′-nў. ſ. A young unexperienced unſeaſoned wretch.

To PUP, pŭp′. v. n. To bring forth whelps, uſed of a bitch bringing young.

PUPIL, pū′-pĭl. ſ. The apple of the eye; a ſcholar, one under the care of a tutor; a ward, one under the care of his guardian.

PUPILAGE, pū′-pĭl-ĭdzh. ſ. State of being a ſcholar; wardſhip, minority.

PUPILLARY, pū′-pĭl-ĕr-ў. a. Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PUPPET, pŏp′-pĭt. ſ. A ſmall image moved by men in a mock-drama; a word of contempt.

PUPPETMAN, pŏp′-pĭt-măn. ſ. Maſter of a puppet-ſhow.

PUPPETSHOW, pŏp′-pĭt-ſhō. ſ. A mock-drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.

PUPPY, pŭp′-pў. ſ. A whelp, progeny of a bitch; a name of contempt to an impertinent fellow.

To PUPPY, pŭp′-pў. v. n. To bring whelps.

PURBLIND, pŭr′-blĭnd. a. Nearſighted, ſhortſighted.

PURBLINDNESS, pŭr′-blĭnd-nĭs. ſ. Shortneſs of ſight.

PURCHASABLE, pŭr′-tſhĕſ-ĕbl. a. That may be purchaſed or bought.

To PURCHASE, pŭr′-tſhĕs. v. a. To buy for a price; to obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger; to expiate or recompenſe by a fine or forfeit.

PURCHASE, pŭr′-tſhĕs. ſ. Any thing bought or obtained for a price; any thing of which poſſeſſion is taken.

PURCHASER, pŭr′-tſhĭſ-ŭr. ſ. A buyer, one that gains any thing for a price.

PURE, pū′r. a. Not ſullied; clear; unmingled; not connected with any thing extrinſick; free; free from guilt, guiltleſs, innocent; not vitiated with corrupt modes of ſpeech; mere, as a Pure villain; chaſte, modeſt.

PURELY, pū′r-lў. ad. In a pure manner, not with mixture; innocently, without guilt; merely.

PURENESS, pū′r-nĭs. ſ. Clearneſs, freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures; ſimplicity; innocence; freedom from vitious modes of ſpeech.

PURFILE, pŭr′-fĭl. ſ. A ſort of ancient trimming for womens gowns.

To PURFLE, pŭr′fl. v. a. To decorate with a wrought or flowered border.

PURFLE, pŭr′fl. } ſ. A border of embroi-
PURFLEW, pŭr′-flū. } dery.

PURGATION, pŭr-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of cleanſing or purifying from vitious mixtures; the act of cleanſing the body by downward evacuation; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

PURGATIVE, pŭr′-gă-tĭv. a. Cathartick, having the power to cauſe evacuations downward.

PURGATORY, pŭr′-gă-tŭr-ў. ſ. A place in which ſouls are ſuppoſed by the papiſts to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.

To PURGE, pŭrdzh′. v. a. To cleanſe, to clear; to clear from impurities; to clear from guilt; to clear from imputation of guilt; to ſweep or put away impurities; to evacuate the body by ſtool; to clarify, to defecate.

To PURGE, pŭrdzh′. v. n. To have frequent ſtools.

PURGE,

PUBLIC LAW 89-554—SEPT. 6, 1966 80 STAT. 631

PUBLIC LAW 89-554

AN ACT

To revise, codify, and enact into law, Title 5 of the United States Code, entitled "Government Organization and Employees", and to make certain technical amendments to other laws.

Sept. 6, 1966
[H. R. 15678]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Title 5 of the United States Code, entitled "Government Organization and Employees", is revised, codified, and enacted into law as follows:

Government Organization and Employees.
5 USC prec. 1.

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PURGE, pûrdzh'. f. A cathartic medicine, a medicine that evacuates the body by ſtool.

PURGER, pûrdzh'-ûr. ſ. One who clears away any thing noxious; purge, cathartick.

PURIFICATION, pû-rŷ-fŷ-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of making pure; the act of cleanſing from guilt; a rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

PURIFICATIVE, pû-rif'-fŷ-kâ-tîv. } a.
PURIFICATORY, pû-rif''-fŷ-kâ-tûr'-ŷ. }
Having power or tendency to make pure.

PURIFIER, pû'-rŷ-fî-ûr. ſ. Cleanſer, refiner.

To PURIFY, pû'-rŷ-fŷ. v. a. To make pure; to free from any extraneous admixture; to make clear; to free from guilt or corruption; to clear from barbariſms or improprieties.

To PURIFY, pû'-rŷ-fŷ. v. n. To grow pure.

PURITAN, pû'-rŷ-tên. ſ. A ſectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.

PURITANICAL, pû-rŷ-tân'-nŷ-kêl. a. Relating to puritans.

PURITANISM, pû'-rŷ-tên-îzm. ſ. The notions of a puritan.

PURITY, pû'-rŷ-tŷ. ſ. Cleanneſs, freedom from foulneſs or dirt; freedom from guilt, innocence; chaſtity, freedom from contamination of ſexes.

PURL, pûrl'. ſ. An embroidered and puckered border; a kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infuſed.

To PURL, pûrl'. v. n. To murmur, to flow with a gentle noiſe.

To PURL, pûrl'. v. a. To decorate with fringe or embroidery. Not uſed.

PURLIEU, pûr'-lû. ſ. The grounds on the borders of a foreſt, border, incloſure.

PURLINS, pûr'-lînz. ſ. In architecture, thoſe pieces of timber that lie acroſs the rafters on the inſide, to keep them from ſinking in the middle.

To PURLOIN, pûr-loi'n. v. a. To ſteal, to take by theft.

PURLOINER, pûr-loi'n-ûr. ſ. A thief, one that ſteals clandeſtinely.

PURPLE, pûr'pl. a. Red tinctured with blue; in poetry, red.

To PURPLE, pûr'pl. v. a. To make red, to colour with purple.

PURPLES, pûr'plz. ſ. Spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers, a purple fever.

PURPLISH, pûr'pl-iſh. a. Somewhat purple.

PURPORT, pûr'-pûrt. ſ. Deſign, tendency of a writing or diſcourſe.

To PURPORT, pûr'-pûrt. v. n. To intend, to tend to ſhow.

PURPOSE, pûr'-pûs. ſ. Intention, deſign, effect, conſequence; inſtance, example.

To PURPOSE, pûr'-pûs. v. n. To intend, to deſign, to reſolve.

PURPOSELY, pûr'-pûſ-lŷ. ad. By deſign, by intention.

To PURR, pûr'. v. a. To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleaſure.

PURSE, pûrs'e. ſ. A ſmall bag in which money is contained.

To PURSE, pûrs'e. v. a. To put into a purſe; to contract as a purſe.

PURSENET, pûrs'e-nêt. ſ. A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a ſtring.

PURSEPROUD, pûrs'e-proud. a. Puffed up with money.

PURSER, pûr'-ſûr. ſ. The paymaſter of a ſhip.

PURSINESS, pûr'-ſŷ-nis. ſ. Shortneſs of breath.

PURSLAIN, pûrs'-lîn. ſ. A plant.

PURSUABLE, pûr-sû'-êbl. a. What may be purſued.

PURSUANCE, pûr-sû'-êns. ſ. Proſecution, proceſs.

PURSUANT, pûr-sû'-ênt. a. Done in conſequence or proſecution of any thing.

To PURSUE, pûr-sû'. v. a. To chaſe, to follow in hoſtility; to proſecute; to imitate, to follow as an example; to endeavour to attain.

To PURSUE, pûr-sû'. v. n. To go on, to proceed.

PURSUER, pûr-sû'-ûr. ſ. One who follows in hoſtility.

PURSUIT, pûr-sû't. ſ. The act of following with

with hoſtile intention; endeavour to attain; proſecution.

PURSUIVANT, pŭr'-ſwy-vĕnt. ſ. A ſtate-meſſenger, an attendant on the heralds.

PURSY, pŭr'-ſy. a. Shortbreathed and fat.

PURTENANCE, pŭr'-tĕn-ĕns. ſ. The pluck of an animal.

To PURVEY, pŭr-vē'. v. a. To provide with conveniencies; to procure.

To PURVEY, pŭr-vē'. v. n. To buy in proviſions.

PURVEYANCE, pŭr-vē'-ĕns. ſ. Proviſion, procurement of victuals.

PURVEYOR, pŭr-vē'-ŭr. ſ. One that provides victuals; a procurer, a pimp.

PURULENCE, pū'-rū-lĕns. } ſ. Generation
PURULENCY, pū'-rū-lĕn-ſy. } of pus or matter.

PURULENT, pū'-rū-lĕnt. a. Conſiſting of pus or the running of wounds.

PUS, pŭs'. ſ. The matter of a well digeſted ſore.

To PUSH, pŭſh'. v. a. To ſtrike with a thruſt; to force or drive by impulſe of any thing; to force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence; to preſs forward; to urge, to drive; to enforce, to drive to a concluſion; to importune, to teaze.

To PUSH, pŭſh'. v. n. To make a thruſt; to make an effort; to make an attack.

PUSH, pŭſh'. ſ. Thruſt, the act of ſtriking with a pointed inſtrument; an impulſe, force impreſſed; aſſault, attack; a forcible ſtruggle, a ſtrong effort; exigence, trial; a ſudden emergence; a pimple, a wheal, in this ſenſe not uſed.

PUSHER, pŭſh'-ŭr. ſ. He who puſhes forward.

PUSHING, pŭſh'-ĭng. a. Enterpriſing, vigorous.

PUSHPIN, pŭſh'-pĭn. ſ. A child's play, in which pins are puſhed alternately.

PUSILLANIMITY, pū-sĭl-lăn-ĭm'-mў-tў. ſ. Cowardice, meanneſs of ſpirit.

PUSILLANIMOUS, pū-sĭl-ăn'-nў-mŭs. a. Meanſpirited, narrowminded, cowardly.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, pū-sĭl-ăn'-nў-mŭs-nĭs. ſ. Meanneſs of ſpirit.

PUSS, pŭs'. ſ. The fondling name of a cat; the ſportſman's term for a hare.

PUSTULE, pŭs'-tſhŭl. ſ. A ſmall ſwelling; a pimple, an efflorescence.

PUSTULOUS, pŭs'-tſhŭ-lŭs. a. Full of puſtules, pimply.

To PUT, pŭt'. v. a. To lay or repoſit in any place; to place in any ſituation; to give up; to puſh into action; to uſe any action by which the place or ſtate of any thing is changed; to cauſe, to produce; to add; to place in a reckoning; to reduce to any ſtate; to oblige, to urge; to propoſe, to ſtate; to bring into any ſtate of mind or temper; to offer, to advance; to unite, to place as an ingredient; To Put by, to turn off, to divert, to thruſt aſide; To Put down, to baffle, to repreſs, to cruſh; to degrade; to bring into diſuſe; to confute; To Put forth, to propoſe; to extend; to emit as a ſprouting plant; to exert; To Put in, to interpoſe; To Put in practice, to uſe, to exerciſe; To Put off, to diveſt, to lay aſide; to defeat or delay with ſome artifice or excuſe; to delay, to defer, to procraſtinate; to paſs fallaciouſly; to diſcard; to recommend, to vend or obtrude; To Put on or upon, to impute, to charge, to inveſt with, as clothes or covering; to forward, to promote, to incite; to impoſe, to inflict; to aſſume, to take; To Put over, to refer; To Put out, to place at uſury; to extinguiſh; to emit, as a plant; to extend, to protrude; to expel, to drive from; to make publick; to diſconcert; To Put to, to kill by, to puniſh by; To Put to it, to diſtreſs, to perplex, to preſs hard; To Put to, to aſſiſt with; To Put to death, to kill; To Put together, to accumulate into one ſum or maſs; To Put up, to paſs unrevenged; to expoſe publickly; to ſtart; to hoard; to hide; To Put upon, to incite, to inſtigate; to impoſe, to lay upon; To Put upon trial, to expoſe or ſummon to a ſolemn and judicial examination.

To PUT, pŭt'. v. n. To ſhoot or germinate; to ſteer; To Put forth, to leave a port;

port; to germinate, to bud, to ſhoot out; To Put in, to enter a haven; To Put in for, to claim, to ſtand candidate for; To Put in, to offer a claim, To Put off, to leave land; To Put over, to ſail croſs; To Put to ſea, to ſet ſail, to begin the courſe; To Put up, to offer one's ſelf a candidate; to advance to, to bring one's ſelf forward; To Put up with, to ſuffer without reſentment.

PUT, pŭt. ſ. A ruſtick, a clown.

PUTAGE, pū'-tidzh. ſ. In law, proſtitution on the woman's part.

PUTANISM, pū'-tā-nĭzm. ſ. The manner of living, or trade of a proſtitute.

PUTATIVE, pū'-tā-tĭv. a. Suppoſed, reputed.

PUTID, pū'-tĭd. a. Mean, low, worthleſs.

PUTIDNESS, pū'-tĭd-nĭs. ſ. Meanneſs, vileneſs.

PUTLOG, pŭt'-lŏg. ſ. Putlogs are pieces of timber or ſhort poles about ſeven feet long, to bear the boards they ſtand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon.

PUTREDINOUS, pū-trēd'-ĭn-ŭs. a. Stinking, rotten.

PUTREFACTION, pū-trȳ-fāk'-shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

PUTREFACTIVE, pū-trȳ-fāk'-tĭv. a. Making rotten.

To PUTREFY, pū'-trȳ-fȳ. v. a. To make rotten, to corrupt with rottenneſs.

To PUTREFY, pū'-trȳ-fȳ. v. n. To rot.

PUTRESCENCE, pū-trĕs'-sĕns. ſ. The ſtate of rotting.

PUTRESCENT, pū-trĕs'-sĕnt. a. Growing rotten.

PUTRID, pū'-trĭd. a. Rotten, corrupt.

PUTRIDNESS, pū'-trĭd-nĭs. ſ. Rottenneſs.

PUTTER, pŭt'-tŭr. ſ. One who puts; Putter on, inciter, inſtigator.

PUTTINGSTONE, pŭt'-tĭng-ſtōne. ſ. In ſome parts of Scotland, ſtones are laid at the gates of great houſes, which they call Putting-ſtones, for trials of ſtrength.

PUTTOCK, pŭt'-tŭk. ſ. A buzzard.

PUTTY, pŭt'-ty. ſ. A kind of powder on which glaſs is ground; a kind of cement uſed by glaziers.

To PUZZLE, pŭz'-zl. v. a. To perplex, to confound, to embarraſs, to entangle.

To PUZZLE, pŭz'-zl. v. n. To be bewildered in one's own notions, to be awkward.

PUZZLE, pŭz'-zl. ſ. Embarraſſment, perplexity.

PUZZLER, pŭz'-zlŭr. ſ. He who puzzles.

PYGARG, pī'-gărg. ſ. A bird.

PYGMEAN, pĭg-mē'-ĕn. a. Belonging to a pygmy.

PYGMY, pĭg'-my. ſ. A dwarf, one of a nation fabled to be only three ſpans high, and after long wars to have been deſtroyed by cranes.

PYLORUS, pī-lō'-rŭs. ſ. The lower orifice of the ſtomach.

PYPOWDER, pī'-pow-dŭr. See PIEPOWDER.

PYRAMID, pĕr'-ā-mĭd. ſ. In geometry, is a ſolid figure, whoſe baſe is a polygon, and whoſe ſides are plain triangles, their ſeveral points meeting in one.

PYRAMIDAL, pī-răm'-ȳ-dĕl. } a. Having
PYRAMIDICAL, pĕr-ā-mĭd'-ȳ-kĕl. } the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDICALLY, pĕr-ā-mĭd'-ȳ-kĕl-ȳ. ad. In form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIS, pĕr'-ā-mĭs. ſ. A pyramid.

PYRE, pī're. ſ. A pile to be burnt.

PYRITES, pȳ-rī'-tēz. ſ. Fireſtone.

PYROMANCY, pī'-rō-măn-ſy. ſ. Divination by fire.

PYROTECHNICAL, pȳ-rō-tĕk'-nȳ-kĕl. a. Engaged or ſkilful in fireworks.

PYROTECHNICKS, pȳ-rō-tĕk'-nĭks. ſ. The art of employing fire to uſe or pleaſure, the art of fireworks.

PYROTECHNY, pȳ'-rō-tĕk-nȳ. ſ. The art of managing fire.

PYRRHONISM, pĭr'-rō-nĭzm. ſ. Scepticiſm, univerſal doubt.

PYX, pĭks'. ſ. The box in which the Romaniſts keep the hoſt.

Q.

TO QUACK, kwȧk′. v. a. To cry like a duck; to act the part of a boasting pretender to physick, or any other art.

QUACK, kwȧk′. s. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand; a vain boastful pretender to physick, one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places; an artful tricking practitioner in physick.

QUACKERY, kwȧk′-kėr-ȳ. s. Mean or bad acts in physick.

QUACKSALVER, kwȧk′-sȧl-vȕr. s. One who brags of medicines or salves, a charlatan.

QUADRAGESIMAL, kwȧ-drȧ-dzhės′-sȳ-mėl. a. Lenten, belonging to Lent.

QUADRANGLE, kwȧ-drȧng′-gl. s. A square, a surface with four right angles.

QUADRANGULAR, kwȧ-drȧng′-gȕ-lėr. a. Square, having four right angles.

QUADRANT, kwǡ′-drėnt. s. The fourth part, the quarter; the quarter of a circle; an instrument with which latitudes are taken.

QUADRANTAL, kwȧ-drȧnt′-ėl. a. Included in the fourth part of a circle.

QUADRATE, kwǡ′-drȧte. a. Square, having four equal and parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts; suited, applicable.

QUADRATE, kwǡ′-drȧte. s. A square, a surface with four equal and parallel sides.

To QUADRATE, kwǡ′-drȧte. v. n. To suit, to be accommodated.

QUADRATICK, kwȧ-drȧt′-tik. a. Belonging to a square.

QUADRATURE, kwǡ′-drȧ-tshȕr. s. The act of squaring; the first and last quarter of the moon; the state of being square, a quadrate, a square.

QUADRENNIAL, kwȧ-drėn′-nyėl. a. Comprising four years; happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE, kwǡ′-dribl. a. That may be squared.

QUADRIFID, kwȧd′-drȳ-fid. a. Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILATERAL, kwȧd-drȳ-lȧt′-tėr-ėl. a. Having four sides.

QUADRILLE, kȧ-dril′. s. A game at cards.

QUADRIPARTITE, kwȧ-drip′-pȧr-tite. a. Having four parties, divided into four parts.

QUADRIREME, kwȧd′-drȳ-rėm. s. A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE, kwȧd′-drȳ-sil″-lėbl. s. A word of four syllables.

QUADRUPED, kwȧd′-drȕ-pėd. s. An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.

QUADRUPED, kwȧd′-drȕ-pėd. a. Having four feet.

QUADRUPLE, kwȧd′-drȕpl. a. Fourfold, four times told.

To QUADRUPLICATE, kwȧ-drȕ′-plȳ-kȧte. v. a. To double twice, to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICATION, kwȧd-drȕ-plȳ-kȧ′-shȕn. s. The taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPLY, kwȧd′-drȕ-plȳ. ad. To a fourfold quantity.

QUÆRE, kwē′-rē. Enquire, seek.

To QUAFF, kwȧf′. v. a. To drink, to swallow in large draughts.

To QUAFF, kwȧf′. v. n. To drink luxuriously.

QUAFFER, kwȧf′-fȕr. s. He who quaffs.

QUAGGY, kwȧg′-gȳ. a. Boggy, soft, not solid.

QUAGMIRE, kwȧg′-mire. s. A shaking marsh.

QUAIL, kwǡ′le. s. A bird of game.

QUAILPIPE, kwǡ′le-pipe. s. A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

QUAINT, kwǡnt. a. Scrupulously, minutely exact; neat, pretty; subtly excogitated, finespun; affected, foppish.

QUAINTLY,

QUAINTLY, kwā'nt-lȳ. ad. Nicely, exactly, with petty elegance; artfully.

QUAINTNESS, kwā'nt-nis. ſ. Nicety, petty elegance.

To QUAKE, kwā'ke. v. n. To ſhake with cold or fear, to tremble; to ſhake, not to be ſolid or firm.

QUAKE, kwā'ke. ſ. A ſhudder, a tremulous agitation.

QUAKER, kwā'k-ur. ſ. One of a certain religious ſect.

QUAKING-GRASS, kwā'k-ing-grās. ſ. An herb.

QUALIFICATION, kwāl-lȳ-fȳ-kā'-ſhun. ſ. That which makes any perſon or thing fit for any thing; accompliſhment; abatement, diminution.

To QUALIFY, kwāl'-lȳ-fȳ. v. a. To fit for any thing; to furniſh with qualifications, to accompliſh; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to abate, to ſoften; to aſſuage; to modify, to regulate.

QUALITY, kwāl'-lit-ȳ. ſ. Nature relatively conſidered; property, accident; particular efficacy; diſpoſition, temper; virtue or vice; accompliſhment, qualification; character, comparative or relative rank; rank, ſuperiority of birth or ſtation.

QUALITY, kwŏl'-lit-ȳ. ſ. Perſons of high rank.

QUALM, kwā'm. ſ. A ſudden fit of ſickneſs, a ſudden ſeizure of ſickly languor.

QUALMISH, kwā'm-iſh. a. Seized with ſickly languor.

QUANDARY, kwŏn-dā'-rȳ. ſ. A doubt, a difficulty.

QUANTITIVE, kwăn'-tit-iv. a. Eſtimable according to quantity.

QUANTITY, kwăn'-tit-ȳ. ſ. That property of any thing which may be increaſed or diminiſhed; any indeterminate weight or meaſure; bulk or weight; a portion, a part; a large portion; the meaſure of time in pronouncing a ſyllable.

QUANTUM, kwăn'-tum. ſ. The quantity, the amount.

QUARANTINE, kwŏr-rĕn-tē'n. ſ. The ſpace of forty days, being the time which a ſhip ſuſpected of infection is obliged to forbear intercourſe or commerce.

QUARREL, kwŏr'-rĭl. ſ. A brawl, a petty fight, a ſcuffle; a diſpute, a conteſt; a cauſe of debate; objection, ill-will.

To QUARREL, kwŏr'-rĭl. v. n. To debate, to ſcuffle, to ſquabble; to fall into variance; to fight, to combat; to find fault, to pick objections.

QUARRELLER, kwŏr'-rĭl-ur. ſ. He who quarrels.

QUARRELOUS, kwŏr'-rĭl-us. a. Petulant, eaſily provoked to enmity.

QUARRELSOME, kwŏr'-rĭl-ſum. a. Inclined to brawls, eaſily irritated, iraſcible, cholerick, petulant.

QUARRELSOMELY, kwŏr'-rĭl-ſum-lȳ. ad. In a quarrelſome manner, petulantly, cholerickly.

QUARRELSOMENESS, kwŏr'-rĭl-ſum-nis. ſ. Cholerickneſs, petulance.

QUARRY, kwŏr'-rȳ. ſ. A ſquare; game flown at by a hawk; a ſtone mine, a place where they dig ſtones.

To QUARRY, kwŏr'-rȳ. v. n. To prey upon, to dig out ſtones.

QUARRYMAN, kwŏr'-rȳ-măn. ſ. One who digs in a quarry.

QUART, kwā'rt. ſ. The fourth part, a quarter; the fourth part of a gallon; the veſſel in which ſtrong drink is commonly retailed.

QUARTAN, kwā'r-tĕn. ſ. The fourth day ague.

QUARTATION, kwăr-tā'-ſhun. ſ. A chymical operation.

QUARTER, kwā'r-tur. ſ. A fourth part; a region of the ſkies, as referred to the ſeaman's card; a particular region of a town or country; the place where ſoldiers are lodged or ſtationed; proper ſtation; remiſſion of life, mercy granted by a conqueror; treatment ſhown by an enemy; friendſhip, amity, concord, in this ſenſe not uſed; a meaſure of eight buſhels.

To QUARTER, kwâ'r-tŭr. v. a. To divide into four parts; to divide, to break by force; to divide into diſtinct regions; to ſtation or lodge ſoldiers; to diet; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

QUARTERAGE, kwâ'r-tĕr-ĭdzh. ſ. A quarterly allowance.

QUARTERDAY, kwâ'r-tŭr-dâ'. ſ. One of the four days in the year on which rent or intereſt is paid.

QUARTERDECK, kwâ'r-tŭr-dĕk. ſ. The ſhort upper deck.

QUARTERLY, kwâ'r-tŭr-lў. a. Containing a fourth part.

QUARTERLY, kwâ'r-tŭr-lў. ad. Once in a quarter.

QUARTERMASTER, kwâ'r-tŭr-mâſ-tŭr. ſ. One who regulates the quarters of ſoldiers.

QUARTERN, kwâ'r-tŭrn. ſ. A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTERSTAFF, kwâ'r-tŭr-ſtâf. ſ. A ſtaff of defence.

QUARTILE, kwâ'r-tîle. ſ. An aſpect of the planets, when they are three ſigns or ninety degrees diſtant from each other.

QUARTO, kwâ'r-tō. ſ. A book in which every ſheet makes four leaves.

To QUASH, kwŏſh'. v. a. To cruſh, to ſqueeze; to ſubdue ſuddenly; to annul, to nullify, to make void.

To QUASH, kwŏſh'. v. n. To be ſhaken with a noiſe.

QUATERCOUSINS, kâ''-tĕr-kŭz'nz. ſ. Friends.

QUATERNARY, kwâ-tĕr'-nĕr-ў. ſ. The number four.

QUATERNION, kwâ-tĕr'-nyŭn. ſ. The number four.

QUATERNITY, kwâ-tĕr'-nĭt-ў. ſ. The number four.

QUATRAIN, kwâ'-trîn. ſ. A ſtanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

To QUAVER, kwâ'-vŭr. v. n. To ſhake the voice, to ſpeak or ſing with a tremulous voice; to tremble, to vibrate.

QUAY, kâ'. ſ. A key, an artificial bank to the ſea or river.

QUEAN, kwē'ne. ſ. A worthleſs woman, generally a ſtrumpet.

QUEASINESS, kwē'-zў-nĭs. ſ. The ſickneſs of a nauſeated ſtomach.

QUEASY, kwē'-zў. a. Sick with nauſea; faſtidious, ſqueamiſh; cauſing nauſeouſneſs.

QUEEN, kwē'n. ſ. The wife of a king.

To QUEEN, kwē'n. v. n. To play the queen.

QUEEN-APPLE, kwē'n-ăpl. ſ. A ſpecies of apple.

QUEENING, kwē'n-ĭng. ſ. An apple.

QUEER, kwē'r. a. Odd, ſtrange, original, particular.

QUEERLY, kwē'r-lў. ad. Particularly, oddly.

QUEERNESS, kwē'r-nĭs. ſ. Oddneſs, particularity.

To QUELL, kwĕl'. v. a. To cruſh, to ſubdue, originally to kill.

QUELL, kwĕl'. ſ. Murder. Not in uſe.

QUELLER, kwĕl'-lŭr. ſ. One that cruſhes or ſubdues.

QUELQUECHOSE, kĕk'-ſhōze. ſ. A triſle, a kickſhaw.

To QUENCH, kwĕntſh'. v. a. To extinguiſh fire; to ſtill any paſſion or commotion; to allay thirſt; to deſtroy.

To QUENCH, kwĕntſh'. v. n. To cool, to grow cool. Not in uſe.

QUENCHABLE, kwĕntſh'-ĕbl. a. That may be quenched.

QUENCHER, kwĕntſh'-ŭr. ſ. Extinguiſher.

QUENCHLESS, kwĕntſh'-lĭs. a. Unextinguiſhable.

QUERENT, kwē'-rĕnt. ſ. The complainant, the plaintiff.

QUERIMONIOUS, kwĕr-rў-mō'-nyŭs. a. Querulous, complaining.

QUERIMONIOUSLY, kwĕr-rў-mō'-nyŭſ-lў. ad. Querulouſly, with complaint.

QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kwĕr-rў-mō'-nyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Complaining temper.

QUERIST, kwē'-rĭſt. ſ. An enquirer, an aſker of queſtions.

QUERN,

QUERN, kwėrn′. ſ. A handmill. Not in uſe.

QUERPO, kwėr′-pō. ſ. A dreſs cloſe to the body, a waiſtcoat.

QUERRY, kwėr′-rў. ſ. A groom belonging to a prince, or one converſant in the king's ſtables.

QUERULOUS, kwēr′-rū-lŭs. a. Mourning, habitually complaining.

QUERULOUSNESS, kwēr′-rū-lŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUERY, kwē′-rў. ſ. A queſtion, an enquiry to be reſolved.

To QUERY, kwē′-rў. v. a. To aſk queſtions.

QUEST, kwėſt′. ſ. Search, act of ſeeking; an empanelled jury; ſearchers, collectively; enquiry, examination.

QUESTANT, kwės′-tĕnt. ſ. Seeker, endeavourer after. Not in uſe.

QUESTION, kwės′-tſhŭn. ſ. Interrogatory, any thing enquired; enquiry, diſquiſition; a diſpute, a ſubject of debate; affair to be examined; doubt, controverſy, diſpute; examination by torture; ſtate of being the ſubject of preſent enquiry.

To QUESTION, kwės′-tſhŭn. v. n. To enquire; to debate by interrogatories.

To QUESTION, kwės′-tſhŭn. v. a. To examine one by queſtions; to doubt, to be uncertain of; to have no confidence in, to mention as not to be truſted.

QUESTIONABLE, kwės′-tſhŭn-ĕbl. a. Doubtful, diſputable; ſuſpicious, liable to ſuſpicion, liable to queſtion.

QUESTIONARY, kwės′-tſhŭn-ĕr-ў. a. Enquiring, aſking queſtions.

QUESTIONABLENESS, kwės′-tſhŭn-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being queſtionable.

QUESTIONER, kwės′-tſhŭn-ŭr. ſ. An enquirer.

QUESTIONLESS, kwės′-tſhŭn-lĭs. ad. Certainly, without doubt.

QUESTMAN, kwėſt′-măn.
QUESTMONGER, kwėſt′-mŭng-gŭr. } ſ. Starter of lawſuits or proſecutions.

QUESTRIST, kwės′-trĭſt. ſ. Seeker, purſuer.

QUESTUARY, kwės′-tſhū-ĕr-ў. a. Studious of profit.

To QUIBBLE, kwĭb′l. v. n. To pun, to play on the ſound of words.

QUIBBLE, kwĭb′l. ſ. A low conceit depending on the ſound of words, a pun.

QUIBBLER, kwĭb′-lŭr. ſ. A punſter.

QUICK, kwĭk′. a. Living, not dead; ſwift, nimble, done with celerity; ſpeedy, free from delay; active, ſpritely, ready.

QUICK, kwĭk′. ad. Nimbly, ſpeedily, readily.

QUICK, kwĭk′. ſ. The living fleſh, ſenſible parts; plants of hawthorn.

QUICKBEAM, kwĭk′-bēm. ſ. A ſpecies of wild aſh.

To QUICKEN, kwĭk′n. v. a. To make alive; to haſten; to excite.

To QUICKEN, kwĭk′n. v. n. To become alive, as a woman Quickens with child; to move with activity.

QUICKENER, kwĭk′-nŭr. ſ. One who makes alive; that which accelerates, that which actuates.

QUICKLIME, kwĭk′-līme. ſ. Lime unquenched.

QUICKLY, kwĭk′-lў. ad. Nimbly, ſpeedily, actively.

QUICKNESS, kwĭk′-nĭs. ſ. Speed; activity; keen ſenſibility; ſharpneſs.

QUICKSAND, kwĭk′-ſănd. ſ. Moving ſand, unſolid ground.

To QUICKSET, kwĭk′-ſĕt. v. a. To plant with living plants.

QUICKSET, kwĭk′-ſĕt. ſ. Living plant ſet to grow.

QUICKSIGHTED, kwĭk″-sī′-ĭd. a. Having a ſharp ſight.

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, kwĭk″-sī′-ĭd-nĭs. ſ. Sharpneſs of ſight.

QUICKSILVER, kwĭk′-sĭl-vŭr. ſ. A mineral ſubſtance, mercury.

QUICKSILVERED, kwĭk′-sĭl-vŭrd. a. Overlaid with quickſilver.

QUIDDIT, kwĭd′-dĭt. ſ. A ſubtilty, an equivocation.

QUID-

QUIDDITY, kwid′-it-y. ſ. Eſſence, that which is a proper anſwer to the queſtion Quid eſt? a ſcholaſtick term; a trifling nicety, a cavil.

QUIESCENCE, kwi-ĕs′-sens. ſ. Reſt, repoſe.

QUIESCENT, kwi-ĕs′-sent. a. Reſting, not being in motion.

QUIET, kwi′-et. a. Still; peaceable; not in motion; not ruffled.

QUIET, kwi′-et. ſ. Reſt, repoſe, tranquillity.

To QUIET, kwi′-et. v. a. To calm, to lull, to pacify; to ſtill.

QUIETER, kwi′-ĕ-tur. ſ. The perſon or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM, kwi′-et-izm. ſ. Tranquillity of mind.

QUIETLY, kwi′-et-ly. ad. Calmly; peaceably, at reſt.

QUIETNESS, kwi′-et-nis. ſ. Coolneſs of temper; peace, tranquillity; ſtillneſs, calmneſs.

QUIETSOME, kwi′-et-ſum. a. Calm, ſtill, undiſturbed.

QUIETUDE, kwi′-ĕ-tshod. ſ. Reſt, repoſe.

QUILL, kwil′. ſ. The hard and ſtrong feather of the wing, of which pens are made; prick or dart of a porcupine; reed on which weavers wind their threads.

QUILLET, kwil′-lit. ſ. Subtilty, nicety.

QUILT, kwilt′. ſ. A cover made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them.

To QUILT, kwilt′. v. a. To ſtitch one cloth upon another with ſomething ſoft between them.

QUINARY, kwi′-ner-y. a. Conſiſting of five.

QUINCE, kwins′e. ſ. The tree; the fruit.

QUINCUNCIAL, kwin-kun′-shel. a. Having the form of a quincunx.

QUINCUNX, kwin′-kunks. ſ. Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, diſpoſed originally in a ſquare, conſiſting of five trees, one at each corner and a fifth in the middle, which diſpoſition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderneſs.

QUINQUANGULAR, kwink-kwang′-gu-ler. a. Having five corners.

QUINQUENNIAL, kwink-kwen′-nyel. a. Laſting five years, happening once in five years.

QUINSY, kwin′-zy. ſ. A tumid inflammation in the throat.

QUINT, kint′. ſ. A ſet of five; ſequence of five.

QUINTAIN, -kwin′-tin. ſ. A poſt with a turning top.

QUINTESSENCE, kwin′-tis-sens. ſ. A fifth being; an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a ſmall quantity.

QUINTIN, kwin′-tin. ſ. An upright poſt for the exerciſe of tilting.

QUINTUPLE, kwin′-tshupl. ſ. Fivefold.

QUIP, kwip′. ſ. A ſharp jeſt, a taunt, a ſarcaſm.

QUIRE, kwi′re. ſ. A body of ſingers; a chorus; the part of the church where the ſervice is ſung; a bundle of paper conſiſting of twenty-four ſheets.

To QUIRE, kwi′re. v. n. To ſing in concert.

QUIRISTER, kwer′-ris-tur. ſ. Choriſter, one who ſings in concert, generally in divine ſervice.

QUIRK, kwerk′. ſ. Quick ſtroke, ſharp fit; ſmart taunt; ſubtilty, nicety, artful diſtinction; looſe light tune.

To QUIT, kwit′. v. a. To diſcharge an obligation, to make even; to ſet free; to carry through, to diſcharge, to perform; to clear himſelf of an affair; to repay, to requite; to vacate obligations; to pay an obligation, to clear a debt, to be tantamount; to abandon, to forſake; to reſign, to give up.

QUITCHGRASS, kwitsh′-gras. ſ. Dog graſs.

QUITE, kwi′te. ad. Completely, perfectly.

QUITRENT, kwit′-rent. ſ. Small rent reſerved.

QUITS, kwits′. interj. An exclamation uſed when any thing is repayed and the parties become even.

QUITTANCE, kwit′-tens. ſ. Diſcharge from a debt

a debt or obligation, an acquittance; recompence, repayment.

To QUITTANCE, kwĭt'-tĕns. v. a. To repay, to recompence.

QUITTERBONE, kwĭt'-tŭr-bŏne. ſ. A hard round ſwelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter of a horſe.

QUIVER, kwĭv'-vŭr. ſ. A caſe for arrows.

To QUIVER, kwĭv'-vŭr. v. n. To quake, to play with a tremulous motion; to ſhiver, to ſhudder.

QUIVERED, kwĭv'-vŭrd. a. Furniſhed with a quiver; ſheathed as in a quiver.

QUODLIBET, kwŏd'-lў-bĕt. ſ. A nice point, a ſubtilty.

QUOIF, kwoi'f. ſ. Any cap with which the head is covered; the cap of a ſerjeant at law. See COIF.

To QUOIF, kwoi'f. v. a. To cap, to dreſs with a head-dreſs.

QUOIFFURE, kwoi'f-fŭr. ſ. Head-dreſs.

QUOIT, kwoi't. ſ. Something thrown to a great diſtance to a certain point; the diſcus of the ancients is ſometimes called in Engliſh Quoit, but improperly.

To QUOIT, kwoi't. v. n. To throw quoits, to play at quoits.

To QUOIT, kwoi't. v. a. To throw.

QUORUM, kŏ'-rŭm. ſ. A bench of juſtices, ſuch a number of any officers as is ſufficient to do buſineſs.

QUOTA, kŏ'-tă. ſ. A ſhare, a proportion as aſſigned to each.

QUOTATION, kŏ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of quoting, citation; paſſage adduced out of an author as evidence or illuſtration.

To QUOTE, kŏ'te. v. a. To cite an author, to adduce the words of another.

QUOTER, kŏ't-ŭr. ſ. Citer, he that quotes.

QUOTH, kŏ'th. verb imperfect. Quoth I, ſay I, or ſaid I; Quoth he, ſays he, or ſaid he.

QUOTIDIAN, kŏ-tĭdzh'-ĕn. a. Daily, happening every day.

QUOTIDIAN, kŏ-tĭdzh'-ĕn. ſ. A quotidian fever, a fever which returns every day.

QUOTIENT, kŏ'-ſhĕnt. ſ. In arithmetick, Quotient is the number produced by the diviſion of the two given numbers the one by the other.

R.

RAB

TO RABATE, rā-bā'te. v. n. In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fiſt again.

To RABBET, răb'-bĭt. v. a. To pare down pieces of wood ſo as to fit one another.

RABBET, răb'-bĭt. ſ. A joint made by paring two pieces ſo that they wrap over one another.

RABBI, răb'-bў. } ſ. A doctor among the
RABBIN, răb'-bĭn. } Jews.

RABBIT, răb'-bĭt. ſ. A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

RAC

RABBLE, răb'l. ſ. A tumultuous croud, an aſſembly of low people.

RABBLEMENT, răb'l-mĕnt. ſ. Croud, tumultuous aſſembly of mean people.

RABID, răb'-bĭd. a. Fierce, furious, mad.

RACE, rā'ſe. ſ. A family aſcending; family deſcending; a generation, a collective family; a particular breed; Race of ginger, a root or ſprig of ginger; a particular ſtrength or taſte of wine; conteſt in running; courſe on the feet; progreſs, courſe.

RACEHORSE, rā'ſe-hŏrſe. ſ. Horſe bred to run for prizes.

RACEMATION, rā-sē-mā′-shŭn. ſ. Cluſter like that of grapes.

RACEMIFEROUS, rā-sē-mif′-ĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing cluſters.

RACER, rā′se-ŭr. ſ. Runner, one that contends in ſpeed.

RACINESS, rā′-sy̆-nis. ſ. The quality of being racy.

RACK, rāk′. ſ. An engine to torture; torture, extreme pain; a diſtaff, commonly a portable diſtaff, from which they ſpin by twirling a ball; the clouds as they are driven by the wind; inſtruments to lay a ſpit on in roaſting; a wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle; arrack, a ſpirituous liquor.

To RACK, rāk′. v. n. To ſtream as clouds before the wind.

To RACK, rāk′. v. a. To torment by the rack; to torment, to haraſs; to ſcrew, to force to performance; to ſtretch, to extend; to defecate, to draw off from the lees.

RACK-RENT, rāk′-rĕnt. ſ. Rent raiſed to the uttermoſt.

RACK-RENTER, rāk′-rĕnt-ŭr. ſ. One who pays the uttermoſt rent.

RACKET, rāk′-kit. ſ. An irregular clattering noiſe; a confuſed talk, in burleſque language; the inſtrument with which players ſtrike the ball.

RACKOON, rāk-kō′n. ſ. A New England animal, like a badger.

RACY, rā′-sy̆. a. Strong, flavorous, taſting of the ſoil.

RADDOCK, răd′-dŭk. ſ. A bird.

RADIANCE, rā′-dzhĕns. } ſ. Sparkling
RADIANCY, rā′-dzhĕn-sy̆. } luſtre, glitter.

RADIANT, rā′-dzhĕnt. a. Shining, brightly ſparkling, emitting rays.

To RADIATE, rā′-dzhāte. v. n. To emit rays, to ſhine.

RADIATION, rā-dzhā′-shŭn. ſ. Beamy luſtre, emiſſion of rays; emiſſion from a center every way.

RADICAL, răd′-dy̆-kĕl. a. Primitive original.

RADICALITY, răd-dy̆-kăl′-it-y̆. ſ. Origination.

RADICALLY, rad′-dy̆-kĕl-y̆. ad. Originally, primitively.

RADICALNESS, răd′-dy̆-kĕl-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being radical.

To RADICATE, răd′-dy̆-kāte. v. a. To root, to plant deeply and firmly.

RADICATION, răd-y̆-kā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of fixing deep.

RADICLE, răd′-dikl. ſ. That part of the ſeed of a plant which becomes its root.

RADISH, răd′-dish. ſ. A root which is commonly cultivated in the kitchen-gardens.

RADIUS, rā′-dzhŭs. ſ. The ſemi-diameter of a circle; a bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wriſt.

To RAFFLE, răf′l. v. n. To caſt dice for a prize.

RAFFLE, răf′l. ſ. A ſpecies of game or lottery, in which many ſtake a ſmall part of the value of ſome ſingle thing, in conſideration of a chance to gain it.

RAFT, răft′. ſ. A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber croſs each other.

RAFTUR, răf′-tŭr. ſ. The ſecondary timbers of the houſe, the timbers which are let into the great beam.

RAFTERED, răf′-tŭrd. a. Built with rafters.

RAG, răg′. ſ. A piece of cloth torn from the reſt, a tatter; any thing rent and tattered, worn out clothes.

RAGAMUFFIN, răg-ă-mŭf′-fin. ſ. A paltry mean fellow.

RAGE, rā′dzh. ſ. Violent anger, vehement fury; vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

To RAGE, rā′dzh. v. n. To be in fury, to be heated with exceſſive anger; to ravage, to exerciſe fury; to act with miſchievous impetuoſity.

RAGEFUL, rā′dzh-fŭl. a. Furious, violent.

RAGGED, răg′-gid. a. Rent into tatters; uneven, conſiſting of parts almoſt diſunited; dreſſed in tatters; rugged, not ſmooth.

RAGGEDNESS, răg′-gid-nis. ſ. State of being dreſſed in tatters.

RAGINGLY,

RAGINGLY, rā'dzhĭng-lȳ. ad. With vehement fury.

RAGMAN, răg'-măn. ſ. One who deals in rags.

RAGOUT, rā-gō'. ſ. Meat ſtewed and highly ſeaſoned.

RAGSTONE, răg'-ſtōne. ſ. A ſtone ſo named from its breaking in a ragged manner; the ſtone with which they ſmooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RAGWORT, răg'-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

RAIL, rā'le. ſ. A croſs beam fixed in the ends of two upright poſts; a ſeries of poſts connected with beams by which any thing is incloſed; a kind of bird; a woman's upper garment.

To RAIL, rā'le. v. n. To incloſe with rails; to range in a line.

To RAIL, rā'le. v. a. To uſe inſolent and reproachful language.

RAILER, rā'le-ŭr. ſ. One who inſults or defames by opprobrious language.

RAILLERY, răl'-lĕr-ȳ. ſ. Slight ſatire, ſatirical merriment.

RAIMENT, rā'-mĕnt. ſ. Veſture, veſtment, clothes, dreſs, garment.

To RAIN, rā'ne. v. n. To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain; It Rains, the water falls from the clouds.

To RAIN, rā'ne. v. a. To pour down as rain.

RAIN, rā'ne. ſ. The moiſture that falls from the clouds.

RAINBOW, rā'ne-bō. ſ. The iris, the ſemicircle of various colours which appears in ſhowery weather.

RAINDEER, rā'ne-dē'r. ſ. A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws ſledges through the ſnows.

RAININESS, rā'ne-ȳ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſhowery.

RAINY, rā'ne-ȳ. a. Showery, wet.

To RAISE, rā'ze. v. a. To lift, to heave; to ſet upright; to erect, to build up; to exalt to a ſtate more great or illuſtrious; to increaſe in current value; to elevate; to advance, to prefer; to excite, to put in action; to excite to war or tumult, to ſtir up; to rouſe, to ſtir up; to give beginning to, as he Raiſed the family; to bring into being; to call into view from the ſtate of ſeparate ſpirits; to bring from death to life; to occaſion, to begin; to ſet up, to utter loudly; to collect, to obtain a certain ſum; to collect, to aſſemble, to levy; to give riſe to; To Raiſe paſte, to form paſte into pies without a diſh.

RAISER, rā'ze-ŭr. ſ. He that raiſes.

RAISIN, rā'zn. ſ. A dried grape.

RAKE, rā'ke. ſ. An inſtrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided; a looſe, diſorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtleſs fellow.

To RAKE, rā'ke. v. a. To gather with a rake; to draw together by violence; to ſcour, to ſearch with eager and vehement diligence; to heap together and cover; to fire on a ſhip in the direction of head and ſtern.

To RAKE, rā'ke. v. n. To ſearch, to grope; to paſs with violence; to lead an irregular life.

RAKER, rā'ke-ŭr. ſ. One that rakes.

RAKEHELL, rā'ke-hĕl. ſ. A wild, worthleſs, diſſolute, debauched fellow.

RAKEHELLY, rā'ke-hĕl-ȳ. a. Wild, diſſolute.

RAKISH, rā'ke-ĭſh. a. Looſe, lewd, diſſolute.

To RALLY, răl'-lȳ. v. a. To put diſordered or diſperſed forces into order; to treat with ſatirical merriment.

To RALLY, răl'-lȳ. v. n. To come again into order; to exerciſe ſatirical merriment.

RAM, răm'. ſ. A male ſheep; an inſtrument with an iron head to batter walls.

To RAM, răm'. v. a. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram; to fill with any thing driven hard together.

To RAMBLE, răm'bl. v. n. To rove looſely and irregularly, to wander.

RAMBLE, răm'bl. ſ. Wandering irregular excurſion.

RAMBLER, răm'-blŭr. ſ. Rover, wanderer.

RAMBOOZE, răm-bō'z. ſ. A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and ſugar.

RAMI-

RAMIFICATION, rȧm-mȳ-fȳ-kȧ́-shŭn. ſ. Diviſion or ſeparation into branches, the act of branching out.

To RAMIFY, rȧḿ-mȳ-fȳ. v. a. To ſeparate into branches.

To RAMIFY, rȧḿ-mȳ-fȳ. v. n. To be parted into branches.

RAMMER, rȧḿ-mŭr. ſ. An inſtrument with which any thing is driven hard; the ſtick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

RAMMISH, rȧḿ-mĭſh. a. Strong ſcented.

RAMOUS, rȧ́-mŭs. a. Branchy, conſiſting of branches.

To RAMP, rȧmṕ. v. n. To leap with violence; to climb as a plant.

RAMP, rȧmṕ. ſ. Leap, ſpring.

RAMPALLIAN, rȧm-pȧĺ-lyĕn. ſ. A mean wretch. Not in uſe.

RAMPANCY, rȧḿ-pĕn-sȳ. ſ. Prevalence, exuberance.

RAMPANT, rȧmṕ-ĕnt a. Exuberant, overgrowing reſtraint; in heraldy, Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the eſcutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy.

RAMPART, rȧḿ-pĕrt. } ſ. The platform of
RAMPYR, rȧḿ-pȳr. } the wall behind the parapet; the wall round fortified places.

RAN, rȧń. Preterite of Run.

To RANCH, rĕntſh́. v. a. To ſprain, to injure with violent contortion.

RANCID, rȧń-sĭd. a. Strong ſcented.

RANCIDNESS, rȧń-sĭd-nĭs. } ſ. Strong ſcent,
RANCIDITY, rȧn-sĭd́-ĭt-ȳ. } as of old oil.

RANCOROUS, rȧnḱ-ŭr-ŭs. a. Malignant, ſpiteful in the utmoſt degree.

RANCOUR, rȧnḱ-ŭr. ſ. Inveterate malignity, ſtedfaſt implacability.

RANDOM, rȧń-dŭm. ſ. Want of direction, want of rule or method; chance, hazard, roving motion.

RANDOM, rȧń-dŭm. a. Done by chance, roving without direction.

RANG, rȧnǵ. Preterite of Ring.

To RANGE, rā́ndzh. v. a. To place in order, to put in ranks; to rove over.

To RANGE, rā́ndzh. v. n. To rove at large; to be placed in order.

RANGE, rā́ndzh. ſ. A rank, any thing placed in a line; a claſs, an order; excurſion, wandering; room for excurſion; compaſs taken in by any thing excurſive.

RANGER, rā́ndzh-ŭr. ſ. One that ranges, a rover; a dog that beats the ground; an officer who tends the game of a foreſt.

RANK, rȧnḱ. a. High growing, ſtrong, luxuriant; fruitful, bearing ſtrong plants; ſtrong ſcented, rancid; high taſted, ſtrong in quality; rampant, high grown; groſs, coarſe.

RANK, rȧnḱ. ſ. Line of men placed a-breaſt; a row; range of ſubordination; claſs, order; degree of dignity; dignity, high place, as he is a man of Rank.

To RANK, rȧnḱ. v. a. To place a-breaſt; to range in any particular claſs; to arrange methodically.

To RANK, rȧnḱ. v. n. To be ranged, to be placed.

To RANKLE, rȧnḱl. v. n. To feſter, to breed corruption, to be inflamed in body or mind.

RANKLY, rȧnḱ-lȳ. ad. Coarſely, groſsly.

RANKNESS, rȧnḱ-nĭs. ſ. Exuberance, ſuperfluity of growth.

RANNY, rȧń-nȳ. ſ. The ſhrewmouſe.

To RANSACK, rȧń-sȧk. v. a. To plunder, to pillage; to ſearch narrowly.

RANSOME, rȧń-sŭm. ſ. Price paid for redemption from captivity or puniſhment.

To RANSOME, rȧń-sŭm. v. a. To redeem from captivity or puniſhment.

RANSOMELESS, rȧń-sŭm-lĭs. a. Free from ranſome.

To RANT, rȧnt́. v. a. To rave in violent or high ſounding language.

RANT, rȧnt́. ſ. High ſounding language.

RANTER, rȧnt́-ŭr. ſ. A ranting fellow.

RANTIPOLE, rȧnt́-ȳ-pōle. a. Wild, roving, rakiſh.

RANULA, rȧń-nŭ-lȧ. ſ. A ſoft ſwelling, poſſeſſing thoſe ſalivals under the tongue.

RANUNCULUS, rȧ-nŭnk′-ū-lŭs. ſ. Crow-foot.

To RAP, rȧp′. v. n. To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow.

To RAP, rȧp′. v. a. To affect with rapture, to ſtrike with extaſy, to hurry out of himſelf; to ſnatch away.

RAP, rȧp′. ſ. A quick ſmart blow; a counterfeit halfpenny.

RAPACIOUS, rȧ-pā′-ſhŭs. a. Given to plunder, ſeizing by violence.

RAPACIOUSLY, rȧ-pā′-ſhŭſ-lў. ad. By rapine; by violent robbery.

RAPACIOUSNESS, rȧ-pā′-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being rapacious.

RAPACITY, rȧ-pȧs′-ſĭt-ў. ſ. Addictedneſs to plunder, exerciſe of plunder; ravenouſneſs.

RAPE, rā′pe. ſ. Violent defloration of chaſtity; ſomething ſnatched away; a plant, from the ſeed of which oil is expreſſed.

RAPID, rȧp′-ĭd. a. Quick, ſwift.

RAPIDITY, rȧ-pĭd′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Velocity, ſwiftneſs.

RAPIDLY, rȧp′-ĭd-lў. ad. Swiftly, with quick motion.

RAPIDNESS, rȧp′-ĭd-nĭs. ſ. Celerity, ſwiftneſs.

RAPIER, rā′-pyĕr. ſ. A ſmall ſword uſed only in thruſting.

RAPIER-FISH, rā′-pyĕr-fĭſh. ſ. The ſword-fiſh.

RAPINE, rȧp′-ĭn. ſ. The act of plundering; violence, force.

RAPPER, rȧp′-pŭr. ſ. One who ſtrikes.

RAPPORT, rȧp-pō′rt. ſ. Relation, reference.

RAPTURE, rȧp′-tſhŭr. ſ. Ecſtaſy, tranſport, violence of any pleaſing paſſion; rapidity, haſte.

RAPTURED, rȧp′-tſhŭrd. a. Raviſhed, tranſported.

RAPTUROUS, rȧp′-tſhŭr-ŭs. a. Ecſtatick, tranſporting.

RARE, rā′re. a. Scarce, uncommon; excellent, valuable to a degree ſeldom found; thinly ſcattered; thin, ſubtle, not denſe; raw, not fully ſubdued by the fire.

RAREESHOW, rā′-rў-ſhō. ſ. A ſhow carried in a box.

RAREFACTION, rȧr-rĕ-fȧk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Extenſion of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before.

RAREFIABLE, rȧr-rĕ-fī′-ĕbl. a. Admitting rarefaction.

To RAREFY, rȧr′-rĕ-fў. v. a. To make thin, contrary to condenſe.

To RAREFY, rȧr′-rĕ-fў. v. n. To become thin.

RARELY, rā′re-lў. ad. Seldom, not often; finely, nicely, accurately.

RARENESS, rā′re-nĭs. ſ. Uncommonneſs, value ariſing from ſcarcity.

RARITY, rā′-rĭt-ў. ſ. Uncommonneſs, infrequency; a thing valued for its ſcarcity; thinneſs, ſubtlety, the contrary to denſity.

RASCAL, rȧs′-kȧl. ſ. A mean fellow, a ſcoundrel.

RASCALLION, rȧs-kȧl′-lyŭn. ſ. One of the loweſt people.

RASCALITY, rȧſ-kȧl′-ĭt-ў. ſ. The low mean people.

RASCALLY, rȧs′-kȧl-ў. a. Mean, worthleſs.

To RASE, rā′ſe. v. a. To ſkim, to ſtrike on the ſurface; to overthrow, to deſtroy, to root up; to blot out by raſure, to eraſe.

RASH, rȧſh′. a. Haſty, violent, precipitate.

RASH, rȧſh′. ſ. An effloreſcence on the body, a breaking out.

RASHER, rȧſh′-ŭr. ſ. A thin ſlice of bacon.

RASHLY, rȧſh′-lў. ad. Haſtily, violently, without due conſideration.

RASHNESS, rȧſh′-nĭs. ſ. Fooliſh contempt of danger.

RASP, rȧſp′. ſ. A delicious berry that grows on a ſpecies of the bramble, a raſpberry.

To RASP, rȧſp′. v. a. To rub to powder with a very rough file.

RASP, rȧſp′. ſ. A large rough file, commonly uſed to wear away wood.

RASPATORY, rȧſp′-ā-tŭr-ў. ſ. A chirurgeon's raſp.

RASPBERRY, rȧs′-bĕr-ў. ſ. A kind of berry.

RASPBERRY-BUSH, rȧs′-bĕr-rў-bŭſh. ſ. A ſpecies of bramble.

RASURE, rā′-ſhŭr. ſ. The act of ſcraping or ſhaving; a mark in a writing where ſomething has been rubbed out.

RAT, rắt. ſ. An animal of the mouſe kind that infeſts houſes and ſhips; To ſmell a Rat, to be put on the watch by ſuſpicion.

RATABLE, rā́te-ėbl. a. Set at a certain value.

RATABLY, rā́te-ėb-lẏ. ad. Proportionably.

RATAFIA, rắt-ắ-fḗ-ắ. ſ. A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and ſpirits.

RATAN, rắt-tắn′. ſ. An Indian cane.

RATE, rā́te. ſ. Price fixed on any thing; allowance ſettled; degree, comparative height or value; quantity aſſignable; that which ſets value; manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done; tax impoſed by the pariſh.

To RATE, rā́te. v. a. To value at a certain price; to chide haſtily and vehemently.

RATH, rā́th. a. Early, coming before the time.

RATHER, rắth′-ŭr. ad. More willingly, with better liking; preferably to the other, with better reaſon; in a greater degree than otherwiſe; more properly; eſpecially; To have Rather, to deſire in preference; a bad expreſſion, it ſhould be Will Rather.

RATIFICATION, rắt-tẏ-fẏ-kā́-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ratifying, confirmation.

RATIFIER, rắt′-tẏ-fī-ŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing that ratifies.

To RATIFY, rắt′-tẏ-fẏ. v. a. To confirm, to ſettle.

RATIO, rā́-ſhō. ſ. Proportion.

To RATIOCINATE, rā-ſhṓ-sẏ-nāte. v. a. To reaſon, to argue.

RATIOCINATION, rā-ſhō-sẏ-nā́-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of reaſoning, the act of deducing conſequences from premiſes.

RATIONAL, rắſh′-ŭn-ėl. a. Having the power of reaſoning; agreeable to reaſon; wiſe, judicious, as a Rational man.

RATIONALIST, rắſh′-ŭn-ėl-ĭſt. ſ. One who proceeds in his diſquiſitions and practice wholly upon reaſon.

RATIONALITY, rā-ſhō-nắl′-ĭt-ẏ. ſ. The power of reaſoning; reaſonableneſs.

RATIONALLY, rắſh′-ŭn-ėl-ẏ. ad. Reaſonably, with reaſon.

RATIONALNESS, rắſh′-ŭn-ėl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being rational.

RATSBANE, rắts′-bā̆ne. ſ. Poiſon for rats; arſenick.

RATTEEN, rắt-tḗn. ſ. A kind of ſtuff.

To RATTLE, rắt′l. v. n. To make a quick ſharp noiſe with frequent repetitions and colliſions; to ſpeak eagerly and noiſily.

To RATTLE, rắt′l. v. a. To move any thing ſo as to make a rattle or noiſe; to ſtun with a noiſe, to drive with a noiſe; to ſcold, to rail at with clamour.

RATTLE, rắt′l. ſ. A quick noiſe nimbly repeated; empty and loud talk; an inſtrument which agitated makes a clattering noiſe; a plant.

RATTLEHEADED, rắt′l-hėd-ĭd. a. Giddy, not ſteady.

RATTLESNAKE, rắt′l-ſnā̆ke. ſ. A kind of ſerpent.

RATTLESNAKE-ROOT, rắt′l-ſnā̆ke-rṓt. ſ. A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians uſe it as a certain remedy againſt the bite of a rattleſnake.

RATTOON, rắt-tṓn. ſ. A Weſt Indian fox.

To RAVAGE, rắv′-vĭdzh. v. a. To lay waſte, to ſack, to pillage, to plunder.

RAVAGE, rắv′-vĭdzh. ſ. Spoil, ruin, waſte.

RAVAGER, rắv′-vĭdzh-ŭr. ſ. Plunderer, ſpoiler.

RAUCITY, rā́-sĭt-ẏ. ſ. Hoarſeneſs, loud rough noiſe.

To RAVE, rā́ve. v. n. To be delirious, to talk irrationally; to burſt out into furious exclamations as if mad; to be unreaſonably fond.

To RAVEL, rắv′l. v. a. To entangle, to involve, to perplex; to unweave, to unknit, as to Ravel out a twiſt.

To RAVEL, rắv′l. v. n. To fall into perplexity or confuſion; to work in perplexity, to buſy himſelf with intricacies.

RAVELIN, rắv′-lĭn. ſ. In fortification, a work that conſiſts of two faces, that make a ſalient angle,

angle, commonly called half moon by the ſoldiers.

RAVEN, rā'vn. ſ. A large black fowl.

To RAVEN, rā'vn. v. a. To devour with great eagerneſs and rapacity.

RAVENOUS, rā'vn-ŭs. a. Furiouſly voracious, hungry to rage.

RAVENOUSLY, rā'vn-ŭs-lў. ad. With raging voracity.

RAVENOUSNESS, rā'vn-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Rage for prey, furious voracity.

RAVIN, rā'vĭn. ſ. Prey, food gotten by violence; rapine, rapaciouſneſs.

RAVINGLY, rā'vĕ-ĭng-lў. ad. With frenzy, with diſtraction.

To RAVISH, rāv'-ĭſh. v. a. To conſtuprate by force; to take away by violence; to delight, to rapture, to tranſport.

RAVISHER, rāv'-ĭſh-ŭr. ſ. He that embraces a woman by violence; one who takes any thing by violence.

RAVISHMENT, rāv'-ĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Violation, forcible conſtupration; tranſport, rapture, pleaſing violence on the mind.

RAW, rā'. a. Not ſubdued by the fire; not covered with the ſkin; ſore; immature, unripe; unſeaſoned, unripe in ſkill; bleak, chill.

RAWBONED, rā'-bōnd. a. Having bones ſcarcely covered with fleſh.

RAWHEAD, rā'-hĕd. ſ. The name of a ſpectre.

RAWLY, rā'-lў. ad. In a raw manner; unſkilfully, newly.

RAWNESS, rā'-nĭs. ſ. State of being raw; unſkilfulneſs.

RAY, rā'. ſ. A beam of light; any luſtre corporeal or intellectual; a fiſh; an herb.

To RAY, rā'. v. a. To ſtreak, to mark in long lines. Not uſed.

RAZE, rā'ſe. ſ. A root of ginger.

To RAZE, rā'ſe. v. a. To overthrow, to ruin, to ſubvert; to efface; to extirpate.

RAZOR, rā'-zŭr. ſ. A knife with a thick blade and fine edge uſed in ſhaving.

RAZORABLE, rā'-zŭr-ĕbl. a. Fit to be ſhaved.

RAZORFISH, rā'-zŭr-fĭſh. ſ. A fiſh.

RAZURE, rā'-ſhŭr. ſ. Act of eraſing.

REACCESS, rē'-ăk-sĕs''. ſ. Viſit renewed.

To REACH, rē'tſh. v. a. To touch with the hand extended; to arrive at, to attain any thing diſtant; to fetch from ſome place diſtant and give; to bring forward from a diſtant place; to hold out, to ſtretch forth; to attain; to penetrate to; to extend to; to extend, to ſpread abroad.

To REACH, rē'tſh. v. n. To be extended; to be extended far; to penetrate; to make efforts to attain; to take in the hand.

REACH, rē'tſh. ſ. Act of reaching or bringing by extenſion of the hand; power of reaching or taking in the hand; power of attainment or management; power, limit of faculties; contrivance, artful ſcheme, deep thought; a fetch, an artifice to attain ſome diſtant advantage; extent.

To REACT, rē'-ăkt''. v. a. To return the impulſe or impreſſion.

REACTION, rē'-ăk''-ſhŭn. ſ. The reciprocation of any impulſe or force impreſſed, made by the body on which ſuch impreſſion is made: Action and Reaction are equal.

To READ, rē'd. v. a. pret. Read, part. paſſ. Read. To peruſe any thing written; to diſcover by characters or marks; to learn by obſervation; to know fully.

To READ, rē'd. v. n. To perform the act of peruſing writing; to be ſtudious in books; to know by reading.

READ, rĕd'. particip. a. Skilful by reading.

READING, rē'd-ĭng. ſ. Study in books, peruſal of books; a lecture, a prelection; publick recital; variation of copies.

READEPTION, rē'-ăd-ĕp''-ſhŭn. ſ. Recovery, act of regaining.

READER, rē'd-ŭr. ſ. One that peruſes any thing written; one ſtudious in books; one whoſe office is to read prayers in churches.

READERSHIP, rē'd-ŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of reading prayers.

READILY, rĕd'-dў-lў. ad. Expeditely, with little hinderance or delay.

READINESS, rĕd'-dў-nĭs. ſ. Expeditenеſs; promptitude; the ſtate of being ready or fit for

any thing; facility, freedom from hinderance or obſtruction; ſtate of being willing or prepared.

READMISSION, rē-ad-miſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of admitting again.

To READMIT, rē-ad-mit'. v. a. To let in again.

To READORN, rē-ad-a'rn. v. a. To decorate again, to deck a-new.

READY, rĕd'-y. a. Prompt, not delaying; fit for a purpoſe, not to ſeek; prepared, accommodated to any deſign; willing, eager; being at the point, not diſtant, near; being at hand, next to hand; facil, eaſy, opportune, near; quick, not done with heſitation; expedite, not embarraſſed; To make Ready, to make preparations.

READY, rĕd'-y. ad. Readily, ſo as not to need delay.

READY, rĕd'-y. ſ. Ready money. A low word.

REAFFIRMANCE, rē-af-fĕr'-mens. ſ. Second confirmation.

REAL, rē'-el. a. Not fictitious, not imaginary, true, genuine; in law, conſiſting of things immoveable, as land.

REALITY, rē-al'-it-y. ſ. Truth, what is, not what merely ſeems; ſomething intrinſically important.

To REALIZE, rē'-a-lize. v. a. To bring into being or act; to convert money into land.

REALLY, rē'-el-y. ad. With actual exiſtence; truly, not ſeemingly; it is a ſlight corroboration of an opinion.

REALM, rĕlm'. ſ. A kingdom, a king's dominion; kingly government.

REALTY, rē'-al-ty. ſ. Loyalty. Little uſed.

REAM, rēm. ſ. A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

To REANIMATE, rē-an'-ny-mate. v. a. To revive, to reſtore to life.

To REANNEX, rē-an-nĕks'. v. a. To annex again.

To REAP, rēp. v. a. To cut corn at harveſt; to gather, to obtain.

To REAP, rēp. v. n. To harveſt.

REAPER, rēp'-ur. ſ. One that cuts corn at harveſt.

REAPINGHOOK, rēp-ing-hŏk. ſ. A hook uſed to cut corn in harveſt.

REAR, rēr. ſ. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet; the laſt claſs.

REAR, rēr. a. Raw, half roaſted, half ſodden.

To REAR, rēr. v. a. To raiſe up; to lift up from a fall; to bring up to maturity; to educate, to inſtruct; to exalt, to elevate; to rouſe, to ſtir up.

REARWARD, rēr-wĕrd. ſ. The laſt troop; the end, the tail, a train behind; the latter part.

REARMOUSE, rēr-mous. ſ. The leather-winged bat.

To REASCEND, rē-aſ-ſĕnd'. v. n. To climb again.

To REASCEND, rē-aſ-ſĕnd'. v. a. To mount again.

REASON, rēzn. ſ. The power by which man deduces one propoſition from another, or proceeds from premiſes to conſequences; cauſe, ground or principle; cauſe efficient; final cauſe; argument, ground of perſuaſion, motive; clearneſs of faculties; right, juſtice; reaſonable claim, juſt practice; rationale, juſt account; moderation, moderate demands.

To REASON, rēzn. v. n. To argue rationally, to deduce conſequences juſtly from premiſes; to debate, to diſcourſe, to raiſe diſquiſitions, to make enquiries.

To REASON, rēzn. v. a. To examine rationally.

REASONABLE, rēzn-ĕbl. a. Having the faculty of reaſon; acting, ſpeaking or thinking rationally; juſt, rational, agreeable to reaſon; not immoderate; tolerable, being in mediocrity.

REASONABLENESS, rēzn-ĕbl-nis. ſ. The faculty of reaſon; agreeableneſs to reaſon; moderation.

REASONABLY, rēzn-ĕb-ly. ad. Agreeable to reaſon; moderately, in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

REA-

REASONER, rē′zn-ur. ſ. One who reaſons, an arguer.

REASONING, rē′zn-ing. ſ. Argument.

REASONLESS, rē′zn-lis. a. Void of reaſon.

To REASSEMBLE, rē′-as-sem″bl. v. a. To collect anew.

To REASSERT, rē-as-sert″. v. a. To aſſert anew.

To REASSUME, rē′-aſ-ſhō″m. v. a. To reſume, to take again.

To REASSURE, rē′-aſ-ſhō″r. v. a. To free from fear, to reſtore from terror.

To REAVE, rē′v. v. a. To take away by ſtealth or violence.

To REBAPTIZE, rē′-bap-tī″ze. v. a. To baptize again.

REBAPTIZATION, rē′-bap-ty-zā″ſhun. ſ. Renewal of baptiſm.

To REBATE, rē-bā′te. v. n. To blunt, to beat to obtuſeneſs, to deprive of keenneſs.

REBECK, rē′-bek. ſ. A three ſtringed fiddle.

REBEL, reb′-il. ſ. One who oppoſes lawful authority.

To REBEL, rē-bel′. v. n. To riſe in oppoſition againſt lawful authority.

REBELLER, rē-bel′-lur. ſ. One that rebels.

REBELLION, rē-bel′-lyun. ſ. Inſurrection againſt lawful authority.

REBELLIOUS, rē-bel′-lyus. a. Opponent to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSLY, rē-bel′-lyuſ-ly. ad. In oppoſition to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSNESS, rē-bel′-lyuſ-nis. ſ. The quality of being rebellious.

To REBELLOW, rē′-bel″-lō. v. n. To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noiſe.

To REBOUND, rē-bound′. v. n. To ſpring back, to fly back in conſequence of motion impreſſed and reſiſted by a greater power.

To REBOUND, rē-bound′. v. a. To reverberate, to beat back.

REBOUND, rē-bound′. ſ. The act of flying back in conſequence of motion reſiſted, reſilition.

REBUFF, rē-buf′. ſ. Repercuſſion, quick and ſudden reſiſtance.

To REBUFF, rē-buf′. v. a. To beat back, to oppoſe with ſudden violence.

To REBUILD, rē′-bild″. v. a. To re-edify, to reſtore from demolition, to repair.

REBUKABLE, rē-bū′k-ubl. a. Worthy of reprehenſion.

To REBUKE, rē-bū′k. v. a. To chide, to reprehend.

REBUKE, rē-bū′k. ſ. Reprehenſion, chiding expreſſion, objurgation; in low language it ſignifies any kind of check.

REBUKER, rē-bū′k-ur. ſ. A chider, a reprehender.

REBUS, rē′-bus. ſ. A word repreſented by a a picture; a kind of riddle.

To REBUT, rē-but′. v. n. To retire back.

REBUTTER, rē-but′-tur. ſ. An anſwer to a rejoinder.

To RECALL, rē-kā′l. v. a. To call back, to call again, to revoke.

RECALL, rē-kā′l. ſ. Revocation, act or power of calling back.

To RECANT, rē-kant′. v. a. To retract, to recall, to contradict what one has once ſaid or done.

RECANTATION, rek-kan-tā′-ſhun. ſ. Retraction, declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

RECANTER, rē-kant′-ur. ſ. One who recants.

To RECAPITULATE, rē′-ka-pit″-tſhu-late. v. a. To repeat again diſtinctly, to detail again.

RECAPITULATION, rē′-ka-pit-tſhu-lā″-ſhun. ſ. Detail repeated, diſtinct repetition of the principal points.

RECAPITULATORY, rē′-ka-pit″-tſhu-la-tun-y. a. Repeating again.

To RECARRY, rē′-kar-ry. v. a. To carry back.

To RECEDE, rē-sē′d. v. n. To fall back, to retreat; to deſiſt.

RECEIPT, rē-sē′t. ſ. The act of receiving; the place of receiving; a note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received; reception, admiſſion; preſcription of ingredients for any compoſition.

RECEIVABLE, rē-sē′v-ĕbl. a. Capable of being received.

To RECEIVE, rē-sē′v. v. a. To take or obtain any thing as due; to take or obtain from another; to take any thing communicated; to embrace intellectually; to allow; to admit; to take as into a veſſel; to take into a place or ſtate; to entertain as a gueſt.

RECEIVEDNESS, rē-sē′vd-nis. ſ. General allowance.

RECEIVER, rē-sē′v-ŭr. ſ. One to whom any thing is communicated by another; one to whom any thing is given or paid; one who partakes of the bleſſed ſacrament; one who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he ſteals; the veſſel into which ſpirits are emitted from the ſtill; the veſſel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

To RECELEBRATE, rē′-sĕl′′-lē-brāte. v. a. To celebrate anew.

RECENCY, rē′-ſēn-ſy. ſ. Newneſs, new ſtate.

RECENSION, rē-ſĕn′-ſhŭn. ſ. Enumeration, review.

RECENT, rē′-ſĕnt. a. New, not of long exiſtence; late, not antique; freſh, not long diſmiſſed from.

RECENTLY, rē′-ſĕnt-ly. ad. Newly, freſhly.

RECENTNESS, rē′-ſĕnt-nis. ſ. Newneſs, freſhneſs.

RECEPTACLE, rēs′-sĕp-tĕkl. ſ. A veſſel or place into which any thing is received.

RECEPTIBILITY, rē′-ſĕp-ty-bil′′-it-y. ſ. Poſſibility of receiving.

RECEPTARY, rēs′-sĕp-tĕr-y. ſ. Thing received.

RECEPTION, rē-ſĕp′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of receiving; the ſtate of being received; admiſſion of any thing communicated; readmiſſion; the act of containing; treatment at firſt coming, welcome entertainment; opinion generally admitted.

RECEPTIVE, rē-ſĕp′-tiv. a. Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

RECEPTORY, rēs′-sĕp-tŭr-y. a. Generally or popularly admitted.

RECESS, rē-sĕs′. ſ. Retirement, retreat; departure; place of retirement, place of ſecrecy, private abode; remiſſion or ſuſpenſion of any procedure; removal to diſtance; ſecret part.

RECESSION, rē-ſĕſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of retreating.

To RECHANGE, rē′-tſhā′′ndzh. v. a. To change again.

To RECHARGE, rē′-tſhā′′rdzh. v. a. To accuſe in return; to attack anew; among hunters, a leſſon which the huntſman winds on the horn when the hounds have loſt their game.

RECIDIVATION, rē′-sid-y-vā′′-ſhŭn. ſ. Backſliding, falling again.

RECIPE, rēs′-sy-pē. ſ. A medical preſcription.

RECIPIENT, rē-ſyp′-yĕnt. ſ. The receiver, that to which any thing is communicated; the veſſel into which ſpirits are driven by the ſtill.

RECIPROCAL, rē-sip′-prō-kĕl. a. Acting in viciſſitude, alternate; mutual, done by each to each; mutually interchangeable.

RECIPROCALLY, rē-sip′-prō-kĕl-y. ad. Mutually, interchangeably.

RECIPROCALNESS, rē-sip′-prō-kĕl-nis. ſ. Mutual return, alternateneſs.

To RECIPROCATE, rē-sip′-prō-kāte. v. n. To act interchangeably, to alternate.

RECIPROCATION, rē′-sip-prō-kā′′-ſhŭn. ſ. Alternation, action interchanged.

RECISION, rē-sizh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of cutting off.

RECITAL, rē-sī′te-ĕl. ſ. Repetition, rehearſal; enumeration.

RECITATION, rēs-sy-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Repetition, rehearſal.

RECITATIVE, rēs-sy-tā-tē′v. } ſ. A kind
RECITATIVO, rēs-sy-tā-tē′v-ō. } of tuneful pronunciation, more muſical than common ſpeech, and leſs than ſong; chaunt.

To RECITE, rē-sī′te. v. a. To rehearſe, to repeat, to enumerate, to tell over.

To

To RECK, rĕk'. v. n. To care, to heed. Not in uſe.

To RECK, rĕk'. v. a. To heed, to care for. Out of uſe.

RECKLESS, rĕk'-lĭs. a. Careleſs, heedleſs, mindleſs.

RECKLESSNESS, rĕk'-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Careleſſneſs, negligence.

To RECKON, rĕk'n. v. a. To number, to count; to eſteem, to account.

To RECKON, rĕk'n. v. n. To compute, to calculate; to ſtate an account; to pay a penalty; to lay ſtreſs or dependance upon.

RECKONER, rĕk'-nŭr. ſ. One who computes, one who calculates coſt.

RECKONING, rĕk'-nĭng. ſ. Computation, calculation; accounts of debtor and creditor; money charged by a hoſt; account taken; eſteem, account, eſtimation.

To RECLAIM, rē-klā'me. v. a. To reform, to correct; to reduce to the ſtate deſired; to recall, to cry out againſt; to tame.

To RECLINE, rē-klī'ne. v. a. To lean back, to lean ſidewiſe.

To RECLINE, rē-klī'ne. v. n. To reſt, to repoſe, to lean.

RECLINE, rē-klī'ne. a. In a leaning poſture.

To RECLOSE, rē'-klō''ze. v. a. To cloſe again.

To RECLUDE, rē-klū'd. v. a. To open.

RECLUSE, rē-klū's. a. Shut up, retired.

RECOAGULATION, rē'-kō-ăg-gū-lā''-shŭn. ſ. Second coagulation.

RECOGNISANCE, rē-kŏn'-nў-zĕns. ſ. Acknowledgment of perſon or thing; badge; a bond of record teſtifying the recogniſor to owe unto the recogniſee a certain ſum of money acknowledged in ſome court of record.

To RECOGNISE, rĕ-kŏg-nī'ze. v. a. To acknowledge, to recover and avow knowledge of any perſon or thing; to review, to reexamine.

RECOGNISEE, rē'-kŏn-nў-zē'. ſ. He in whoſe favour the bond is drawn.

RECOGNISOR, rē-kŏn-nў-zŏr'. ſ. He who gives the recogniſance.

RECOGNITION, rē'-kŏg-nĭsh'-ŭn. ſ. Review, renovation of knowledge; knowledge confeſſed; acknowledgment.

To RECOIL, rē-koi'l. v. n. To ruſh back in conſequence of reſiſtance; to fall back; to fail, to ſhrink.

To RECOIN, rē'-koi''n. v. a. To coin over again.

RECOINAGE, rē'-koi''n-ĭdzh. ſ. The act of coining anew.

To RECOLLECT, rĕk-kŏl-lĕkt'. v. a. To recover to memory; to recover reaſon or reſolution; to gather what is ſcattered, to gather again.

RECOLLECTION, rĕk-kŏl-lĕk'-shŭn. ſ. Recovery of notion, revival in the memory.

To RECOMFORT, rē'-kŭm''-fŭrt. v. a. To comfort or conſole again; to give new ſtrength.

To RECOMMENCE, rē'-kŏm-mĕns''. v. a. To begin anew.

To RECOMMEND, rĕk-kŭm-mĕnd'. v. a. To praiſe to another; to make acceptable; to uſe one's intereſt with another in favour of a third perſon; to commit with prayers.

RECOMMENDABLE, rĕk-kŭm-mĕnd'-ĕbl. a. Worthy of recommendation or praiſe.

RECOMMENDATION, rĕk-kŭm-mĕn-dā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of recommending; that which ſecures to one a kind reception from another.

RECOMMENDATORY, rĕk-kŭm-mĕn'-dĕ-tŭr-ў. a. That which recommends to another.

RECOMMENDER, rĕk-kŭm-mĕnd'-ŭr. ſ. One who recommends.

To RECOMMIT, rē'-kŭm-mĭt''. v. a. To commit anew.

To RECOMPACT, rē'-kŭm-păkt''. v. a. To join anew.

To RECOMPENSE, rĕk'-kŭm-pĕnſe. v. a. To repay, to requite; to compenſate, to make up by ſomething equivalent.

RECOMPENSE, rĕk'-kŭm-pĕnſe. ſ. Equivalent, compenſation.

RECOMPILEMENT, rē'-kŭm-pī''le-mĕnt. ſ. New compilement.

To

To RECOMPOSE, rē-kŭm-pō′ze. v. a. To ſettle or quiet anew; to form or adjuſt anew.

RECOMPOSITION, rē-kŏm-pō-zĭsh′-ŭn. ſ. Compoſition renewed.

To RECONCILE, rĕk-kŭn-sī′le. v. a. To compoſe differences, to obviate ſeeming contradictions; to make to like again; to make any thing conſiſtent; to reſtore to favour.

RECONCILEABLE, rĕk-kŭn-sī′le-ĕbl. a. Capable of renewed kindneſs; conſiſtent, poſſible to be made conſiſtent.

RECONCILEABLENESS, rĕk-kŭn-sī′le-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Conſiſtence, poſſibility to be reconciled; diſpoſition to renew love.

RECONCILEMENT, rĕk-kŭn-sī′le-mĕnt. ſ. Reconciliation, renewal of kindneſs, favour reſtored; friendſhip renewed.

RECONCILER, rĕk-kŭn-sī′le-ŭr. ſ. One who renews friendſhip between others; one who diſcovers the conſiſtence between propoſitions, ſeemingly contradictory.

RECONCILIATION, rĕk-kŭn-sĭ-lyā′-shŭn. ſ. Renewal of friendſhip; agreement of things ſeeming oppoſite.

To RECONDENSE, rē′-kŏn-dĕns′. v. a. To condenſe anew.

RECONDITE, rē-kŏn-dī′te. a. Secret, profound, abſtruſe.

To RECONDUCT, rē′-kŏn-dŭkt′. v. a. To conduct again.

To RECONJOIN, rē′-kŏn-dzhoi′n. v. a. To join anew.

To RECONQUER, rē′-kŏnk′-ŭr. v. a. To conquer again.

To RECONSECRATE, rē′-kŏn′-sē-krāte. To conſecrate anew.

To RECONVENE, rē′-kŏn-vē′ne. v. a. To aſſemble anew.

To RECONVEY, rē′-kŏn-vē′. v. a. To convey again.

To RECORD, rē-kā′rd. v. a. To regiſter any thing, ſo that its memory may not be loſt; to celebrate, to cauſe to be remembered ſolemnly.

RECORD, rē-kā′rd. ſ. Regiſter, authentick memorial.

RECORDATION, rē-kŏr-dā′-shŭn. ſ. Remembrance.

RECORDER, rē-kā′rd-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to regiſter any events; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of flute, a wind inſtrument.

To RECOVER, rē-kŭv′-ŭr. v. a. To reſtore from ſickneſs or diſorder; to repair; to regain; to releaſe; to attain, to reach, to come up to.

To RECOVER, rē-kŭv′-ŭr. v. n. To grow well from a diſeaſe.

RECOVERABLE, rē-kŭv′-ŭr-ĕbl. a. Poſſible to be reſtored from ſickneſs; poſſible to be regained.

RECOVERY, rē-kŭv′-ŭr-ў. ſ. Reſtoration from ſickneſs; power or act of regaining; the act of cutting off an entail.

To RECOUNT, rē-kount′. v. a. To relate in detail, to tell diſtinctly.

RECOUNTMENT, rē-kount′-mĕnt. ſ. Relation, recital.

RECOURSE, rē-kō′rs. ſ. Application as for help or protection; acceſs.

RECREANT, rĕk′-krē-ănt. a. Cowardly, meanſpirited; apoſtate, falſe.

To RECREATE, rĕk′-krē-āte. v. a. To refreſh after toil, to amuſe or divert in wearineſs; to delight, to gratify; to relieve, to revive.

RECREATION, rĕk-krē-ā′-shŭn. ſ. Relief after toil or pain, amuſement in ſorrow or diſtreſs; refreſhment, amuſement, diverſion.

RECREATIVE, rĕk′-krē-ā-tĭv. a. Refreſhing, giving relief after labour or pain, amuſing, diverting.

RECREATIVENESS, rĕk′-krē-ā-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being recreative.

RECREMENT, rĕk′-krē-mĕnt. ſ. Droſs, ſpume, ſuperfluous or uſeleſs parts.

RECREMENTAL, rĕk-krē-mĕn′-tăl.
RECREMENTITIOUS, rĕk-krē-mĕn-tĭsh′-ŭs. } a. Droſſy.

To RECRIMINATE, rē′-krĭm′-ĭn-āte. v. n. To return one accuſation with another.

RECRIMINATION, rē′-krĭm-ĭn-ā′-shŭn. ſ. Return of one accuſation with another.

RECRIMINATOR, rē-krĭm′-ĭn-ā-tŭr. ſ. He that returns one charge with another.

RECRUDESCENT, rē-krō-dĕs″-sĕnt. a. Growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUIT, rē-krō′t. v. a. To repair any thing waſted by new ſupplies; to ſupply an army with new men.

To RECRUIT, rē-krō′t. v. n. To raiſe new ſoldiers.

RECRUIT, rē-krō′t. ſ. Supply of any thing waſted; new ſoldiers.

RECTANGLE, rĕk-tăng′-gl. ſ. A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULAR, rĕk-tăng′-gū-lĕr. a. Right angled, having angles of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULARLY, rĕk-tăng′-gū-lĕr-lў. ad. With right angles.

RECTIFIABLE, rĕk′-tў-fī-ĕbl. a. Capable to be ſet right.

RECTIFICATION, rĕk-tў-fў-kā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſetting right what is wrong; in chymiſtry, Rectification is drawing any thing over again by diſtillation, to make it yet higher or finer.

To RECTIFY, rĕk′-tў-fў. v. a. To make right, to reform, to redreſs; to exalt and improve by repeated diſtillation.

RECTILINEAR, rĕk-tў-lўn′-yĕr. } a. Con-
RECTILINEOUS, rĕk-tў-lўn′-yŭs. } ſiſting of right lines.

RECTITUDE, rĕk′-tў-tūd. ſ. Straitneſs, not curvity; uprightneſs, freedom from moral obliquity.

RECTOR, rĕk′-tŭr. ſ. Ruler, lord, governor; parſon of an unimpropriated pariſh.

RECTORSHIP, rĕk′-tŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The rank or office of rector.

RECTORY, rĕk′-tŭr-y. ſ. A Rectory or parſonage is a ſpiritual living, compoſed of land, tithe and other oblations of the people, ſeparate or dedicated to God in any congregation for the ſervice of his church there, and for the maintenance of the miniſter thereof.

RECUBATION, rĕk-kū-bā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of lying or leaning.

RECUMBENCY, rē-kŭm′-bĕn-ſў. ſ. The poſture of lying or leaning; reſt, repoſe.

RECUMBENT, rē-kŭm′-bĕnt. a. Lying, leaning.

To RECUR, rē-kŭr′. v. n. To come back to the thought, to revive in the mind; to have recourſe to, to take refuge in.

RECURRENCE, rē-kŭr′-rĕns. }
RECURRENCY, rē-kŭr′-rĕn-ſў. } ſ. Return.

RECURRENT, rē-kŭr′-rĕnt. a. Returning from time to time.

RECURSION, rē-kŭr′-ſhŭn. ſ. Return.

RECURVATION, rē-kŭr-vā′-shŭn } ſ. Flex-
RECURVITY, rē-kŭr′-vĭt-y. } ure backwards.

RECURVOUS, rē-kŭr′-vŭs. a. Bent backward.

RECUSANT, rĕk′-kū-zĕnt. ſ. One that refuſes any terms of communion or ſociety.

To RECUSE, rē-kū′z. v. n. To refuſe. A juridical word.

RED, rĕd′. a. Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours.

REDBREAST, rĕd′-brĕſt. ſ. A ſmall bird, ſo named from the colour of its breaſt, called alſo a Robin.

REDCOAT, rĕd′-kōte. ſ. A name of contempt for a ſoldier.

To REDDEN, rĕd′n. v. a. To make red.

To REDDEN, rĕd′n. v. n. To grow red.

REDDISHNESS, rĕd′-dĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Tendency to redneſs.

REDDITION, rĕd-dĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Reſtitution.

REDDITIVE, rĕd′-dĭt-ĭv. a. Anſwering to an interrogative.

REDDLE, rĕd′l. ſ. A ſort of mineral of the metal kind.

REDE, rē′d. ſ. Counſel, advice. Out of uſe.

To REDEEM, rē-dē′m. v. a. To ranſom, to relieve from any thing by paying a price; to reſcue, to recover; to make amends for; to pay an atonement; to ſave the world from the curſe of ſin.

REDEEMABLE, rē-dē′m-ĕbl. a. Capable of redemption.

REDEEMABLENESS, rē-dē′m-ēbl-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being redeemable.

REDEEMER, rē-dē′m-ŭr. ſ. One who ranſoms or redeems; the Saviour of the world.

To REDELIVER, rē-dē-liv″-ŭr. v. a. To deliver back.

REDELIVERY, rē-dē-liv″-ēr-y. ſ. The act of delivering back.

To REDEMAND, rē-dē-mā″nd. v. a. To demand back.

REDEMPTION, rē-dēm′-ſhŭn. ſ. Ranſom, releaſe; purchaſe of God's favour by the death of Chriſt.

REDEMPTORY, rē-dēm′-tŭr-y. a. Paid for ranſom.

REDHOT, rēd′-hŏt′. a. Heated to redneſs.

REDINTEGRATE, rē-din′-tē-grāte. a. Reſtored, renewed, made new.

REDINTEGRATION, rē-din-tē-grā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Renovation, reſtoration; Redintegration, chymiſts call the reſtoring any mixed body or matter, whoſe form has been deſtroyed, to its former nature and conſtitution.

REDLEAD, rēd′-lēd′. ſ. Minium.

REDNESS, rēd′-nis. ſ. The quality of being red.

REDOLENCE, rēd′-ō-lens. } ſ. Sweet
REDOLENCY, rēd′-ō-lēn-ſy. } ſcent.

REDOLENT, rēd′-ō-lēnt. a. Sweet of ſcent.

To REDOUBLE, rē-dŭb′le. v. a. To repeat often; to increaſe by addition of the ſame quantity over and over.

To REDOUBLE, rē-dŭb′le. v. n. To become twice as much.

REDOUBT, rē-dout′. ſ. The outwork of a fortification, a fortreſs.

REDOUBTABLE, rē-dout′-ēbl. a. Formidable, terrible to foes.

REDOUBTED, rē-dout′-id. a. Dread, awful, formidable.

To REDOUND, rē-dou′nd. v. n. To be ſent back by reaction; to conduce in the conſequence.

To REDRESS, rē-drēs′. v. a. To ſet right, to amend; to relieve, to remedy, to eaſe.

REDRESS, rē-drēs′. ſ. Reformation, amendment; relief, remedy; one who gives relief.

REDRESSIVE, rē-drēs′-siv. a. Succouring, affording remedy.

REDSHANK, rēd′-ſhănk. ſ. A bird.

REDSTREAK, rēd′-ſtrēk. ſ. An apple, cyder-fruit; cyder preſſed from the redſtreak.

To REDUCE, rē-dū′s. v. a. To bring back, Obſolete; to bring to the former ſtate; to reform from any diſorder; to bring into any ſtate of diminution; to degrade, to impair in dignity; to bring into any ſtate of miſery or meanneſs; to ſubdue; to ſubject to a rule, to bring into a claſs.

REDUCEMENT, rē-dū′ſ-mĕnt. ſ. The act of bringing back; ſubduing, reforming or diminiſhing.

REDUCER, rē-dū′-ſŭr. ſ. One that reduces.

REDUCIBLE, rē-dū′-sibl. a. Poſſible to be reduced.

REDUCIBLENESS, rē-dū′-sibl-nis. ſ. Quality of being reducible.

REDUCTION, rē-dŭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of reducing; in arithmetick, Reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.

REDUCTIVE, rē-dŭk′-tiv. a. Having the power of reducing.

REDUCTIVELY, rē-dŭk′-tiv-ly. ad. By reduction, by conſequence.

REDUNDANCE, rē-dŭn′-dens. } ſ. Super-
REDUNDANCY, rē-dŭn′-dĕn-ſy. } fluity, ſuperabundance.

REDUNDANT, rē-dŭn′-dĕnt. a. Superabundant, exuberant, ſuperfluous; uſing more words or images than are uſeful.

REDUNDANTLY, rē-dŭn′-dĕnt-ly. ad. Superfluouſly, ſuperabundantly.

To REDUPLICATE, rē-dzhō′-ply-kāte. v. a. To double.

REDUPLICATION, rē-dzhō-ply-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of doubling.

REDUPLICATIVE, rē-dzhō′-ply-kā-tiv. a. Double.

REDWING, rēd′-wing. ſ. A bird.

To REECHO, rē′-ĕk″-kō. v. n. To echo back.

REECHY,

REECHY, rē′tsh-ȳ. a. Smoky, footy, tanned.

REED, rē′d. ſ. A hollow knotted ſtalk, which grows in wet grounds; a ſmall pipe; an arrow.

To RE-EDIFY, rē′-ĕd″-ȳ-fȳ. v. a. To rebuild, to build again.

REEDLESS, rē′d-lĭs. a. Being without reeds.

REEDY, rē′d-ȳ. a. Abounding with reeds.

REEK, rē′k. ſ. Smoke, ſteam, vapour; a pile of corn or hay.

To REEK, rē′k. v. n. To ſmoke, to ſteam, to emit vapour.

REEKY, rē′k-ȳ. a. Smoky, tanned, black.

REEL, rē′l. ſ. A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into ſkeins from the ſpindle.

To REEL, rē′l. v. a. To gather yarn off the ſpindle.

To REEL, rē′l. v. n. To ſtagger, to incline in walking, firſt to one ſide and then to the other.

REELECTION, rē′-ē-lĕk″-ſhŭn. ſ. Repeated election.

To RE-ENACT, rē′-ĭn-ăkt″. v. n. To enact anew.

To RE-ENFORCE, rē′-ĭn-fō″rs. v. a. To ſtrengthen with new aſſiſtance.

RE-ENFORCEMENT, rē′-ĭn-fō″rs-mĕnt. ſ. Freſh aſſiſtance.

To RE-ENJOY, rē′-ĭn-dzhoy″. v. a. To enjoy anew or a ſecond time.

To RE-ENTER, rē′-ĕn″-tŭr. v. a. To enter again, to enter anew.

To RE-ENTHRONE, rē′-ĭn-thrō″ne. v. a. To replace in a throne.

RE-ENTRANCE, rē′-ĕn″-trĕns. ſ. The act of entering again.

REERMOUSE, rē′r-mous. ſ. A bat.

To RE-ESTABLISH, rē′-ĕſ-tăb″-lĭſh. v. a. To eſtabliſh anew.

RE-ESTABLISHER, rē′-ĕſ-tăb″-lĭſh-ŭr. ſ. One that re-eſtabliſhes.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, rē′-ĕſ-tăb″-lĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. The act of re-eſtabliſhing, the ſtate of being re-eſtabliſhed, reſtauration.

REEVE, rē′v. ſ. A ſteward. Out of uſe.

To RE-EXAMINE, rē′-ĕgz-ăm″-ĭn. v. a. To examine anew.

To REFECT, rē-fĕkt′. v. a. To refreſh, to reſtore after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTION, rē-fĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Refreſhment after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTORY, rĕf′-ĕk-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. Room of refreſhment, eating room.

To REFEL, rē-fĕl′. v. a. To refute, to repreſs.

To REFER, rē-fĕr′. v. a. To diſmiſs for information or judgment; to betake for deciſion; to reduce to, as to the ultimate end; to reduce as to a claſs.

To REFER, rē-fĕr′. v. n. To reſpect, to have relation.

REFEREE, rĕf-ĕr-ē′. ſ. One to whom any thing is referred.

REFERENCE, rĕf′-fĕr-ĕns. ſ. Relation, reſpect, alluſion to; diſmiſſion to another tribunal.

To REFERMENT, rē′-fĕr-mĕnt″. v. a. To ferment anew.

REFERRIBLE, rē-fĕr′-rĭbl. a. Capable of being conſidered as in relation to ſomething elſe.

To REFINE, rē-fȳne. v. a. To purify, to clear from droſs and excrement; to make elegant, to poliſh.

To REFINE, rē-fȳne. v. n. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicety.

REFINEDLY, rē-fȳnd-lȳ. ad. With affected elegance.

REFINEMENT, rē-fȳne-mĕnt. ſ. The act of purifying by clearing any thing from droſs; improvement in elegance or purity; artificial practice; affectation of elegant improvement.

REFINER, rē-fȳne-ŭr. ſ. Purifier, one who clears from droſs or recrement; improver in elegance; inventor of ſuperfluous ſubtilties.

To REFIT, rē-fĭt′. v. a. To repair, to reſtore after damage.

To REFLECT, rē-flĕkt′. v. a. To throw back.

To REFLECT, rē-flĕkt′. v. a. To throw back light; to bend back; to throw back the thoughts upon the paſt or on themſelves; to conſider attentively; to throw reproach or cenſure; to bring reproach.

REFLECTENT, rē-flĕk′-tĕnt. a. Bending back, flying back.

REFLECTION, rē-flĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of throwing back; the act of bending back; that which is reflected; thought thrown back upon the paſt; the action of the mind upon itſelf; attentive conſideration; cenſure.

REFLECTIVE, rē-flĕk′-tĭv. a. Throwing back images; conſidering things paſt, conſidering the operations of the mind.

REFLECTOR, rē-flĕk′-tŭr. ſ. Conſiderer.

REFLEX, rē′-flĕks. a. Directed backward.

REFLEXIBILITY, rē-flĕks-ȳ-bĭl′-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. The quality of being reflexible.

REFLEXIBLE, rē-flĕks′-ĭbl. a. Capable to be thrown back.

REFLEXIVE, rē-flĕks′-ĭv. a. Having reſpect to ſomething paſt.

REFLEXIVELY, rē-flĕks′-ĭv-lȳ. ad. In a backward direction.

To REFLOURISH, rē′-flŭr″-rĭſh. v. a. To flouriſh anew.

To REFLOW, rē′-flō′. v. n. To flow back.

REFLUENT, rĕf′-flū-ĕnt. a. Running back.

REFLUX, rē′-flŭx. ſ. Backward courſe of water.

To REFORM, rē-fā′rm. v. a. To change from worſe to better.

To REFORM, rē-fā′rm. v. n. To grow better.

REFORM, rē-fā′rm. ſ. Reformation.

REFORMATION, rĕf-fŏr-mā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Change from worſe to better; the change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive ſtate.

REFORMER, rē-fā′rm-ŭr. ſ. One who makes a change for the better, an amender; one of thoſe whoſe changed religion from popiſh corruptions and innovations.

To REFRACT, rē-frăkt′. v. a. To break the natural courſe of rays.

REFRACTION, rē-frăk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved; in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have paſſed on in, had not the denſity of the medium turned it aſide.

REFRACTIVE, rē-frăk′-tĭv. a. Having the power of refraction.

REFRACTORINESS, rē-frăk′-tŭr-ȳ-nĭs. ſ. Sullen obſtinacy.

REFRACTORY, rē-frăk′-tŭr-ȳ. a. Obſtinate, perverſe, contumacious.

REFRAGABLE, rĕf′-frā-găbl. a. Capable of confutation and conviction.

To REFRAIN, rē-frā′n. v. a. To hold back, to keep from action.

To REFRAIN, rē-frā′n. v. n. To forbear, to abſtain, to ſpare.

REFRANGIBILITY, rē′-frăn-dzȳ-bĭl″-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their diſpoſition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent body or medium into another.

REFRANGIBLE, rē-frăn′-dzhĭbl. a. Turned out of their courſe, in paſſing from one medium to another.

REFRENATION, rē-frē-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of reſtraining.

To REFRESH, rē-frĕſh′. v. a. To recreate, to relieve after pain; to improve by new touches any thing impaired; to refrigerate, to cool.

REFRESHER, rē-frĕſh′-ŭr. ſ. That which refreſhes.

REFRESHMENT, rē-frĕſh′-mĕnt. ſ. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue; that which gives relief, as food, reſt.

REFRIGERANT, rē-frĭdzh′-ĕr-ĕnt. a. Cooling, mitigating heat.

To REFRIGERATE, rē-frĭdzh′-ĕr-āte. v. a. To cool.

REFRIGERATION, rē′-frĭdzh-ĕr-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of cooling; the ſtate of being cooled.

REFRI-

REFRIGERATIVE, rẽ-frídzh′-ẽr-ȧ-tiv. } REFRIGERATORY, rẽ-frídzh′-ẽr-ȧ-tur-ẏ. } a. Cooling, having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATORY, rẽ-frídzh′-ẽr-ȧ-tur-ẏ. ſ. That part of a diſtilling veſſel that is placed about the head of a ſtill, and filled with water to cool the condenſing vapours; any thing internally cooling.

REFT, rẽft′. part. pret. of Reave. Deprived, taken away. Preterite of Reave. Took away.

REFUGE, rẽf′-fudzh. ſ. Shelter from any danger or diſtreſs; protection, that which gives ſhelter or protection, reſource; expedient in diſtreſs.

To REFUGE, rẽf′-fudzh. v. a. To ſhelter, to protect.

REFUGEE, rẽf-fu-dzhẽ′. ſ. One who flies to ſhelter or protection.

REFULGENCE, rẽ-fúl′-dzhẽns. ſ. Splendor, brightneſs.

REFULGENT, rẽ-fúl′-dzhẽnt. a. Bright, glittering, ſplendid.

To REFUND, rẽ-fúnd′. v. n. To pour back; To repay what is received, to reſtore.

REFUSAL, rẽ-fú′-zẽl. ſ. The act of refuſing, denial of any thing demanded or ſolicited; the pre-emption, the right of having any thing before another, option.

To REFUSE, rẽ-fú′z. v. a. To deny what is ſolicited or required; to reject, to diſmiſs without a grant.

To REFUSE, rẽ-fú′z. v. n. Not to accept.

REFUSE, rẽf′-fúz. ſ. That which remains diſregarded when the reſt is taken.

REFUSER, rẽ-fú′z-ur. ſ. He who refuſes.

REFUTAL, rẽ-fú′-tẽl. ſ. Refutation.

REFUTATION, rẽf-fu-tȧ′-ſhun. ſ. The act of refuting, the act of proving falſe or erroneous.

To REFUTE, rẽ-fú′te. v. a. To prove falſe or erroneous.

To REGAIN, rẽ-gȧ′ne. v. a. To recover, to gain anew.

REGAL, rẽ′-gẽl. a. Royal, kingly.

To REGALE, rẽ-gȧ′le. v. a. To refreſh, to entertain, to gratify.

REGALEMENT, rẽ-gȧ′le-ment. ſ. Refreſhment, entertainment.

REGALIA, rẽ-gȧ′-lyȧ. ſ. Enſigns of royalty.

REGALITY, rẽ-gȧl′-it-ẏ. ſ. Royalty, ſovereignty, kingſhip.

To REGARD, rẽ-gȧ′rd. v. a. To value, to attend to as worthy of notice; to obſerve, to remark; to pay attention to; to reſpect, to have relation to; to look towards.

REGARD, rẽ-gȧ′rd. ſ. Attention as to a matter of importance; reſpect, reverence; note, eminence; reſpect, account; relation, reference; look, aſpect directed to another.

REGARDABLE, rẽ-gȧ′rd-ẽbl. a. Obſervable; worthy of notice.

REGARDER, rẽ-gȧ′rd-ur. ſ. One that regards.

REGARDFUL, rẽ-gȧ′rd-fúl. a. Attentive; taking notice of.

REGARDFULLY, rẽ-gȧ′rd-fúl-ẏ. ad. Attentively, heedfully; reſpectfully.

REGARDLESS, rẽ-gȧ′rd-lis. a. Heedleſs, negligent, inattentive.

REGARDLESSLY, rẽ-gȧ′rd-lẽſ-ly. ad. Without heed.

REGARDLESNESS, rẽ-gȧ′rd-lẽſ-nis. ſ. Heedleſneſs, negligence, inattention.

REGENCY, rẽ′-dzhẽn-ſy. ſ. Authority, government; vicarious government; the diſtrict governed by a vicegerent; thoſe to whom vicarious regality is entruſted.

To REGENERATE, rẽ′-dzhen″-ẽr-ȧte. v. a. To reproduce, to produce anew; to make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a Chriſtian life.

REGENERATE, rẽ′-dzhẽn″-ẽr-ẽt. a. Reproduced; born anew by grace to a chriſtian life.

REGENERATION, rẽ′-dzhẽn-ẽr-ȧ″-ſhun. ſ. New birth, birth by grace from carnal affections to a chriſtian life.

REGENERATENESS, rẽ-dzhẽn′-ẽr-ẽt-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being regenerate.

REGENT, rẽ′-dzhẽnt. a. Governing, ruling; exerciſing vicarious authority.

REGENT, rē'-dzhĕnt. ſ. Governor, ruler; one inveſted with vicarious royalty.

REGENTSHIP, rē'-dzhĕnt-ſhip. ſ. Power of governing; deputed authority.

REGERMINATION, rē'-dzhĕr-mĭn-ā''-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſprouting again.

REGIBLE, rĕdzh'-ĭbl. a. Governable.

REGICIDE, rĕdzh'-ĭ-ſide. ſ. Murderer of his king; murder of his king.

REGIMEN, rĕdzh'-ĭ-mĕn. ſ. That care in diet and living that is ſuitable to every particular courſe of medicine.

REGIMENT, rĕdzh'-ĭ-mĕnt. ſ. Eſtabliſhed government, polity; rule, authority; a body of ſoldiers under one colonel.

REGIMENTAL, rĕdzh-ĭ-mĕnt'-ĕl. a. Belonging to a regiment; military.

REGION, rē'-dzhŭn. ſ. Tract of land, country, tract of ſpace; part of the body, within; place.

REGISTER, rĕdzh'-ĭſ-tŭr. ſ. An account of any thing regularly kept; the officer whoſe buſineſs is to keep the regiſter.

To REGISTER, rĕdzh'-ĭſ-tŭr. v. a. To record, to preſerve by authentick accounts.

REGISTRY, rĕdzh'-ĭſ-trĭ. ſ. The act of inſerting in the regiſter; the place where the regiſter is kept; a ſeries of facts recorded.

REGNANT, rĕg'-nănt. a. Reigning, predominant, prevalent, having power.

To REGORGE, rē'-gā''rdzh. v. â. To vomit up, to throw back; to ſwallow eagerly; to ſwallow back.

To REGRAFT, rē'-grăft''. v. a. To graft again.

To REGRANT, rē'-grā''nt. v. a. To grant back.

To REGRATE, rē-grā'te. v. a. To offend, to ſhock; not uſed: to engroſs, to foreſtall.

REGRATER, rē-grā'te-ŭr. ſ. Foreſtaller, engroſſer.

To REGREET, rē'-grē''t. v. a. To reſalute, to greet a ſecond time.

REGREET, rē'-grē''t. ſ. Return or exchange of ſalutation.

REGRESS, rē'-grĕs. ſ. Paſſage back, power of paſſing back.

REGRESSION, rē'-grĕsh''-ŭn. ſ. The act of returning or going back.

REGRET, rē-grĕt', ſ. Vexation at ſomething paſt, bitterneſs of reflection; grief, ſorrow.

To REGRET, rē-grĕt'. v. a. To repent, to grieve at.

REGUERDON, rē-gwĕr'-dŭn. ſ. Reward, recompence. Obſolete.

REGULAR, rĕg'-ū-lĕr. a. Agreeable to rule, conſiſtent with the mode preſcribed; governed by ſtrict regulations; having ſides or ſurfaces compoſed of equal figures; inſtituted or initiated according to eſtabliſhed forms.

REGULAR, rĕg'-ū-lĕr. ſ. In the Romiſh church, all perſons are ſaid to be Regulars, that do profeſs and follow a certain rule of life, and obſerve the three vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience.

REGULARITY, rĕg-ū-lăr'-ĭt-ĭ. ſ. Agreeableneſs to rule; method, certain order.

REGULARLY, rĕg'-ū-lĕr-lĭ. ad. In a manner concordant to rule.

To REGULATE, rĕg'-ū-lāte. v. a. To adjuſt by rule or method; to direct.

REGULATION, rĕg-ū-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of regulating; method, the effect of regulation.

REGULATOR, rĕg'-ū-lā-tŭr. ſ. One that regulates; that part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

To REGURGITATE, rē'-gŭr''-dzhĭ-tāte. v. a. To throw back, to pour back.

REGURGITATION, rē'-gŭr-dzhĭ-tā''-ſhŭn. ſ. Reſorption, the act of ſwallowing back.

To REHEAR, rē''-hē'r. v. a. To hear again.

REHEARSAL, rē-hĕrs'-ĕl. ſ. Repetition, recital; the recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

To REHEARSE, rē-hĕrs'. v. a. To repeat, to recite; to relate, to tell; to recite previouſly to publick exhibition.

To REJECT, rē-dzhĕkt'. v. a. To diſmiſs without compliance with propoſal or accept-

ance

ance of offer; to caſt off, to make an abject; to refuſe, not to accept; to throw aſide.

REJECTION, rẽ-dzhĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of caſting off or throwing aſide.

To REIGN, rẽ'ne. v. n. To enjoy or exerciſe ſovereign authority; to be predominant, to prevail; to obtain power or dominion.

REIGN, rẽ'ne. ſ. Royal authority, ſovereignty; time of a king's government; kingdom, dominions.

To REIMBODY, rẽ'-ĭm-bŏd'-ў. v. n. To embody again.

To REIMBURSE, rẽ'-ĭm-bŭrs''. v. a. To repay, to repair loſs or expence by an equivalent.

REIMBURSEMENT, rẽ'-ĭm-bŭrs''-mĕnt. ſ. Reparation or repayment.

To REIMPREGNATE, rẽ'-ĭm-prĕg''-nāte. v. a. To impregnate anew.

REIMPRESSION, rẽ'-ĭm-prĕſh''-ŭn. ſ. A ſecond or repeated impreſſion.

REIN, rẽ'ne. ſ. The part of the bridle which extends from the horſe's head to the driver's or rider's hand; uſed as an inſtrument of government, or for government; To give the Reins, to give licenſe.

To REIN, rẽ'ne. v. a. To govern by a bridle; to reſtrain, to controul.

REINS, rẽ'nz. ſ. The kidneys, the lower part of the back.

To REINSERT, rẽ'-ĭn-sĕrt''. v. a. To inſert a ſecond time.

To REINSPIRE, rẽ'-ĭn-ſpī''re. v. a. To inſpire anew.

To REINSTAL, rẽ'-ĭn-ſtâ''l. v. a. To ſeat again; to put again in poſſeſſion.

To REINSTATE, rẽ'-ĭn-ſtā''te. v. a. To put again in poſſeſſion.

To REINTEGRATE, rẽ'-ĭn''-tẽ-grāte. v. a. To renew with regard to any ſtate or quality.

To REINVEST, rẽ'-ĭn-vĕſt''. v. a. To inveſt anew.

To REJOICE, rẽ-dzhoi's. v. n. To be glad, to joy, to exult.

To REJOICE, rẽ-dzhoi's. v. a. To exhilarate, to gladden.

REJOICER, rẽ-dzhoi's-ŭr. ſ. One that rejoices.

To REJOIN, rẽ-dzhoi'n. v. a. To join again; to meet one again.

To REJOIN, rẽ-dzhoi'n. v. n. To anſwer to an anſwer.

REJOINDER, rẽ-dzhoi'n-dŭr. ſ. Reply to an anſwer; reply, anſwer.

To REITERATE, rẽ'-ĭt''-tẽr-āte. v. a. To repeat again and again.

REITERATION, rẽ'-ĭt-tẽr-ā''-ſhŭn. ſ. Repetition.

To REJUDGE, rẽ'''-jŭdzh'. v. a. To re-examine; to review, to recal to a new trial.

To REKINDLE, rẽ-kĭn'dl. v. a. To ſet on fire again.

To RELAPSE, rẽ-lăps'. v. n. To fall back into vice and error; to fall back from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs.

RELAPSE, rẽ-lăps'. ſ. Fall into vice or error once forſaken; regreſſion from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs.

To RELATE, rẽ-lā'te. v. a. To tell, to recite; to ally by kindred.

To RELATE, rẽ-lā'te. v. n. To have reference, to have reſpect to.

RELATER, rẽ-lā'te-ŭr. ſ. Teller, narrator.

RELATION, rẽ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Manner of belonging to any perſon or thing; reſpect, reference, regard; connexion between one thing and another; kindred, alliance of kin; perſon related by birth or marriage, kinſman, kinſwoman; narrative, account.

RELATIVE, rĕl'-ă-tĭv. a. Having relation, reſpecting; conſidered not abſolutely, but as reſpecting ſomething elſe.

RELATIVE, rĕl'-ă-tĭv. ſ. Relation, kinſman; pronoun anſwering to an antecedent; ſomewhat reſpecting ſomething elſe.

RELATIVELY, rĕl'-ă-tĭv-lў. ad. As it reſpects ſomething elſe, not abſolutely.

RELATIVENESS, rĕl'-ă-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of having relation.

To RELAX, rẽ-lăks'. v. a. To ſlacken, to make leſs tenſe; to remit, to make leſs ſevere

or rigorous; to make leſs attentive or laborious; to eaſe, to divert; to open, to looſe.

To RELAX, rē-lăks′. v. n. To be mild, to be remiſs, to be not rigorous.

RELAXATION, rē-lăks-ā′-shŭn. ſ. Diminution of tenſion, the act of looſening; ceſſation of reſtraint; remiſſion, abatement of rigour; remiſſion of attention or application.

RELAY, rē-lā′. ſ. Horſes on the road to relieve others.

To RELEASE, rē-lē′s. v. a. To ſet free from confinement or ſervitude; to ſet free from pain; to free from obligation; to quit, to let go; to relax, to ſlacken.

RELEASE, rē-lē′s. ſ. Diſmiſſion from confinement, ſervitude, or pain, relaxation of a penalty; remiſſion of a claim; acquittance from a debt ſigned by the creditor.

To RELEGATE, rĕl′-ē-gāte. v. a. To baniſh, to exile.

RELEGATION, rĕl-ē-gā′-shŭn. ſ. Exile, judicial baniſhment.

To RELENT, rē-lĕnt′. v. n. To ſoften, to grow leſs rigid or hard; to grow moiſt; to ſoften in temper, to grow tender; to feel compaſſion.

To RELENT, rē-lĕnt′. v. a. To ſlacken, to remit; to ſoften, to mollify.

RELENTLESS, rē-lĕnt′-lĭs. a. Unpitying, unmoved by kindneſs or tenderneſs.

RELEVANT, rĕl′-ē-vĕnt. a. Relieving.

RELEVATION, rĕl-ē-vā′-shŭn. ſ. A raiſing or lifting up.

RELIANCE, rē-lī′-ĕns. ſ. Truſt, dependance, confidence.

RELICK, rĕl′-ĭk. ſ. That which remains, that which is left after the loſs or decay of the reſt; it is generally uſed in the plural; it is often taken for the body deſerted by the ſoul; that which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.

RELICT, rĕl′-ĭkt. ſ. A widow, a wife deſolate by the death of her huſband.

RELIEF, rē-lē′f. ſ. The prominence of a figure in ſtone or metal, the ſeeming prominence of a picture; the recommendation of any thing by the interpoſition of ſomething different; alleviation of calamity, mitigation of pain or ſorrow; that which frees from pain or ſorrow; diſmiſſion of a ſentinel from his poſt; legal remedy of wrong.

RELIEVABLE, rē-lē′v-ĕbl. a. Capable of relief.

To RELIEVE, rē-lē′v. v. a. To ſupport, to aſſiſt; to eaſe pain or ſorrow; to ſuccour by aſſiſtance; to ſet a ſentinel at reſt, by placing another on his poſt; to right by law.

RELIEVER, rē-lē′v-ŭr. ſ. One that relieves.

RELIEVO, rē-lē′v-ō. ſ. The prominence of a figure or picture.

To RELIGHT, rē′-lī′te. v. a. To light anew.

RELIGION, rē-lĭdzh′-ŭn. ſ. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and puniſhments; a ſyſtem of divine faith and worſhip as oppoſite to others.

RELIGIONIST, rē-lĭdzh′-ŭn-ĭſt. ſ. A bigot to any religious perſuaſion.

RELIGIOUS, rē-lĭdzh′-ŭs. a. Pious, diſpoſed to the duties of religion; teaching religion; among the Romaniſts, bound by the vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience; exact, ſtrict.

RELIGIOUSLY, rē-lĭdzh′-ŭſ-lў. ad. Piouſly, with obedience to the dictates of religion; according to the rites of religion; reverently, with veneration; exactly, with ſtrict obſervance.

RELIGIOUSNESS, rē-lĭdzh′-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The quality or ſtate of being religious.

To RELINQUISH, rē-lĭnk′-wĭſh. v. a. To forſake, to abandon; to quit, to releaſe, to give up.

RELINQUISHMENT, rē-lĭnk′-wĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. The act of forſaking.

RELISH, rĕl′-ĭſh. ſ. Taſte, the effect of any thing on the palate, it is commonly uſed of a pleaſing taſte; taſte, ſmall quantity juſt perceptible; liking, delight in any thing; ſenſe, power of perceiving excellence, taſte.

To RELISH, rĕl′-ĭſh. v. a. To give a taſte to any thing; to taſte, to have a liking.

To RELISH, rĕl′-ĭſh. v. n. To have a pleaſing

ing taſte; to give pleaſure; to have a flavour.

RELISHABLE, rĕl′-ĭſh-ĕbl. a. Having a reliſh.

To RELIVE, rē-lĭv″. v. n. To revive, to live anew.

To RELOVE, rē-lŭv″. v. a. To love in return.

RELUCENT, rē-lū′-sĕnt. a. Shining, tranſparent.

RELUCTANCE, rē-lŭk′-tĕns. } ſ. Unwil-
RELUCTANCY, rē-lŭk′-tĕn-ſy. } lingneſs, repugnance.

RELUCTANT, rē-lŭk′-tĕnt. a. Unwilling, acting with repugnance.

RELUCTATION, rē-lŭk-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Repugnance, reſiſtance.

To RELUME, rē-lū″me. v. a. To light anew, to rekindle.

To RELUMINE, rē-lū″m-ĭn. v. a. To light anew.

To RELY, rē-lȳ′. v. n. To lean upon with confidence, to put truſt in, to reſt upon, to depend upon.

To REMAIN, rē-mā′ne. v. n. To be left out of a greater quantity or number; to continue, to endure, to be left; to be left as not compriſed.

REMAIN, rē-mā′ne. ſ. Relick, that which is left, generally uſed in the plural; the body left by the ſoul.

REMAINDER, rē-mā′ne-dŭr. ſ. What is left; the body when the ſoul is departed, remains.

To REMAKE, rē-mā″ke. v. a. To make anew.

To REMAND, rē-mă′nd. v. a. To ſend back, to call back.

REMANENT, rĕm′-mă-nĕnt. ſ. The part remaining.

REMARK, rē-mă′rk. ſ. Obſervation, note, notice taken.

To REMARK, rē-mă′rk. v. a. To note, to obſerve; to diſtinguiſh, to point out, to mark.

REMARKABLE, rē-mă′rk-ĕbl. a. Obſervable, worthy of note.

REMARKABLENESS, rē-mă′rk-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Obſervableneſs, worthineſs of obſervation.

REMARKABLY, rē-mă′rk-ĕb-lȳ. ad. Obſervably, in a manner worthy of obſervation.

REMARKER, rē-mă′rk-ŭr. ſ. Obſerver, one that remarks.

REMEDIABLE, rē-mē′-dyĕbl. a. Capable of remedy.

REMEDIATE, rē-mē′-dyĕt. a. Medicinal, affording a remedy.

REMEDILESS, rĕm′-mē-dȳ-lĭs. a. Not admitting remedy, irreparable, cureleſs.

REMEDY, rĕm′-mē-dȳ. ſ. A medicine by which any illneſs is cured; cure of any uneaſineſs; that which counteracts any evil; reparation, means of repairing any hurt.

To REMEDY, rĕm′-mē-dȳ. v. a. To cure, to heal; to repair or remove miſchief.

To REMEMBER, rē-mĕm′-bŭr. v. a. To bear in mind any thing; to recollect, to keep in mind; to mention; to put in mind, to force to recollect, to remind.

REMEMBERER, rē-mĕm′-bĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who remembers.

REMEMBRANCE, rē-mĕm′-brĕns. ſ. Retention in memory; recollection, revival of any idea; account preſerved; memorial; a token by which any one is kept in the memory.

REMEMBRANCER, rē-mĕm′-brĕn-ſŭr. ſ. One that reminds, one that puts in mind; an officer of the Exchequer.

To REMIGRATE, rē-mī-grāte. v. n. To remove back again.

REMIGRATION, rē-mī-grā″-ſhŭn. ſ. Removal back again.

To REMIND, rē-mī′nd. v. a. To put in mind, to force to remember.

REMINISCENCE, rĕm-mȳ-nĭs′-sĕns. ſ. Recollection, recovery of ideas.

REMINISCENTIAL, rĕm-mȳ-nĭs-sĕn′-ſhĕl. a. Relating to reminiſcence.

REMISS, rē-mĭs′. a. Slack; ſlothful; not intenſe.

REMISSIBLE, rē-mĭs′-sĭbl. a. Admitting forgiveneſs.

REMISSION, rē-mĭsh′-ŭn. ſ. Abatement, relaxation; ceſſation of intenſeneſs; in phyſick, Remiſſion is when a diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again; releaſe; forgiveneſs, pardon.

REMISSLY, rē-mĭs′-lў. ad. Careleſsly, negligently; ſlackly.

REMISSNESS, rē-mĭs′-nĭs. ſ. Careleſsneſs, negligence.

To REMIT, rē-mĭt′. v. a. To relax; to forgive a puniſhment; to pardon a fault; to reſign; to refer; to put again in cuſtody; to ſend money to a diſtant place.

To REMIT, rē-mĭt′. v. n. To ſlacken, to grow leſs intenſe; to abate by growing leſs eager; in phyſick, to grow by intervals leſs violent.

REMITMENT, rē-mĭt′-mĕnt. ſ. The act of remitting to cuſtody.

REMITTANCE, rē-mĭt′-tĕns. ſ. The act of paying money at a diſtant place; ſum ſent to a diſtant place.

REMITTER, rē-mĭt′-tŭr. ſ. In common law, a reſtitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is ſeized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in caſe where the latter is defective.

REMNANT, rĕm′-nĕnt. ſ. Reſidue, that which is left.

REMNANT, rĕm′-nĕnt. a. Remaining, yet left.

REMOLTEN, rē-mō′ltn. part. Melted again.

REMONSTRANCE, rē-mŏns′-trĕns. ſ. Show, diſcovery, Not uſed; ſtrong repreſentation.

To REMONSTRATE, rē-mŏns′-trāte. v. n. To make a ſtrong repreſentation, to ſhow reaſons.

REMORA, rĕm′-ō-rā. ſ. A let or obſtacle; a fiſh or kind of worm that ſticks to ſhips and retards their paſſage through the water.

REMORSE, rē-mā′rs. ſ. Pain of guilt; anguiſh of a guilty conſcience.

REMORSEFUL, rē-mā′rs-fŭl. a. Tender, compaſſionate. Not uſed.

REMORSELESS, rē-mā′rs-lĭs. a. Unpitying, cruel, ſavage.

REMOTE, rē-mō′te. a. Diſtant; removed far off; foreign.

REMOTELY, rē-mō′te-lў. ad. At a diſtance.

REMOTENESS, rē-mō′te-nĭs. ſ. State of being remote.

REMOTION, rē-mō′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of removing, the ſtate of being removed to diſtance.

REMOVABLE, rē-mō′v-ĕbl. a. Such as may be removed.

REMOVAL, rē-mō′v-ĕl. ſ. The act of putting out of any place; the act of putting away; diſmiſſion from a poſt; the ſtate of being removed.

To REMOVE, rē-mō′v. v. a. To put from its place, to take or put away; to place at a diſtance.

To REMOVE, rē-mō′v. v. n. To change place; to go from one place to another.

REMOVE, rē-mō′v. ſ. Change of place; tranſlation of one to the place of another; departure, act of going away; the act of changing place; a ſtep in the ſcale of gradation; act of putting a horſe's ſhoes upon different feet.

REMOVED, rē-mō′vd. particip. a. Remote, ſeparate from others.

REMOVEDNESS, rē-mō′v-ĕd-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being removed, remoteneſs.

REMOVER, rē-mō′v-ŭr. ſ. One that removes.

To REMOUNT, rē-mou′nt. v. n. To mount again.

REMUNERABLE, rē-mū′-nĕr-ĕbl. a. Rewardable.

To REMUNERATE, rē-mū′-nĕr-āte. v. a. To reward, to requite.

REMUNERATION, rē′-mū-nĕr-ā′′-ſhŭn. ſ. Reward, requital.

REMUNERATIVE, rē-mū′-nĕr-ā-tĭv. a. Exerciſed in giving rewards.

To REMURMUR, rē′-mŭr′′-mŭr. v. a. To utter back in murmurs, to repeat in low hoarſe ſounds.

To REMURMUR, rē′-mŭr′′-mŭr. v. n. To murmur back, to echo a low hoarſe ſound.

RENARD, rĕn′-nĕrd. ſ. The name of a fox.

RENASCENT, rē′-nās″-sĕnt. a. Produced again, riſing again into being.

RENASCIBLE, rē′-nās″-sĭbl. a. Poſſible to be produced again.

To RENAVIGATE, rē′-nāv″-vȳ-gāte. v. a. To ſail again.

RENCOUNTER, rĕn-kou′n-tŭr. ſ. Claſh, colliſion; perſonal oppoſition; looſe or caſual engagement; ſudden combat without premeditation.

To RENCOUNTER, rĕn-kou′n-tŭr. v. n. To claſh, to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to fight hand to hand.

To REND, rĕnd′. v. a. pret. and paſſ. rent. To tear with violence, to lacerate.

RENDER, rĕnd′-ŭr. ſ. One that rends, a tearer.

To RENDER, rĕn′-dŭr. v. a. to return, to pay back; to reſtore; to inveſt with qualities, to make; to tranſlate; to ſurrender, to yield, to give up; to offer, to give to be uſed.

RENDER, rĕn′-dŭr. ſ. Surrender. Not uſed.

RENDEZVOUS, rŏn′-dē-vō. ſ. Aſſembly, meeting appointed; place appointed for aſſembly.

To RENDEZVOUS, rŏn′-dē-vō. v. n. To meet at a place appointed.

RENDITION, rĕn-dĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Surrendering, the act of yielding.

RENEGADE, rĕn′-nē-gāde. } ſ. One that
RENEGADO, rĕn-nē-gā′-dō. } apoſtatiſes from the faith, an apoſtate; one who deſerts to the enemy, a revolter.

To RENEGE, rē-nē′g. v. a. To diſown.

To RENEW, rē-nū′. v. a. To reſtore the former ſtate; to repeat, to put again in act; to begin again; in theology, to make anew, to transform to new life.

RENEWABLE, rē-nū′-ĕbl. a. Capable of being renewed.

RENEWAL, rē-nū′-ĕl. ſ. The act of renewing, renovation.

RENITENCY, rē-nī′-tĕn-ſȳ. ſ. That reſiſtance in ſolid bodies, when they preſs upon, or are impelled one againſt another.

RENITENT, rē-nī′-tĕnt. a. Acting againſt any impulſe by elaſtick power.

RENNET, rĕn′-nĭt. ſ. The ingredient with which milk is coagulated in order to make cheeſe; a kind of apple.

To RENOVATE, rĕn′-nō-vāte. v. a. To renew, to reſtore to the firſt ſtate.

RENOVATION, rĕn-nō-vā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Renewal, the act of renewing.

To RENOUNCE, rē-nou′nſe. v. a. To diſown, to abnegate.

RENOUNCEMENT, rē-nou′nſe-mĕnt. ſ. Act of renouncing, renunciation.

RENOWN, rē-now′n. ſ. Fame, celebrity, praiſe widely ſpread.

To RENOWN, rē-now′n. v. a. To make famous.

RENOWNED, rē-now′nd. particip. a. Famous, celebrated, eminent.

RENT, rĕnt′. ſ. A break, a laceration.

To RENT, rĕnt′. v. a. To tear, to lacerate.

RENT, rĕnt′. ſ. Revenue, annual payment; money paid for any thing held of another.

To RENT, rĕnt′. v. a. To hold by paying rent; to ſet to a tenant.

RENTABLE, rĕnt′-ĕbl. a. That may be rented.

RENTAL, rĕnt′-ĕl. ſ. Schedule or account of rents.

RENTER, rĕnt′-ŭr. ſ. He that holds by paying rent.

RENUNCIATION, rē′-nŭn-ſhā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of renouncing.

To REORDAIN, rē′-ŏr-dā″ne. v. a. To ordain again, on ſuppoſition of ſome defect in the commiſſion of miniſtry.

REORDINATION, rē′-ŏr-dȳ-nā″-ſhŭn. ſ. Repetition of ordination.

To REPACIFY, rē′-pās″-sȳ-fȳ. v. a. To pacify again.

REPAID, rē-pā′d. part. of Repay.

To REPAIR, rē-pā′re. v. a. To reſtore after injury or dilapidation; to amend any injury by an equivalent; to fill up anew, by ſomething put in the place of what is loſt.

REPAIR,

REPAIR, rē-pā′re. ſ. Reparation, ſupply of loſs, reſtoration after dilapidation.

To REPAIR, rē-pā′re. v. n. To go, to betake himſelf.

REPAIR, rē-pā′re. ſ. Reſort, abode; act of betaking himſelf any whither.

REPAIRER, rē-pā′re-ŭr. ſ. Amender, reſtorer.

REPARABLE, rĕp′-pĕr-ĕbl. a. Capable of being amended, retrieved.

REPARABLY, rĕp′-pĕr-ĕb-lў. ad. In a manner capable of remedy by reſtoration, amendment or ſupply.

REPARATION, rĕp-pă-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of repairing; ſupply of what is waſted; recompence for any injury, amends.

REPARATIVE, rē-păr′-rā-tĭv. ſ. Whatever makes amends.

REPARTEE, rĕp-păr-tē′. ſ. Smart reply.

To REPASS, rē′-pās″. v. a. To paſs again, to paſs back.

To REPASS, rē′-pās″. v. n. To go back in a road.

REPAST, rē-păſt′. ſ. A meal, act of taking food; food, victuals.

To REPAST, rē-păſt′. v. a. To feed, to feaſt.

REPASTURE, rē-pās′-tſhŭr. ſ. Entertainment.

To REPAY, rē-pā′. v. a. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge; to recompenſe; to requite either good or ill.

REPAYMENT, rē-pā′-mĕnt. ſ. The act of repaying; the thing repaid.

To REPEAL, rē-pē′l. v. a. To recall; to abrogate, to revoke.

REPEAL, rē-pē′l. ſ. Recall from exile; revocation, abrogation.

To REPEAT, rē-pē′t. v. a. To uſe again, to do again; to ſpeak again; to try again; to recite, to rehearſe.

REPEATEDLY, rē-pē′t-ĭd-lў. ad. Over and over, more than once.

REPEATER, rē-pē′t-ŭr. ſ. One that repeats, one that recites; a watch that ſtrikes the hours at will by compreſſion of a ſpring.

To REPEL, rē-pĕl′. v. a. To drive back any thing; to drive back an aſſailant.

To REPEL, rē-pĕl′. v. n. To act with force contrary to force impreſſed; in phyſick, to Repel in medicine, is to prevent ſuch an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raiſe it into a tumour.

REPELLENT, rē-pĕl′-lĕnt. ſ. An application that has a repelling power.

REPELLER, rē-pĕl′-lŭr. ſ. One that repels.

To REPENT, rē-pĕnt′. v. n. To think on any thing paſt with ſorrow; to expreſs ſorrow for ſomething paſt; to have ſuch ſorrow for ſin as produces amendment of life.

To REPENT, rē-pĕnt′. v. a. To remember with ſorrow; to remember with pious ſorrow; it is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.

REPENTANCE, rē-pĕnt′-ĕns. ſ. Sorrow for any thing paſt; ſorrow for ſin, ſuch as produces newneſs of life, penitence.

REPENTANT, rē-pĕnt′-ĕnt. a. Sorrowful for the paſt; ſorrowful for ſin; expreſſing ſorrow for ſin.

To REPEOPLE, rē′-pē″pl. v. a. To ſtock with people anew.

To REPERCUSS, rē′-pĕr-kŭs″. v. a. To beat back, to drive back.

REPERCUSSION, rē′-pĕr-kŭſh″-ŭn. ſ. The act of driving back, rebound.

REPERCUSSIVE, rē′-pĕr-kŭs″-sĭv. a. Having the power of driving back, or cauſing rebound; repellent; driven back, rebounding.

REPERTITIOUS, rĕp-pĕr-tĭſh′-ŭs. a. Found, gained by finding.

REPERTORY, rĕp′-pĕr-tŭr-ў. ſ. A treaſury, a magazine.

REPETITION, rĕp-ē-tĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Iteration of the ſame thing; recital of the ſame words over again; the act of reciting or rehearſing; recital from memory, as diſtinct from reading.

To REPINE, rē-pī′ne. v. n. To fret, to vex himſelf, to be diſcontented.

REPINER, rē-pī′ne-ŭr. ſ. One that frets or murmurs.

To REPLACE, rē′-plā′ſe. v. a. To put again in the former place; to put in a new place.

To

To REPLAIT, rē-plā'te. v. a. To fold one part often over another.

To REPLANT, rē'-plānt''. v. a. To plant anew.

REPLANTATION, rē''-plān-tā''-shŭn. ſ. The act of planting again.

To REPLENISH, rē-plĕn'-nĭſh. v. a. To ſtock, to fill; to finiſh, to conſummate, to complete.

To REPLENISH, rē-plĕn'-nĭſh. v. n. To be ſtocked.

REPLETE, rē-plē't. a. Full, completely filled.

REPLETION, rē-plē'-shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being overfull.

REPLEVIABLE, rē-plēv'-vў-ĕbl. a. What may be replevined.

To REPLEVIN, rē-plēv'-vĭn. } v. a. To take
To REPLEVY, rē-plēv'-vў. } back or ſet at liberty any thing ſeized upon ſecurity given.

REPLICATION, rĕp-plў-kā'-shŭn. ſ. Rebound, repercuſſion; reply, anſwer.

To REPLY, rē-plў'. v. n. To anſwer, to make a return to an anſwer.

REPLY, rē-plў'. ſ. Anſwer, return to an anſwer.

REPLYER, rē-plī'-ŭr. ſ. He that makes a return to an anſwer.

To REPOLISH, rē''-pŏl''-lĭſh. v. a. To poliſh again.

To REPORT, rē-pō'rt. v. a. To noiſe by popular rumour; to give repute; to give an account of.

REPORT, rē-pō'rt. ſ. Rumour, popular fame; repute, publick character; account given by lawyers of caſes; ſound, repercuſſion.

REPORTER, rē-pō'rt-ŭr. ſ. Relater, one that gives an account.

REPORTINGLY, rē-pō'rt-ĭng-lў. ad. By common fame.

REPOSAL, rē-pō'-zĕl. ſ. The act of repoſing.

To REPOSE, rē-pō'ze. v. a. To lay to reſt; to place as in confidence or truſt.

To REPOSE, rē-pō'ze. v. n. To ſleep, to be at reſt; to reſt in confidence.

REPOSE, rē-pō'ze. ſ. Sleep, reſt, quiet; cauſe of reſt.

REPOSEDNESS, rē-pō'zd-nĭs. ſ. State of being at reſt.

To REPOSITE, rē-pŏz'-zĭt. v. a. To lay up, to lodge as in a place of ſafety.

REPOSITION, rē''-pō-zĭſh''-ŭn. ſ. The act of replacing.

REPOSITORY, rē-pŏz'-ĭt-tŭr-ў. ſ. A place where any thing is ſafely laid up.

To REPOSSESS, rē''-pŭz-zĕs''. v. a. To poſſeſs again.

To REPREHEND, rĕp-prē-hĕnd'. v. a. To reprove, to chide; to blame, to cenſure.

REPREHENDER, rĕp-prē-hĕnd'-ŭr. ſ. Blamer, cenſurer.

REPREHENSIBLE, rĕp-prē-hĕn'-sĭbl. a. Blameable, cenſurable.

REPREHENSIBLENESS, rĕp-prē-hĕn'-sĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Blameableneſs.

REPREHENSIBLY, rĕp-prē-hĕn'-sĭb-lў. ad. Blameably.

REPREHENSION, rĕp-prē-hĕn'-shŭn. ſ. Reproof, open blame.

REPREHENSIVE, rĕp-prē-hĕn'-sĭv. a. Given to reproof.

To REPRESENT, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'. v. a. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were preſent; to deſcribe, to ſhow in any particular character; to fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to exhibit, to ſhow.

REPRESENTATION, rĕp-prē-zĕn-tā'-shŭn. ſ. Image, likeneſs; act of ſupporting a vicarious character; reſpectful declaration.

REPRESENTATIVE, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'-ă-tĭv. a. Exhibiting a ſimilitude; bearing the character or power of another.

REPRESENTATIVE, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'-ă-tĭv. ſ. One exhibiting the likeneſs of another; one exerciſing the vicarious power given by another; that by which any thing is ſhown.

REPRESENTER, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'-ŭr. ſ. One who ſhows or exhibits; one who bears a vicarious character.

REPRESENTMENT, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'-mĕnt. ſ. Image

Image or idea propoſed, as exhibiting the likeneſs of ſomething.

To REPRESS, rē-prēs′. v. a. To cruſh, to put down, to ſubdue.

REPRESSION, rē-prēsh′-ŭn. ſ. Act of repreſſing.

REPRESSIVE, rē-prēs′-siv. a. Having power to repreſs, acting to repreſs.

To REPRIEVE, rē-prē′v. v. a. To reſpite after ſentence of death, to give a reſpite.

REPRIEVE, rē-prē′v. ſ. Reſpite after ſentence of death; reſpite.

To REPRIMAND, rĕp-prȳ-mā′nd. v. a. To chide, to reprove.

REPRIMAND, rĕp′-prȳ-mănd. ſ. Reproof, reprehenſion.

To REPRINT, rē′-prĭnt″. v. a. To renew the impreſſion of any thing; to print a new edition.

REPRISAL, rē-prī′-zĕl. ſ. Something ſeized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

REPRISE, rē-prī′ze. ſ. The act of taking ſomething in retaliation of injury.

To REPROACH, rē-prō′tſh. v. a. To cenſure in opprobrious terms as a crime; to charge with a fault in ſevere language; to upbraid in general.

REPROACH, rē-prō′tſh. ſ. Cenſure, infamy, ſhame.

REPROACHABLE, rē-prō′tſh-ĕbl. a. Worthy of reproach.

REPROACHFUL, rē-prō′tſh-fŭl. a. Scurrilous, opprobrious; ſhameful, infamous, vile.

REPROACHFULLY, rē-prō′tſh-fŭl-ȳ. ad. Opprobriouſly, ignominiouſly, ſcurriliouſly; ſhamefully, infamouſly.

REPROBATE, rĕp′-prō-bāte. a. Loſt to virtue, loſt to grace, abandoned.

REPROBATE, rĕp′-prō-bāte. ſ. A man loſt to virtue, a wretch abandoned to wickedneſs.

To REPROBATE, rĕp′-prō-bāte. v. a. To diſallow, to reject; to abandon to wickedneſs and eternal deſtruction; to abandon to his ſentence, without hope of pardon.

REPROBATENESS, rĕp′-prō-bāte-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being reprobate.

REPROBATION, rĕp-prō-bā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of abandoning, or ſtate of being abandoned to eternal deſtruction; a condemnatory ſentence.

To REPRODUCE, rē′-prō-dū′ſe. v. a. To produce again, to produce anew.

REPRODUCTION, rē′-prō-dŭk″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of producing anew.

REPROOF, rē-prō′f. ſ. Blame to the face, reprehenſion.

REPROVABLE, rē-prō′v-ĕbl. a. Blameable, worthy of reprehenſion.

To REPROVE, rē-prō′v. v. a. To blame, to cenſure; to charge to the face with a fault; to chide.

REPROVER, rē-prō′v-ŭr. ſ. A reprehender, one that reproves.

To REPRUNE, rē′-prō′n. v. a. To prune a ſecond time.

REPTILE, rĕp′-tĭl. a. Creeping upon many feet.

REPTILE, rĕp′-tĭl. ſ. An animal that creeps upon many feet.

REPUBLICAN, rē-pŭb′-lĭ-kĕn. a. Placing the government in the people.

REPUBLICAN, rē-pŭb′-lĭ-kĕn. ſ. One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the beſt government.

REPUBLICK, rē-pŭb′-lĭk. ſ. Commonwealth, ſtate in which the power is lodged in more than one.

REPUDIABLE, rē-pū′-dzhēbl. a. Fit to be rejected, or divorced.

To REPUDIATE, rē-pū′-dzhēt. v. a. To divorce, to reject, to put away.

REPUDIATION, rē-pū-dzhā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Divorce, rejection.

REPUGNANCE, rē-pŭg′-nĕns. } ſ. Incon-
REPUGNANCY, rē-pŭg′-nĕn-ſȳ. } ſiſtency, contrariety; reluctance, unwillingneſs, ſtruggle of oppoſite paſſion.

REPUGNANT, rē-pŭg′-nĕnt. a. Diſobedient; reluctant; contrary, oppoſite.

REPUGNANTLY, rē-pŭg′-nĕnt-lȳ. ad. Contradictorily, reluctantly.

To REPULLULATE, rē′-pŭl″-lū-lāte. v. n. To bud again.

REPULSE,

REPULSE, rẽ-pŭls′e. ſ. The condition of being driven off or put aſide from any attempt.

To REPULSE, rẽ-pŭls′e. v. a. To beat back, to drive off.

REPULSION, rẽ-pŭl′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or power of driving off from itſelf.

REPULSIVE, rẽ-pŭl′-sĭv. a. Driving off, having the power to beat back or drive off.

To REPURCHASE, rẽ′-pŭr″-tſhĕs. v. a. To buy again.

REPUTABLE, rĕp′-pŭ-tĕbl. a. Honourable, not infamous.

REPUTABLY, rĕp′-pŭ-tĕb-lў. ad. Without diſcredit.

REPUTATION, rĕp-ŭ-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Credit, honour, character of good.

To REPUTE, rẽ-pū′t. v. a. To hold, to account, to think.

REPUTE, rẽ-pū′t. ſ. Character, reputation; eſtabliſhed opinion.

REPUTELESS, rẽ-pū′t-lĭs. a. Diſreputable, diſgraceful.

REQUEST, rẽ-kwĕſt′. ſ. Petition, entreaty; repute, credit.

To REQUEST, rẽ-kwĕſt′. v. a. To act, to ſolicit, to entreat.

REQUESTER, rẽ-kwĕſt′-ŭr. ſ. Petitioner, ſoliciter.

To REQUICKEN, rẽ′-kwĭk″n. v. a. To reanimate.

REQUIEM, rẽ′-kwў-ĕm. ſ. A hymn in which they implore for the dead Requiem or reſt; reſt, quiet, peace.

REQUIRABLE, rẽ-kwī′r-ĕbl. a. Fit to be required.

To REQUIRE, rẽ-kwī′re. v. a. To demand, to aſk a thing as of right; to make neceſſary, to need.

REQUISITE, rĕk′-wĭz-ĭt. a. Neceſſary, needful, required by the nature of things.

REQUISITE, rĕk′-wĭz-ĭt. ſ. Any thing neceſſary.

REQUISITELY, rĕk′-wĭz-ĭt-lў. ad. Neceſſarily, in a requiſite manner.

REQUISITENESS, rĕk′-wĭz-ĭt-nĭs. ſ. Neceſſity, the ſtate of being requiſite.

REQUITAL, rẽ-kwī′t-ĕl. ſ. Return for any good or bad office, retaliation; reward, recompenſe.

To REQUITE, rẽ-kwī′te. v. a. To repay, to retaliate good or ill, to recompenſe.

REREWARD, rē′r-wārd. ſ. The rear or laſt troop.

To RESAIL, rē′-sā″le. v. a. To ſail back.

RESALE, rē-sā′le. ſ. Sale at ſecond hand.

To RESALUTE, rē′-să-lū″t. v. a. To ſalute or greet anew.

To RESCIND, rẽ-sĭnd′. v. a. To cut off, to abrogate a law.

RESCISSION, rẽ-sĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of cutting off, abrogation.

RESCISSORY, rĕs′-sĭs-sŭr-ў. a. Having the power to cut off.

To RESCRIBE, rē′-ſkrī″be. v. a. To write back; to write over again.

RESCRIPT, rē′-ſkript. ſ. Edict of an emperor.

To RESCUE, rĕs′-kū. v. a. To ſet free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

RESCUE, rĕs′-kū. ſ. Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

RESCUER, rĕs′-kū-ŭr. ſ. One that reſcues.

RESEARCH, rẽ-sĕrtſh′. ſ. Enquiry, ſearch.

To RESEARCH, rẽ-sĕrtſh′. v. a. To examine, to enquire.

To RESEAT, rē′-sē″t. v. a. To ſeat again.

RESEIZER, rē′-sē″z-ŭr. ſ. One that ſeizes again.

RESEIZURE, rē′-sē″zh-ŭr. ſ. Repeated ſeizure, ſeizure a ſecond time.

RESEMBLANCE, rẽ-zĕm′-blĕns. ſ. Likeneſs, ſimilitude, repreſentation.

To RESEMBLE, rẽ-zĕm′bl. v. a. To compare, to repreſent as like ſomething elſe; to be like, to have likeneſs to.

To RESEND, rē′-sĕnd″. v. a. To ſend back, to ſend again.

To RESENT, rẽ-zĕnt′. v. a. To take well or ill; to take ill, to conſider as an injury or affront.

RESENTER, rẽ-zĕnt′-ŭr. ſ. One who feels injuries deeply.

RESENT-

RESENTFUL, rè-zènt′-fûl. a. Eaſily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESENTINGLY, rè-zènt′-ing-lỳ. ad. With deep ſenſe, with ſtrong perception, with anger.

RESENTMENT, rè-zènt′-mènt. ſ. Strong perception of good or ill; deep ſenſe of injury.

RESERVATION, rèz-èr-vâ′-ſhûn. ſ. Reſerve, concealment of ſomething in the mind; ſomething kept back, ſomething not given up; cuſtody, ſtate of being treaſured up.

RESERVATORY, rè-zèr′-vâ-tûr-ỳ. ſ. Place in which any thing is reſerved or kept.

To RESERVE, rè-zèrv′. v. a. To keep in ſtore, to ſave to ſome other purpoſe; to retain; to lay up to a future time.

RESERVE, rè-zèrv′. ſ. Something kept for exigence; ſomething concealed in the mind; exception; modeſty, caution in perſonal behaviour.

RESERVED, rè-zèrvd′. a. Modeſt, not looſely free; ſullen, not open, not frank.

RESERVEDLY, rè-zèrvd′-lỳ. ad. With reſerve; coldly.

RESERVEDNESS, rè-zèrvd′-nìs. ſ. Cloſeneſs, want of openneſs.

RESERVER, rè-zèr′-vûr. ſ. One that reſerves.

RESERVOIR, rèſ-èr-vwâ′r. ſ. Place where any thing is kept in ſtore.

To RESETTLE, rè′-sèt″l. v. a. To ſettle again.

RESETTLEMENT, rè′-sèt″l-ment. ſ. The act of ſettling again; the ſtate of ſettling again.

To RESIDE, rè-zì′de. v. n. To live, to dwell, to be preſent; to ſubſide.

RESIDENCE, rès′-ỳ-dèns. ſ. Act of dwelling in a place; place of abode, dwelling; that which ſettles at the bottom of liquors.

RESIDENT, rès′-ỳ-dènt. a. Dwelling or having abode in any place.

RESIDENT, rès′-ỳ-dènt. ſ. An agent, miniſter, or officer reſiding in any diſtant place with the dignity of an ambaſſador.

RESIDENTIARY, rès-ỳ-dèn′-ſhèr-ỳ. a. Holding reſidence.

RESIDUAL, rè-sìd′-ù-èl. } a. Relating to
RESIDUARY, rè-sìd′-ù-èr-ỳ. } the reſidue; relating to the part remaining.

RESIDUE, rès′-sỳ-dù. ſ. The remaining part, that which is left.

To RESIGN, rè-zì′ne. v. a. To give up a claim or poſſeſſion; to yield up; to ſubmit, particularly to ſubmit to providence; to ſubmit without reſiſtance or murmur.

RESIGNATION, rès-sìg-nâ′-ſhûn. ſ. The act of reſigning or giving up a claim or poſſeſſion; ſubmiſſion, unreſiſting acquieſcence; ſubmiſſion without murmur to the will of God.

RESIGNER, rè-zì′n-ûr. ſ. One that reſigns.

RESIGNMENT, rè-zì′n-mènt. ſ. Act of reſigning.

RESILIENCE, rè-sỳl′-yèns. } ſ. The act of
RESILIENCY, rè-sỳl′-yèn-sỳ. } ſtarting or leaping back.

RESILIENT, rè-ſỳl′-yènt. a. Starting or ſpringing back.

RESIN, rèz′-ìn. ſ. The fat ſulphurous part of ſome vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or ſpirit, not an aqueous menſtruum.

RESINOUS, rèz′-ìn-ûs. a. Containing reſin, conſiſting of reſin.

RESINOUSNESS, rèz′-ìn-ûſ-nìs. ſ. The quality of being reſinous.

RESIPISCENCE, rèſ-ỳ-pìs′-sèns. ſ. Wiſdom after the fact, repentance.

To RESIST, rè-zìſt′. v. a. To oppoſe, to act againſt; not to admit impreſſion.

RESISTANCE, rè-zìſt′-èns. ſ. The act of reſiſting, oppoſition; the quality of not yielding to force or external impreſſion.

RESISTIBILITY, rè-zìſt-ỳ-bìl′-ìt-ỳ. ſ. Quality of reſiſting.

RESISTIBLE, rè-zìſt′-ìbl. a. That may be reſiſted.

RESISTLESS, rè-zìſt′-lìs. a. Irreſiſtable, that cannot be oppoſed.

RESOLVABLE, rè-zâ′l-vèbl. a. That may be analyſed or ſeparated; capable of ſolution or of being made leſs obſcure.

RE-

RESOLUBLE, rĕ-sŏl'-ŭbl. a. That may be melted or diſſolved.

To RESOLVE, rĕ-zȧlv. v. a. To inform; to ſolve, to clear; to ſettle in an opinion; to fix in determination; to melt, to diſſolve; to analyſe.

To RESOLVE, rĕ-zȧlv. v. n. To determine, to decree within one's ſelf; to melt, to be diſſolved.

RESOLVE, rĕ-zȧlv. ſ. Reſolution, fixed determination.

RESOLVEDLY, rĕ-zȧlv-ĕd-lў. ad. With firmneſs and conſtancy.

RESOLVEDNESS, rĕ-zȧlv-ĕd-nĭs. ſ. Reſolution, conſtancy, firmneſs.

RESOLVENT, rĕ-sȧl-vĕnt. ſ. That which has the power of cauſing ſolution.

RESOLVER, rĕ-zȧlv-ŭr. ſ. One that forms a firm reſolution; one that diſſolves, one that ſeparates parts.

RESOLUTE, rĕz'-ŏ-lūt. a. Determined, conſtant, firm.

RESOLUTELY, rĕz'-ŏ-lūt-lў. ad. Determinately, ſteadily.

RESOLUTENESS, rĕz'-ŏ-lūt-nĭs. ſ. Determinateneſs, ſtate of being fixed in reſolution.

RESOLUTION, rĕz-ŏ-lū'-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of clearing difficulties; analyſis, act of ſeparating any thing into conſtituent parts; diſſolution; fixed determination, ſettled thought; firmneſs, ſteadineſs in good or bad; determination of a cauſe in courts of juſtice.

RESOLUTIVE, rĕ-sŏl'-ū-tĭv. a. Having the power to diſſolve.

RESONANCE, rĕz'-sŏ-nănſ. ſ. Sound, reſound.

RESONANT, rĕz'-sŏ-nănt. a. Reſounding.

To RESORT, rĕ-zȧ'rt. v. n. To have recourſe to; to frequent; to repair to; to fall back; a term in law.

RESORT, rĕ-zȧ'rt. ſ. Frequency, aſſembly; concourſe; movement, active power, ſpring.

To RESOUND, rĕ-zou'nd. v. a. To echo, to celebrate by ſound; to tell ſo as to be heard far; to return ſounds.

To RESOUND, rĕ-zou'nd. v. n. To be echoed back.

RESOURCE, rĕ-sō'rs. ſ. Some new or unexpected means that offer, reſort, expedient.

To RESOW, rē'-sō''. v. a. To ſow anew.

To RESPEAK, rē'-ſpē''k. v. n. To anſwer.

To RESPECT, rĕſ-pĕkt'. v. a. To regard, to have regard to; to conſider with a lower degree of reverence; to have relation to; to look toward.

RESPECT, rĕſ-pĕkt'. ſ. Regard, attention; reverence, honour; awful kindneſs; goodwill; partial regard; reverend character; manner of treating others; conſideration motive; relation, regard.

RESPECTER, rĕſ-pĕkt'-ŭr. ſ. One that has partial regard.

RESPECTFUL, rĕſ-pĕkt'-fŭl. a. Ceremonious, full of outward civility.

RESPECTFULLY, rĕſ-pĕkt'-fŭl-ў. ad. With ſome degree of reverence.

RESPECTIVE, rĕſ-pĕk'-tĭv. a. Particular, relating to particular perſons or things, belonging to each; relative, not abſolute.

RESPECTIVELY, rĕſ-pĕk'-tĭv-lў. ad. Particularly, as each belongs to each; relatively, not abſolutely.

RESPERSION, rĕ-ſpĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſprinkling.

RESPIRATION, rĕſ-pў-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of breathing; relief from toil.

To RESPIRE, rĕſ-pī're. v. n. To breathe; to catch breath; to reſt, to take reſt from toil.

RESPITE, rĕs'-pĭt. ſ. Reprieve, ſuſpenſion of a capital ſentence; pauſe, interval.

To RESPITE, rĕs'-pĭt. v. a. To relieve by a pauſe; to ſuſpend, to delay.

RESPLENDENCE, rĕ-ſplĕn'-dĕns. } ſ. Luſ-
RESPLENDENCY, rĕ-ſplĕn'-dĕn-ſў. } tre, ſplendor.

RESPLENDENT, rĕ-ſplĕn'-dĕnt. a. Bright, having a beautiful luſtre.

RESPLENDENTLY, rĕ-ſplĕn'-dĕnt-lў. ad. With luſtre, brightly, ſplendidly.

To RESPOND, rē-ſpŏnd′, v. n. To anſwer; to correſpond, to ſuit. Little uſed.

RESPONDENT, rē-ſpŏnd′-ĕnt. ſ. An anſwerer in a ſuit; one whoſe province, in a ſet diſputation, is to refute objections.

RESPONSE, rē-ſpŏns′. ſ. An anſwer; anſwer made by the congregation; reply to an objection in a formal diſputation.

RESPONSIBLE, rē-ſpŏns′-ĭbl. a. Anſwerable, accountable; capable of diſcharging an obligation.

RESPONSIBLENESS, rē-ſpŏns′-ĭbl-nĭs. ſ. State of being obliged or qualified to anſwer.

RESPONSION, rē-ſpŏn′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of anſwering.

RESPONSIVE, rē-ſpŏns′-ĭv. a. Anſwering, making anſwer; correſpondent, ſuited to ſomething elſe.

RESPONSORY, rē-ſpŏn′-ſŭr-ў. a. Containing anſwer.

REST, rĕſt′. ſ. Sleep, repoſe; the final ſleep, the quietneſs of death; ſtilneſs, ceſſation of motion; quiet, peace, ceſſation from diſturbance; ceſſation from bodily labour; ſupport, that on which any thing leans or reſts; place of repoſe; final hope; remainder, what remains.

REST, rĕſt′. ſ. Others, thoſe not included in any propoſition.

To REST, rĕſt′. v. n. To ſleep, to ſlumber; to die; to be at quiet; to be without motion, to be ſtill; to be fixed in any ſtate or opinion; to ceaſe from labour; to be ſatisfied, to acquieſce; to lean, to be ſupported; to be left, to remain.

To REST, rĕſt′. v. a. To lay to reſt; to place as on a ſupport.

RESTAGNANT, rē-ſtăg′-nănt. a. Remaining without flow or motion.

To RESTAGNATE, rē-ſtăg′-nāte. v. n. To ſtand without flow.

RESTAGNATION, rē′-ſtăg-nā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of ſtanding without flow, courſe, or motion.

RESTAURATION, rĕs′-tō-rā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of recovering to the former ſtate.

To RESTEM, rē-ſtĕm′. v. a. To force back againſt the current.

RESTFUL, rĕſt′-fŭl. a. Quiet, being at reſt.

RESTHARROW, rĕſt-hăr′-rō. ſ. A plant.

RESTIFF, rĕs′-tĭf. a. Unwilling to ſtir, reſolute againſt going forward, ſtubborn; being at reſt, being leſs in motion.

RESTIFNESS, rĕs′-tĭf-nĭs. ſ. Obſtinate reluctance.

RESTINCTION, rĕſ-tĭnk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of extinguiſhing.

RESTITUTION, rĕſ-tў-tſhō′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of reſtoring what is loſt or taken away; the act of recovering its former ſtate or poſture.

RESTLESS, rĕſt′-lĭs. a. Being without ſleep; unquiet, without peace; unconſtant, unſettled; not ſtill, in continual motion.

RESTLESSLY, rĕſt′-lĭs-lў. ad. Without reſt, unquietly.

RESTLESSNESS, rĕſt′-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Want of ſleep; want of reſt, unquietneſs; motion, agitation.

RESTORABLE, rĕſ-tō′r-ĕbl. a. What may be reſtored.

RESTORATION, rĕſ-tō-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of replacing in a former ſtate; recovery.

RESTORATIVE, rĕſ-tō′-rā-tĭv. a. That which has the power to recruit life.

RESTORATIVE, rĕſ-tō′-rā-tĭv. ſ. A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

To RESTORE, rĕſ-tō′re. v. a. To give back what has been loſt or taken away; to bring back; to retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declenſion, or ruin to its former ſtate; to recover paſſages in books from corruption.

RESTORER, rĕſ-tō′r-ŭr. ſ. One that reſtores.

To RESTRAIN, rĕſ-trā′ne. v. a. To withhold, to keep in; to repreſs, to keep in awe; to hinder; to abridge; to limit, to confine.

RESTRAINABLE, rĕſ-trā′n-ĕbl. a. Capable to be reſtrained.

RESTRAINEDLY, rĕſ-trā′n-ĕd-lў. ad. With reſtraint, without latitude.

RE-

RESTRAINER, rés-trá'n-ur. ſ. One that reſtrains, one that withholds.

RESTRAINT, rés-trá'nt. ſ. Abridgment of liberty; prohibition; limitation, reſtriction; repreſſion, hindrance of will; act of withholding.

To RESTRICT, rés-trikt'. v. a. To limit; to confine.

RESTRICTION, rés-trik'-ſhun. ſ. Confinement, limitation.

RESTRICTIVE, rés-trik'-tiv. a. Expreſſing limitation; ſtyptick, aſtringent.

RESTRICTIVELY, rés-trik'-tiv-ly. ad. With limitation.

To RESTRINGE, ré-ſtrindzh'. v. a. To limit, to confine.

RESTRINGENT, ré-ſtrindzh'-ent. ſ. That which hath the power of reſtraining.

RESTY, rés'-ty. a. Obſtinate in ſtanding ſtill.

To RESUBLIME, ré'-ſub-li''me. v. a. To ſublime another time.

To RESULT, ré-zult'. v. n. To fly back; to riſe as a conſequence, to be produced as the effect of cauſes jointly concurring; to ariſe as a concluſion from premiſes.

RESULT, ré-zult'. ſ. Reſilience, act of flying back; conſequence, effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating cauſes; inference from premiſes; reſolve, deciſion.

RESUMABLE, ré-zhó'm-ebl. a. What may be taken back.

To RESUME, ré-zhó'm. v. a. To take back what has been given; to take back what has been taken away; to take again; to begin again what was broken off, as to Reſume a diſcourſe.

RESUMPTION, ré-zump'-ſhun. ſ. The act of reſuming.

RESUMPTIVE, ré-zump'-tiv. a. Taking back.

RESUPINATION, ré'-ſhó-pi-ná''-ſhun. ſ. The act of lying on the back.

To RESURVEY, ré'-ſur-vé''. v. a. To review, to ſurvey again.

RESURRECTION, réz-ur-rek'-ſhun. ſ. Revival from the dead, return from the grave.

To RESUSCITATE, ré'-sus''-sy-tate. v. a. To ſtir up anew, to revive.

RESUSCITATION, ré'-sus-sy-tá''-ſhun. ſ. The act of ſtirring up anew, the act of reviving or ſtate of being revived.

To RETAIL, ré-tá'le. v. a. To divide into ſmall parcels; to ſell in ſmall quantities; to ſell at ſecond hand; to ſell in broken parts.

RETAIL, ré-tá'le. ſ. Sale by ſmall quantities.

RETAILER, ré-tá'l-ur. ſ. One who ſells by ſmall quantities.

To RETAIN, ré-tá'n. v. a. To keep, to keep in mind; to keep in pay, to hire.

RETAINER, ré-tá'n-ur. ſ. An adherent, a dependant, a hanger-on; the act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

To RETAKE, ré'-tá''ke. v. a. To take again.

To RETALIATE, ré-tal'-yate. v. a. To return by giving like for like, to repay, to requite.

RETALIATION, ré'-tal-ya''-ſhun. ſ. Requital, return of like for like.

To RETARD, ré-tá'rd. v. a. To hinder, to obſtruct in ſwiftneſs of courſe; to delay, to put off.

To RETARD, ré-tá'rd. v. n. To ſtay back.

RETARDATION, ré'-tar-dá''-ſhun. ſ. Hindrance, the act of delaying.

RETARDER, ré-tá'rd-ur. ſ. Hinderer, obſtructer.

To RETCH, retſh'. v. n. To force up ſomething from the ſtomach.

RETCHLESS, retſh'-lis. a. Careleſs. Not uſed.

RETECTION, ré-tek'-ſhun. ſ. The act of diſcovering to the view.

RETENTION, ré-ten'-ſhun. ſ. The act of retaining; memory; limitation; cuſtody, confinement, reſtraint.

RETENTIVE, ré-ten'-tiv. a. Having the power of retention; having memory.

RETENTIVENESS, ré-ten'-tiv-nis. ſ. Having the quality of retention.

RETICENCE, rĕt′-ty-sĕns. ſ. Concealment by ſilence.

RETICLE, rĕt′-ĭkl. ſ. A ſmall net.

RETICULAR, rē-tĭk′-ū-lar. a. Having the form of a ſmall net.

RETICULATED, rē-tĭk′-ū-la-tĕd. a. Made of network.

RETIFORM, rĕ′-tȳ-fārm. a. Having the form of a net.

RETINUE, rĕ-tĭn′-nū. ſ. A number attending upon a principal perſon, a train.

To RETIRE, rē-tī′re. v. n. To retreat, to withdraw, to go to a place of privacy; to retreat from danger; to go from a publick ſtation; to go off from company.

To RETIRE, rē-tī′re. v. a. To withdraw, to take away.

RETIRE, rē-tī′re. ſ. Retreat; retirement. Not in uſe.

RETIRED, rē-tī′rd. part. a. Secret, private.

RETIREDNESS, rē-tī′rd-nĭs. ſ. Solitude, privacy, ſecrecy.

RETIREMENT, rē-tī′re-mĕnt. ſ. Private abode, ſecret habitation; private way of life; act of withdrawing.

RETOLD, rē′-tō″ld. part. paſſ. of Retell. Related or told again.

To RETORT, rē-tōrt′. v. a. To throw back; to return any argument, cenſure, or incivility; to curve back.

RETORT, rē-tōrt′. ſ. A cenſure or incivility returned; a chymical glaſs veſſel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

RETORTER, rē-tōrt′-ŭr. ſ. One that retorts.

RETORTION, rē-tōr′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of retorting.

To RETOSS, rē′-tŏs″. v. a. To toſs back.

To RETOUCH, rē′-tŭtſh″. v. a. To improve by new touches.

To RETRACE, rē′-trā″ſe. v. a. To trace back.

To RETRACT, rē-trăkt′. v. a. To recall, to recant.

RETRACTATION, rē-trăk-tā″-ſhŭn. ſ. Recantation, change of opinion.

RETRACTION, rē-trăk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of withdrawing ſomething advanced; recantation, declaration of change of opinion; act of withdrawing a claim.

RETREAT, rē-trē′t. ſ. Place of privacy, retirement; place of ſecurity; act of retiring before a ſuperior force.

To RETREAT, rē-trē′t. v. n. To go to a private abode; to take ſhelter, to go to a place of ſecurity; to retire from a ſuperiour enemy; to go out of the former place.

RETREATED, rē-trē′t-ĕd. part. adj. Retired, gone to privacy.

To RETRENCH, rē-trĕntſh′. v. a. To cut off, to pare away; to confine.

To RETRENCH, rē-trĕntſh′. v. n. To live with leſs magnificence or elegance.

RETRENCHMENT, rē-trĕntſh′-mĕnt. ſ. The act of lopping away.

To RETRIBUTE, rĕt′-try-bŭt. v. a. To pay back, to make repayment of.

RETRIBUTION, rĕt-try-bū′-ſhŭn. ſ. Repayment, return accommodated to the action.

RETRIBUTIVE, rē-trĭb′-ū-tĭv. } a. Re-
RETRIBUTORY, rē-trĭb′-ū-tŭr-y. } paying, making repayment.

RETRIEVABLE, rē-trē′v-ĕbl. a. That may be retrieved.

To RETRIEVE, rē-trē′v. v. a. To recover, to reſtore; to repair; to regain; to recall, to bring back.

RETROCESSION, rĕ′-trō-ſĕſh″-ŭn. ſ. The act of going back.

RETROGRADATION, rĕ′-trō-grā-dā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of going backward.

RETROGRADE, rĕt′-trō-grāde. a. Going backwards; contrary, oppoſite.

RETROGRESSION, rĕ′-trō-grĕſh″-ŭn. ſ. The act of going backwards.

RETROSPECT, rĕ′-trō-ſpĕkt. ſ. Look thrown upon things behind or things paſt.

RETROSPECTION, rĕ′-trō-ſpĕk″-ſhŭn. ſ. Act or faculty of looking backwards.

RETROSPECTIVE, rĕ′-trō-ſpĕk″-tĭv. a. Looking backwards.

To

To RETUND, rē-tŭnd'. v. a. To blunt, to turn.

To RETURN, rē-tŭrn'. v. n. To come to the ſame place; to come back to the ſame ſtate; to go back; to make anſwer; to reviſit; after a periodical revolution, to begin the ſame again; to retort, to recriminate.

To RETURN, rē-tŭrn'. v. a. To repay, to give in requital; to give back; to ſend back; to give account of; to tranſmit.

RETURN, rē-tŭrn'. ſ. Act of coming back; profit, advantage; repayment, retribution, requital; act of reſtoring or giving back, reſtitution; relapſe.

RETURNABLE, rē-tŭrn'-ĕbl. a. Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

RETURNER, rē-tŭrn'-ŭr. ſ. One who pays or remits money.

REVE, rēv. ſ. The bailiff of a franchiſe or manor.

To REVEAL, rē-vēl. v. a. To lay open, to diſcloſe a ſecret; to impart from heaven.

REVEALER, rē-vēl-ŭr. ſ. Diſcoverer, one that ſhows or makes known; one that diſcovers to view.

To REVEL, rĕv'-ĭl. v. n. To feaſt with looſe and clamorous merriment.

REVEL, rĕv'-ĭl. ſ. A feaſt with looſe and noiſy jollity.

To REVEL, rē-vĕl'. v. a. To retract, to draw back.

REVEL-ROUT, rĕv'-ĭl-rout. ſ. A mob, an unlawful aſſembly.

REVELATION, rĕv-ē-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſcovery, communication, communication of ſacred and myſterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

REVELLER, rĕv'-ĭl-ŭr. ſ. One who feaſts with noiſy jollity.

REVELRY, rĕv'-ĕl-rў. ſ. Looſe jollity, feſtive mirth.

To REVENGE, rē-vĕndzh'. v. a. To return an injury; to vindicate by puniſhment of an enemy; to wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them.

REVENGE, rē-vĕndzh'. ſ. Return of an injury.

REVENGEFUL, rē-vĕndzh'-fŭl. a. Vindictive, full of vengeance.

REVENGEFULLY, rē-vĕndzh'-fŭl-ў. ad. Vindictively.

REVENGER, rē-vĕndzh'-ŭr. ſ. One who revenges.

REVENGEMENT, rē-vĕndzh'-mĕnt. ſ. Vengeance, return of an injury.

REVENGINGLY, rē-vĕndzh'-ĭng-lў. ad. With vengeance, vindictively.

REVENUE, rĕv'-ĕn-ū or rē-vĕn'-ū. ſ. Income, annual profits received from lands or other funds.

To REVERB, rē-vĕrb'. v. a. To ſtrike againſt, to reverberate. Not in uſe.

REVERBERANT, rē-vĕr'-bĕr-ănt. a. Reſounding, beating back.

To REVERBERATE, rē-vĕr'-bĕr-āte. v. a. To beat back; to heat in an intenſe furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

To REVERBERATE, rē-vĕr'-bĕr-āte. v. n. To be driven back, to bound back; to reſound.

REVERBERATION, rē-vĕr-bĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of beating or driving back.

REVERBERATORY, rē-vĕr'-bĕr-ā-tŭr-ў. a. Returning, beating back.

To REVERE, rē-vēr. v. a. To reverence, to venerate, to regard with awe.

REVERENCE, rĕv'-ĕr-ĕns. ſ. Veneration, reſpect, awful regard; act of obeiſance, bow, courteſy; title of the clergy.

To REVERENCE, rĕv'-ĕr-ĕns. v. a. To regard with reverence, to regard with awful reſpect.

REVERENCER, rĕv'-ĕr-ĕn-ſŭr. ſ. One who regards with reverence.

REVEREND, rĕv'-ĕr--ĕnd. a. Venerable, deſerving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy.

REVERENT, rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnt. a. Humble, expreſſing ſubmiſſion, teſtifying veneration.

REVERENTIAL, rĕv-ĕr-ĕn'-ſhĕl. a. Expreſſing

preſſing reverence, proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERENTIALLY, rĕv-ĕr-ĕn′-shĕl-ly. ad. With ſhow of reverence.

REVERENTLY, rĕv′-ĕr-ĕnt-ly. ad. Reſpectfully, with awe, with reverence.

REVERER, rē-vē′r-ur. ſ. One who venerates, one who reveres.

REVERSAL, rē-vĕrs′-ĕl. ſ. Change of ſentence.

To REVERSE, rē-vĕrs′e. v. a. To turn upſide down; to overturn, to ſubvert; to repeal; to turn to the contrary; to put each in the caſe of the other.

REVERSE, rē-vĕrs′e. ſ. Change, viciſſitude; a contrary, an oppoſite; the ſide of the coin on which the head is not impreſſed.

REVERSIBLE, rē-vĕrs′-ibl. a. Capable of being reverſed.

REVERSION, rē-vĕrsh′-ŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being to be poſſeſſed after the death of the preſent poſſeſſor; ſucceſſion, right of ſucceſſion.

REVERSIONARY, rē-vĕr′-shŏ-nĕr-y. a. To be enjoyed in ſucceſſion.

To REVERT, rē-vĕrt′. v. a. To change, to turn to the contrary; to turn back.

To REVERT, rē-vĕrt′. v. n. To return, to fall back.

REVERT, rē-vĕrt′. ſ. Return, recurrence.

REVERTIBLE, rē-vĕrt′-ibl. a. Returnable.

REVERY, rĕv′-ĕr-y. ſ. Looſe muſing, irregular thought.

To REVEST, rē-vĕſt′. v. a. To clothe again; to reinveſt, to veſt again in a poſſeſſion or office.

REVESTIARY, rē-vĕs′-tshĕr-y. ſ. Place where dreſſes are repoſited.

To REVICTUAL, rē′-vĭt″l. v. a. To ſtock with victuals again.

To REVIEW, rē-vū′. v. a. To ſee again; to conſider over again; to re-examine; to ſurvey, to examine; to overlook troops in performing their military exerciſes.

REVIEW, rē-vū′. ſ. Survey, re-examination; an exhibition of troops when performing their military exerciſes.

To REVILE, rē-vī′le. v. a. To reproach, to vilify, to treat with contumely.

REVILE, rē-vī′le. ſ. Reproach, contumely, exprobation. Not uſed.

REVILER, rē-vī′le-ur. ſ. One who reviles.

REVILINGLY, rē-vī′le-ing-ly. ad. In an opprobrious manner, with contumely.

REVISAL, rē-vī′z-ĕl. ſ. Review, re-examination.

To REVISE, rē-vī′ze. v. a. To review, to overlook.

REVISE, rē-vī′ze. ſ. Review, re-examination; among printers, a ſecond proof of a ſheet corrected.

REVISER, rē-vī′z-ur. ſ. Examiner; ſuperintendant.

REVISION, rē-vĭzh′-ŭn. ſ. Review.

To REVISIT, rē-vĭz′-it. v. a. To viſit again.

REVIVAL, rē-vī′v-ĕl. ſ. Recall from a ſtate of languour, oblivion, or obſcurity.

To REVIVE, rē-vī′ve. v. n. To return to life; to return to vigour or fame, to riſe from languour or obſcurity.

To REVIVE, rē-vī′ve. v. a. To bring to life again; to raiſe from languour, inſenſibility, or oblivion; to renew, to bring back to the memory; to quicken, to rouſe.

REVIVER, rē-vī′v-ur. ſ. That which invigorates or revives.

To REVIVIFICATE, rē′-vĭv″-y-fy-kāte. v. a. To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION, rē′-vĭv-y-fy-kā″-shŭn. ſ. The act of recalling to life.

REVIVISCENCY, rē′-vī-vĭs″-sĕn-sy. ſ. Renewal of life.

REUNION, rē-ū′-nyŭn. ſ. Return to a ſtate of juncture, coheſion, or concord.

To REUNITE, rē′-ū-nī″te. v. a. To join again, to make one whole a ſecond time, to join what is divided; to reconcile, to make thoſe at variance one.

To REUNITE, rē′-ū-nī″te. v. n. To cohere again.

REVOCABLE, rĕv′-ō-kĕbl. a. That may be recalled; that may be repealed.

REVO-

REVOCABLENESS, rĕv′-ō-kȧbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being revocable.

To REVOCATE, rĕv′-ō-kȧte. v. a. To recall, to call back.

REVOCATION, rĕv-ō-kȧ′-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of recalling; ſtate of being recalled; repeal, reverſal.

To REVOKE, rē-vō′ke. v. a. To repeal, to reverſe; to draw back, to recall.

REVOKEMENT, rē-vō′ke-mĕnt. ſ. Repeal, recall.

To REVOLT, rē-vōlt′. v. n. To fall off from one to another.

REVOLT, rē-vōlt′. ſ. Deſertion, change of ſides; a revolter, one who changes ſides; groſs departure from duty.

REVOLTED, rē-vōlt′-ĭd. part. adj. Having ſwerved from duty.

REVOLTER, rē-vōlt′-ŭr. ſ. One who changes ſides, a deſerter.

To REVOLVE, rē-vȧ′lv. v. n. To roll in a circle, to perform a revolution; to fall in a regular courſe of changing poſſeſſors, to devolve.

To REVOLVE, rē-vȧ′lv. v. a. To roll any thing round; to conſider, to meditate on.

REVOLUTION, rĕv-vō-lū′-ſhŭn. ſ. Courſe of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move; ſpace meaſured by ſome revolution; change in the ſtate of a government or country; rotation in general, returning motion.

To REVOMIT, rē′-vŏm″-mĭt. v. a. To vomit, to vomit again.

REVULSION, rē-vŭlſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

To REWARD, rē-wȧ′rd. v. a. To give in return; to repay, to recompenſe for ſomething good; to repay evil.

REWARD, rē-wȧ′rd. ſ. Recompenſe given for good; it is ſometimes uſed with a mixture of irony, for puniſhment or recompenſe of evil.

REWARDABLE, rē-wȧ′rd-ĕbl. a. Worthy of reward.

REWARDER, rē-wȧ′rd-ŭr. ſ. One that rewards, one that recompenſes.

To REWORD, rē′-wŭrd″. v. a. To repeat in the ſame words.

RHABARBARATE, rȧ-bȧ′r-bȧ-rȧte. a. Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

RHABDOMANCY, rȧb′-dō-mȧn-sў. ſ. Divination by a wand.

RHAPSODIST, rȧp′-sō-dĭſt. ſ. One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

RHAPSODY, rȧp′-sō-dў. ſ. Any number of parts joined together, without neceſſary dependence or natural connection.

RHETORICK, rĕt′-tō-rĭk. ſ. The act of ſpeaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance; the power of perſuaſion, oratory.

RHETORICAL, rē-tŏr′-ў-kĕl. a. Pertaining to rhetorick, oratorial, figurative.

RHETORICALLY, rē-tŏr′-ў-kĕl-ў. ad. Like an orator, figuratively, with intent to move the paſſions.

To RHETORICATE, rē-tŏr′-ў-kȧte. v. n. To play the orator, to attack the paſſions.

RHETORICIAN, rĕt-tō-rĭſh′-ĕn. ſ. One who teaches the ſcience of rhetorick.

RHEUM, rō′m. ſ. A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth.

RHEUMATICK, rō-mȧt′-ĭk. a. Proceeding from rheum, or a peccant watery humour.

RHEUMATISM, rō′-mȧ-tĭzm. ſ. A painful diſtemper ſuppoſed to proceed from acrid humours.

RHEUMY, rō′-mў. a. Full of ſharp moiſture.

RHINOCEROS, rī-nŏs′-sē-rŏs. ſ. A vaſt beaſt in the Eaſt Indies armed with a horn in his front.

RHOMB, rŏmb′. ſ. A parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four ſides equal, and conſiſting of parallel lines, with two oppoſite angles acute, and two obtuſe.

RHOMBICK, rŏm′-bĭk. a. Shaped like a rhomb.

RHOMBOID, rŏm′-boid. ſ. A figure approaching to a rhomb.

RHOM-

RHOMBOIDAL, rŏm-boi′d-ĕl. a. Approaching in ſhape to a rhomb.

RHUBARB, rō′-bŭrb. ſ. A medicinal root ſlightly purgative, referred by botaniſts to the dock.

RHYME, rī′me. ſ. An harmonical ſucceſſion of ſounds; the conſonance of verſes, the correſpondence of the laſt ſound of one verſe to the laſt ſound or ſyllable of another; poetry, a poem.

To RHYME, rī′me. v. n. To agree in ſound; to make verſes.

RHYMER, rī′m-ŭr. } ſ. One who makes
RHYMSTER, rī′mſ-tŭr. } rhymes, a verſifier.

RHYTHMICAL, rĭth′-mў-kĕl. a. Harmonical, having proportion of one ſound to another.

RIB, rĭb′. ſ. A bone in the body; any piece of timber or other matter which ſtrengthens the ſide.

RIBALDRY, rĭb′-bĕld-rў. ſ. Mean, lewd, brutal language.

RIBAND, rĭb′-bĭn. ſ. A filet of ſilk, a narrow web of ſilk, which is worn for ornament.

RIBBED, rĭb′d. a. Furniſhed with ribs; incloſed as the body by ribs.

RIBBON, rĭb′-bĭn. ſ. See RIBAND.

To RIBROAST, rĭb′-rōſt. v. n. To beat ſoundly. A cant word.

RIBWORT, rĭb′-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

RICE, rī′ſe. ſ. One of the eſculent grains.

RICH, rĭtſh′. a. Wealthy, valuable, precious; having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree; fertile.

RICHES, rĭtſh′-ĭz. ſ. Wealth, money or poſſeſſion; ſplendid ſumptuous appearance.

RICHLY, rĭtſh′-lў. ad. Wealthy, ſplendidly; plenteouſly; abundantly.

RICHNESS, rĭtſh′-nĭs. ſ. Opulence; finery; fertility; abundance or perfection of any quality.

RICK, rĭk′. ſ. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up and ſheltered from wet.

RICKETS, rĭk′-kĭts. ſ. The Rickets is a diſtemper in children, from an unequal diſtribution of nouriſhment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven.

RICKETY, rĭk′-ĭt-ў. a. Diſeaſed with the rickets.

RID, rĭd′. pret. of Ride.

To RID′, rĭd′. v. a. To ſet free, to redeem; to clear, to diſencumber; to drive away, to deſtroy.

RIDDANCE, rĭd′-dĕns. ſ. Deliverance; diſencumbrance, loſs of ſomething one is glad to loſe; act of clearing away any encumbrances.

RIDDEN, rĭd′n. the participle of Ride.

RIDDLE, rĭd′l. ſ. An enigma, a puzzling queſtion, a dark problem; any thing puzzling; a coarſe or open ſieve.

To RIDDLE, rĭd′l. v. a. To ſolve, to unriddle; to ſeparate by a coarſe ſieve.

To RIDDLE, rĭd′l. v. n. To ſpeak ambiguouſly or obſcurely.

RIDDLINGLY, rĭd′l-ĭng-lў. ad. In the manner of a riddle.

To RIDE, rī′de. v. n. To travel on horſeback; to travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk; to be ſupported in motion; to manage a horſe; to be ſupported as ſhips on the water.

To RIDE, rī′de. v. a. To manage inſolently at will.

RIDER, rī′d-ŭr. ſ. One who is carried on a horſe or in a vehicle; one who manages or breaks horſes.

RIDGE, rĭdzh′. ſ. The top of the back; the rough top of any thing; a ſteep protuberance; the ground thrown up by the plow; the top of the roof riſing to an acute angle; Ridges of a horſe's mouth are wrinkles or riſings of the fleſh in the roof of the mouth, running acroſs from one ſide of the jaw to the other.

To RIDGE, rĭdzh′. v. a. To form a ridge.

RIDGIL, rĭdzh′-ĭl. } ſ. A ram half caſ-
RIDGLING, rĭdzh′-lĭng. } trated.

RIDGY, rĭdzh′-ў. a. Riſing in a ridge.

RIDICULE, rĭd′-ў-kŭl. ſ. Wit of that ſpecies that provokes laughter.

To RIDICULE, rĭd′-ў-kŭl. v. a. To expoſe to

to laughter, to treat with contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUS, rid-dik'-kû-lûs. a. Worthy of laughter, exciting contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUSLY, rid-dik'-kû-lûs-ly. ad. In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

RIDICULOUSNESS, rid-dik'-kû-lûs-nis. ſ. The quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, ri'-ding. particip. a. Employed to travel on any occaſion.

RIDING, ri'-ding. ſ. A diſtrict viſited by an officer.

RIDINGCOAT, ri'-ding-kôt. ſ. A coat made to keep out weather.

RIDINGHOOD, ri'-ding-hûd. ſ. A hood uſed by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

RIE, ri'. ſ. An eſculent grain.

RIFE, ri'fe. a. Prevalent, abounding. It is now only uſed of epidemical diſtempers.

RIFELY, ri'fe-ly. ad. Prevalently, abundantly.

RIFENESS, ri'fe-nis. ſ. Prevalence, abundance.

To RIFLE, rif'l. v. a. To rob, to pillage, to plunder.

RIFLER, ri'f-lur. ſ. Robber, plunderer, pillager.

RIFT, rift'. ſ. A cleft, a breach, an opening.

To RIFT, rift'. v. a. To cleave, to ſplit.

To RIFT, rift'. v. n. To burſt, to open; to belch, to break wind.

To RIG, rig'. v. a. To dreſs, to accoutre; to fit with tackling.

RIGADOON, rig-a-dô'n. ſ. A dance.

RIGATION, ri-gâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of watering.

RIGGER, rig'-gûr. ſ. One that rigs or dreſſes.

RIGGING, rig'-ging. ſ. The ſails or tackling of a ſhip.

RIGGISH, rig'-giſh. a. Wanton, whoriſh.

To RIGGLE, rig'l. v. a. To move backward and forward.

RIGHT, ri'te. a. Fit, proper, becoming, true; not miſtaken, juſt, honeſt; convenient; not left; ſtrait, not crooked.

RIGHT, ri'te. interj. An expreſſion of approbation.

RIGHT, ri'te. ad. Properly, juſtly, exactly, according to truth; in a direct line; in a great degree, very, not uſed except in titles, as Right honourable, Right reverend.

RIGHT, ri'te. ſ. Juſtice, freedom from error; juſt claim; that which juſtly belongs to one; property, intereſt; power, prerogative; immunity, privilege; the ſide not left; To Rights, in a direct line, ſtraight; deliverance from error.

To RIGHT, ri'te. v. a. To do juſtice to, to eſtabliſh in poſſeſſions juſtly claimed, to relieve from wrong.

RIGHTEOUS, ri'-tſhûs. a. Juſt, honeſt, virtuous, uncorrupt; equitable.

RIGHTEOUSLY, ri'-tſhûs-ly. ad. Honeſtly, virtuouſly.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, ri'-tſhûſ-nis. ſ. Juſtice, honeſty, virtue, goodneſs.

RIGHTFUL, ri't-fûl. a. Having the right, having the juſt claim; honeſt, juſt.

RIGHTFULLY, ri't-fûl-y. ad. According to right, according to juſtice.

RIGHT-HAND, ri't-hand. ſ. Not the left.

RIGHTFULNESS, ri't-fûl-nis. ſ. Moral rectitude.

RIGHTLY, ri't-ly. ad. According to truth, properly, ſuitably, not erroneouſly; honeſtly, uprightly; exactly; ſtraitly, directly.

RIGHTNESS, ri't-nis. ſ. Conformity to truth, exemption from being wrong, rectitude; ſtraitneſs.

RIGID, ridzh'-id. a. Stiff, not to be bent, unpliant; ſevere, inflexible; ſharp, cruel.

RIGIDITY, ri-dzhid'-it-y. ſ. Stiffneſs; ſtiffneſs of appearance, want of eaſy or airy elegance.

RIGIDLY, ridzh'-id-ly. ad. Stiffly, unpliantly; ſeverely, inflexibly.

RIGIDNESS, ridzh'-id-nis. ſ. Severity, inflexibility.

RIGOL, ri'-gôl. ſ. A circle; in Shakeſpeare, a diadem. Not uſed.

RIGOUR, rig'-gûr. ſ. Cold, ſtiffneſs; a con-

rulſive ſhuddering with ſenſe of cold; ſeverity, ſternneſs, want of condeſcenſion to others; ſeverity of conduct; ſtrictneſs, unabated exactneſs; hardneſs.

RIGOROUS, rig'-gur-us. a. Severe, allowing no abatement.

RIGOROUSLY, rig'-gur-uſ-ly. ad. Severely, without tenderneſs or mitigation.

RILL, ril'. ſ. A ſmall brook, a little ſtreamlet.

To RILL, ril'. v. n. To run in ſmall ſtreams.

RILLET, ril'-lit. ſ. A ſmall ſtream.

RIM, rim'. ſ. A border, a margin; that which encircles ſomething elſe.

RIME, rime. ſ. Hoar froſt, Not uſed; a hole, a chink.

To RIMPLE, rimp'l. v. a. To pucker, to contract into corrugations.

RIND, rind. ſ. Bark, huſk.

RING, ring'. ſ. A circle; a circle of gold or ſome other matter worn as an ornament; a circle of metal to be held by; a circular courſe; a circle made by perſons ſtanding round; a number of bells harmonically tuned; the ſound of bells or any other ſonorous body; a ſound of any kind.

To RING, ring'. v. a. To ſtrike bells or any other ſonorous body, ſo as to make it ſound; to encircle; to fit with rings; to reſtrain a hog by a ring in his noſe.

To RING, ring'. v. n. To ſound as a bell or ſonorous metal; to practiſe the art of making muſick with bells; to ſound, to reſound; to utter as a bell; to tinkle; to be filled with a bruit or report.

RING-BONE, ring'-bone. ſ. A hard callous ſubſtance growing in the hollow circle of the little paſtern of a horſe, it ſometimes goes quite round like a ring.

RINGDOVE, ring'-duv. ſ. A kind of pigeon.

RINGER, ring'-ur. ſ. He who rings.

RINGLEADER, ring'-led-ur. ſ. The head of a riotous body.

RINGLET, ring'-lit. ſ. A ſmall ring; a circle; a curl.

RINGSTREAKED, ring'-ſtrekt. a. Circularly ſtreaked.

RINGTAIL, ring'-tale. ſ. A kind of kite.

RINGWORM, ring'-wurm. ſ. A circular tetter.

To RINSE, rins'e. v. a. To waſh, to cleanſe by waſhing; to waſh the ſoap out of cloaths.

RINSER, rins'-ur. ſ. One that waſhes or rinſes, a waſher.

RIOT, ri'-ut. ſ. Wild and looſe feſtivity; a ſedition, an uproar; To run Riot, to move or act without controll or reſtraint.

To RIOT, ri'-ut. v. n. To revel, to be diſſipated in luxurious enjoyments; to luxuriate, to be tumultuous; to banquet luxuriouſly; to raiſe a ſedition or uproar.

RIOTER, ri'-ut-ur. ſ. One who is diſſipated in luxury; one who raiſes an uproar.

RIOTOUS, ri'-ut-us. a. Luxurious, wanton, licentiouſly feſtive; ſeditious, turbulent.

RIOTOUSLY, ri'-ut-uſ-ly. ad. Luxuriouſly, with licentious luxury; ſeditiouſly, turbulently.

RIOTOUSNESS, ri'-ut-uſ-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being riotous.

To RIP, rip'. v. a. To tear, to lacerate; to undo any thing ſewn; to diſcloſe; to bring to view.

RIPE, ripe. a. Brought to perfection in growth, mature; complete, proper for uſe; advanced to the perfection of any quality; brought to the point of taking effect, fully matured; fully qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE, ripe. v. n. To ripen, to grow ripe, to be matured.

To RIPE, ripe. v. a. To mature, to make ripe. Not uſed.

RIPELY, ripe-ly. ad. Maturely, at the fit time.

To RIPEN, rip'n. v. n. To grow ripe.

To RIPEN, rip'n. v. a. To mature, to make ripe.

RIPENESS, ripe-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being ripe, maturity.

RIPPER, rip'-pur. ſ. One who rips, one who tears, one who lacerates.

To

To RIPPLE, rĭp'l. v. n. To fret on the ſurface, as water ſwiftly running.

To RISE, rīze. v. n. To change a jacent or recumbent to an erect poſture; to get up from reſt; to get up from a fall; to ſpring, to grow up; to gain elevation of rank or fortune; to ſwell; to aſcend, to move upwards; to break out from below the horizon as the ſun; to begin to act; to be excited; to break into military commotions, to make inſurrections; to be rouſed, to be excited to action; to increaſe in price; to elevate the ſtile; to be revived from death; to be elevated in ſituation.

RISE, rīze. ſ. The act of riſing; elevated place; appearance of the ſun in the eaſt; increaſe of price; beginning, original; elevation, increaſe of ſound.

RISER, rī'-zŭr. ſ. One that riſes.

RISIBILITY, rĭ-zĭ-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. The quality of laughing.

RISIBLE, rĭz'-ĭbl. a. Having the faculty or power of laughing; ridiculous, exciting laughter.

RISK, rĭſk'. ſ. Hazard, danger, chance of harm.

To RISK, rĭſk'. v. a. To hazard, to put to chance, to endanger.

RISKER, rĭſk'-ŭr. ſ. He who riſks.

RITE, rīte. ſ. Solemn act of religion, external obſervance.

RITUAL, rĭt'-tſhŭ-ĕl. a. Solemnly ceremonious, done according to ſome religious inſtitution.

RITUAL, rĭt'-tſhŭ-ĕl. ſ. A book in which the rites and obſervances of religion are ſet down.

RITUALIST, rĭt'-tſhŭ-ĕl-ĭſt. ſ. One ſkilled in the ritual.

RIVAL, rī'-vĕl. ſ. One who is in purſuit of the ſame thing which another man purſues; a competitour; a competitour in love.

RIVAL, rī'-vĕl. a. Standing in competition, making the ſame claim, emulous.

To RIVAL, rī'-vĕl. v. a. To ſtand in competition with another, to oppoſe; to emulate, to endeavour to equal or excel.

To RIVAL, rī'-vĕl. v. n. To be competitours.

RIVALITY, rī-văl'-ĭt-ў. } ſ. Competition, e-
RIVALRY, rī'-văl-rў. } mulation.

RIVALSHIP, rī'-văl-ſhĭp. ſ. The ſtate or character of a rival.

To RIVE, rīve. v. a. part. Riven. To ſplit, to cleave, to divide by a blunt inſtrument.

To RIVEL, rĭv'l. v. a. To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

RIVEN, rĭv'n. part. of Rive.

RIVER, rĭv'-ŭr. ſ. A land current of water larger than a brook.

RIVER-DRAGON, rĭv'-ŭr-drăg'-ŭn. ſ. A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

RIVER-GOD, rĭv'-ŭr-gŏd. ſ. Tutelary deity of a river.

RIVER-HORSE, rĭv'-ŭr-hŏrs. ſ. Hippopotamus.

RIVET, rĭv'-ĭt. ſ. A faſtening pin clenched at both ends.

To RIVET, rĭv'-ĭt. v. a. To faſten with rivets; to faſten ſtrongly, to make immoveable.

RIVULET, rĭv'-ŭ-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall river, a brook, a ſtreamlet.

RIXDOLLAR, rĭks'-dŏl-lŭr. ſ. A German coin, worth four ſhillings and ſix-pence ſterling.

ROACH, rō'tſh. ſ. A fiſh.

ROAD, rō'de. ſ. Large way, path; ground where ſhips may anchor; inroad, incurſion, Not uſed; journey.

To ROAM, rō'me. v. n. To wander without any certain purpoſe, to ramble, to rove.

To ROAM, rō'me. v. a. To range, to wander over.

ROAMER, rō'm-ŭr. ſ. A rover, a rambler, a wanderer.

ROAN, rō'ne. a. Bay, ſorrel, or black, with grey or white ſpots interſperſed.

To ROAR, rō're. v. n. To cry as a lion or other wild beaſt; to cry in diſtreſs; to ſound as the wind or ſea; to make a loud noiſe.

ROAR, rō're. ſ. The cry of the lion or other beaſt; an outcry of diſtreſs; a clamour of merriment,

riment; the ſound of the wind or ſea; any loud noiſe.

ROARY, rō′-rȳ. a. Dewy.

To ROAST, rōſt′. v. a. To dreſs meat, by turning it round before the fire; to dreſs at the fire without water; to heat any thing violently; To rule the Roaſt, to govern, to manage, to preſide.

ROB, rŏb′. ſ. Inſpiſſated juices.

To ROB, rŏb′. v. a. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, to plunder; to take away unlawfully.

ROBBER, rŏb′-bŭr. ſ. A thief, one that robs by force or ſteals by ſecret means.

ROBBERY, rŏb′-bŭr-ȳ. ſ. Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

ROBE, rōbe′. ſ. A gown of ſtate, a dreſs of dignity.

To ROBE, rōbe′. v. a. To dreſs pompouſly, to inveſt.

ROBIN, rŏb′-bĭn.
ROBIN-RED-BREAST, rŏb′-bĭn-rĕd″-brĕſt. ſ. A bird ſo named from his red breaſt.

ROBUST, rō-bŭſt′.
ROBUSTIOUS, rō-bŭſt′-yŭs. a. Strong, vigorous, boiſterous, violent.

ROBUSTNESS, rō-bŭſt′-nĭs. ſ. Strength, vigour.

ROCAMBOLE, rŏk′-ĕm-bōle. ſ. A ſort of wild garlick.

ROCHE-ALUM, rōtſh′-ăl-lŭm. ſ. A purer kind of alum.

ROCK, rŏk′. ſ. A vaſt maſs of ſtone; protection, defence, A ſcriptural ſenſe; a diſtaff held in the hand, from which the wool was ſpun by twirling a ball below.

To ROCK, rŏk′. v. a. To ſhake, to move backwards and forwards; to move the cradle in order to procure ſleep; to lull, to quiet.

To ROCK, rŏk′. v. n. To be violently agitated, to reel to and fro.

ROCK-DOE, rŏk′-dō. ſ. A ſpecies of deer.

ROCK-RUBY, rŏk′-rō-bȳ. ſ. The garnet, when it is of a very ſtrong, but not deep red, and has a fair caſt of the blue.

ROCK-SALT, rŏk′-sălt. ſ. Mineral ſalt.

ROCKER, rŏk′-kŭr. ſ. One who rocks the cradle.

ROCKET, rŏk′-kĭt. ſ. An artificial firework.

ROCKLESS, rŏk′-lĭs. a. Being without rocks.

ROCKROSE, rŏk′-rōze. ſ. A plant.

ROCKWORK, rŏk′-wŭrk. ſ. Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the aſperities of rocks.

ROCKY, rŏk′-kȳ. a. Full of rocks; reſembling a rock; hard, ſtony, obdurate.

ROD, rŏd′. ſ. A long twig; any thing long and ſlender; an inſtrument for meaſuring; an inſtrument of correction made of twigs.

RODE, rō′de or rōd′. pret. of Ride.

RODOMONTADE, rŏd-ō-mŭn-tā′de. ſ. An empty noiſy bluſter or boaſt, a rant.

ROE, rō′. ſ. A ſpecies of deer; the female of the hart.

ROE, rō′. ſ. The eggs of fiſh.

ROGATION, rō-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Litany, ſupplication.

ROGATION-WEEK, rō-gā′-ſhŭn-wēk. ſ. The week immediately preceding Whitſunday.

ROGUE, rōg′. ſ. A vagabond; a knave, a villain, a thief; a name of ſlight tenderneſs and endearment; a wag.

To ROGUE, rōg′. v. n. To wander, to play the vagabond; to play knaviſh tricks.

ROGUERY, rōg′-ĕr-ȳ. ſ. Knaviſh tricks; waggery, arch tricks.

ROGUESHIP, rōg′-ſhĭp. ſ. The qualities or perſonage of a rogue.

ROGUISH, rōg′-ĭſh. a. Knaviſh, fraudulent; waggiſh, ſlightly miſchievous.

ROGUISHLY, rōg′-ĭſh-lȳ. ad. Like a rogue, knaviſhly, wantonly.

ROGUISHNESS, rōg′-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. The qualities of a rogue.

ROGUY, rōg′-ȳ. a. Knaviſh, wanton.

To ROIST, roiſt′.
To ROISTER, roiſ′-tŭr. v. n. To behave turbulently, to act at diſcretion, to be at free quarter, to bluſter.

ROISTER, roiſ′-tŭr. ſ. A turbulent, brutal, lawleſs, bluſtering fellow.

To ROLL, rōle. v. a. To move any thing by

by volutation, or ſucceſſive application of the different parts of the ſurface, to the ground; to move any thing round upon its axis; to move in a circle; to produce a periodical revolution; to wrap round upon itſelf; to enwrap, to involve in bandage; to form by rolling into round maſſes; to pour in a ſtream or waves.

To ROLL, rōle. v. n. To be moved by the ſucceſſive application of all parts of the ſurface to the ground; to run on wheels; to perform a periodical revolution; to move with appearance of circular direction; to float in rough water; to move as waves or volumes of water; to fluctuate, to move tumultuouſly; to revolve on its axis; to be moved tumultuouſly.

ROLL, rōle. ſ. The act of rolling, the ſtate of being rolled; the thing rolling; maſs made round; writing rolled upon itſelf; a round body rolled along; publick writing; a regiſter, a catalogue; chronicle.

ROLLER, rōl-lŭr. ſ. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy ſtone to level walks; bandage, fillet.

ROLLINGPIN, rōl-ling-pĭn. ſ. A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paſte is moulded.

ROLLYPOOLY, rōl-ў-pōl-ў. ſ. A ſort of game, in which when a ball rolls into a certain place it wins.

ROMAGE, rŭm-midzh. ſ. A tumult, a buſtle, an active and tumultuous ſearch for any thing.

ROMANCE, rō-mănse. ſ. A military fable of the middle ages, a tale of wild adventures in war and love; a lie, a fiction.

To ROMANCE, rō-mănse. v. n. To lie, to forge.

ROMANCER, rō-măns-ŭr. ſ. A lier, a forger of tales.

To ROMANIZE, rō-măn-ize. v. a. To latinize, to fill with modes of the Roman ſpeech.

ROMANTICK, rō-măn-tik. a. Reſembling the tales of romances, wild; improbable, falſe; fanciful, full of wild ſcenery.

ROMISH, rō-mish. a. Popiſh.

ROMP, rŏmp. ſ. A rude, aukward, boiſterous, untaught girl; rough rude play.

To ROMP, rŏmp. v. a. To play rudely, noiſily, and boiſterouſly.

RONDEAU, rŏn-dō. ſ. A kind of ancient poetry, commonly conſiſting of thirteen verſes, of which eight have one rhyme and five another; it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the Rondeau is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe.

RONION, rŏn-nyŭn. ſ. A fat bulky woman.

RONT, rŭnt. ſ. An animal ſtinted in the growth.

ROOD, rōd. ſ. The fourth part of an acre in ſquare meaſure; a pole, a meaſure of ſixteen feet and a half in long meaſure; the croſs.

ROOF, rōf. ſ. The cover of a houſe; the vault, the inſide of the arch that covers a building; the palate, the upper part of the mouth.

To ROOF, rōf. v. a. To cover with a roof; to incloſe in a houſe.

ROOFY, rōf-ў. a. Having roofs.

ROOK, rōk. ſ. A bird reſembling a crow, it feeds not on carrion but grain; a piece at cheſs; a cheat, a trickiſh rapacious fellow.

To ROOK, rōk. v. n. To rob, to cheat.

ROOKERY, rōk-ŭr-ў. ſ. A nurſery of rooks.

ROOKY, rōk-ў. a. Inhabited by rooks.

ROOM, rōm. ſ. Space, extent of place; ſpace of place unoccupied; way unobſtructed; place of another, ſtead; unobſtructed opportunity; an apartment in a houſe.

ROOMAGE, rō-midzh. ſ. Space, place.

ROOMINESS, rō-mў-nis. ſ. Space, quantity of extent.

ROOMY, rō-mў. a. Spacious, wide, large.

ROOST, rōſt. ſ. That on which a bird ſits to ſleep; the act of ſleeping.

To ROOST, rōſt. v. n. To ſleep as a bird; to lodge, In burleſque.

ROOT, rōt. ſ. That part of the plant which reſts in the ground, and ſupplies the ſtems with nouriſhment; the bottom, the lower part;

a plant of which the root is eſculent; the original, the firſt cauſe; the firſt anceſtor; fixed reſidence; impreſſion, durable effect.

To ROOT, rōōt. v. n. To fix the root, to ſtrike far into the earth; to turn up earth.

To ROOT, rōōt. v. a. To fix deep in the earth; to impreſs deeply; to turn up out of the ground; to radicate, to extirpate; to deſtroy, to baniſh.

ROOTED, rōōt-ĭd. a. Fixed, deep, radical.

ROOTEDLY, rōōt-ĭd-lў. ad. Deeply, ſtrongly.

ROOTY, rōōt-ў. ad. Full of roots.

ROPE, rōpe. ſ. A cord, a ſtring, a halter; any row of things depending, as a Rope of onions.

To ROPE, rōpe. v. n. To draw out in a line as viſcous matter.

ROPEDANCER, rōpe-dănſ-ŭr. ſ. An artiſt who dances on a rope.

ROPINESS, rō-pў-nĭs. ſ. Viſcoſity, glutinouſneſs.

ROPEMAKER, rōpe-māke-ŭr. ſ. One who makes ropes to ſell.

ROPERY, rōpe-ŭr-ў. ſ. Rogue's tricks. Not uſed.

ROPETRICK, rōpe-trĭk. ſ. Probably rogue's tricks, tricks that deſerve the halter. An old cant word.

ROPY, rō-pў. a. Viſcous, tenacious, glutinous.

ROQUELAURE, rōk-klō. ſ. A cloak for men.

RORIFEROUS, rō-rĭf-fĕr-ŭs. a. Producing dew.

RORIFLUENT, rō-rĭf-flŭ-ĕnt. a. Flowing with dew.

ROSARY, rō-zĕr-ў. ſ. A bunch of beads, on which the Romaniſts number their prayers.

ROSCID, rŏs-sĭd. a. Dewy, abounding with dew.

ROSE, rōze. ſ. A flower; To ſpeak under the Roſe, to ſpeak any thing with ſafety, ſo as not afterwards to be diſcovered.

ROSE, rōze. pret. of Riſe.

ROSEATE, rō-zyĕt. a. Roſy, full of roſes; blooming, fragrant, as a roſe.

ROSED, rōzd. a. Crimſoned, flushed.

ROSEMARY, rōze-mĕr-ў. ſ. A plant.

ROSE-NOBLE, rōze-nōbl. ſ. An Engliſh gold coin, in value anciently ſixteen ſhillings.

ROSE-WATER, rōze-wă-tŭr. ſ. Water diſtilled from roſes.

ROSET, rō-zĕt. ſ. A red colour for painters.

ROSIN, rŏz-zĭn. ſ. Inſpiſſated turpentine, a juice of the pine; any inſpiſſated matter of vegetables that diſſolves in ſpirit.

To ROSIN, rŏz-zĭn. v. a. To rub with roſin.

ROSINY, rŏz-zĭn-ў. a. Reſembling roſin.

ROSSEL, rŏs-sĭl. ſ. Light land.

ROSTRATED, rŏs-trā-tĭd. a. Adorned with beaks of ſhips.

ROSTRUM, rŏs-trŭm. ſ. The beak of a bird; the beak of a ſhip; the ſcaffold whence orators harangued; the pipe which conveys the diſtilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks.

ROSY, rō-zў. a. Reſembling a roſe in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

To ROT, rŏt. v. n. To putrify, to loſe the coheſion of its parts.

To ROT, rŏt. v. a. To make putrid, to bring to corruption.

ROT, rŏt. ſ. A diſtemper among ſheep, in which their lungs are waſted; putrefaction, putrid decay.

ROTARY, rō-tĕr-ў. a. Whirling as a wheel.

ROTATED, rō-tā-tĭd. a. Whirled round.

ROTATION, rō-tā-shŭn. ſ. The act of whirling round like a wheel; a revolution; the act of taking any thing in turn.

ROTATOR, rō-tā-tŭr. ſ. That which gives a circular motion.

ROTE, rōte. ſ. Words uttered by mere memory without meaning, memory of words without comprehenſion of the ſenſe.

To ROTE, rōte. v. a. To fix in the memory without informing the underſtanding.

ROTGUT, rŏt-gŭt. ſ. Bad beer.

ROTTEN, rŏt-tn. a. Putrid, carious; not truſty; not ſound.

ROT-

ROTTENNESS, rŏt'n-nĭs. ſ. State of being rotten, cariouſneſs, putrefaction.

ROTUND, rō-tŭnd'. a. Round, circular, ſpherical.

ROTUNDIFOLIOUS, rō-tŭnd'-ĭ-fō''-lyŭs. a. Having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY, rō-tŭnd'-ĭt-y. ſ. Roundneſs, circularity.

ROTUNDO, rō-tŭnd'-ō. ſ. A building formed round both in the inſide and outſide, ſuch as the Pantheon at Rome.

To ROVE, rō've. v. n. To ramble, to range, to wander.

To ROVE, rō've. v. a. To wander over.

ROVER, rō'v-ŭr. ſ. A wanderer, a ranger; a fickle inconſtant man; a robber, a pirate.

ROUGE, rō'zh. ſ. Red paint.

ROUGH, rŭf'. a. Not ſmooth, rugged; auſtere to the taſte; harſh to the ear; rugged of temper, inelegant of manners; harſh to the mind, ſevere; hard featured; not poliſhed; rugged, diſordered in appearance; ſtormy, boiſterous.

To ROUGHCAST, rŭf'-kăſt. v. a. To mould without nicety or elegance, to form with aſperities and inequalities; to plaiſter with rough mortar; to form any thing in its firſt rudiments.

ROUGHCAST, rŭf'-kăſt. ſ. A rude model, a form in its rudiments; a kind of rough plaiſter.

ROUGHDRAUGHT, rŭf'-drăft. ſ. A draught in its rudiments.

To ROUGHDRAW, rŭf' drâ. v. a. To trace coarſely.

To ROUGHEN, rŭf'n. v. a. To make rough.

To ROUGHHEW, rŭf'-hū'. v. a. To give to any thing the firſt appearance of form.

ROUGHHEWN, rŭf'-hū'n. particip. a. Rugged, unpoliſhed, uncivil, unrefined; not yet nicely finiſhed.

ROUGHLY, rŭf'-lў. ad. With uneven ſurface, with aſperities on the ſurface; harſhly, uncivilly, rudely; ſeverely, without tenderneſs; auſterely to the taſte; boiſterouſly, tempeſtuouſly; harſhly to the ear.

ROUGHNESS, rŭf'-nĭs. ſ. Superficial aſperity, unevenneſs of ſurface; auſtereneſs to the taſte; taſte of aſtringency; harſhneſs to the ear; ruggedneſs of temper, coarſeneſs of manners, tendency to rudeneſs; abſence of delicacy; ſeverity, violence of diſcipline; violence of operation in medicines; unpoliſhed or unfiniſhed ſtate; inelegance of dreſs or appearance; tempeſtuouſneſs, ſtormineſs; coarſeneſs of features.

ROUGHT, râ't. old pret. of Reach. Reached.

To ROUGHWORK, rŭf'-wŭrk. v. a. To work coarſely over without the leaſt nicety.

ROUNCEVAL, rou'n-ſў-vĕl. ſ. See PEA.

ROUND, rou'nd. a. Cylindrical; circular; ſpherical; not broken; large, not inconſiderable; plain, candid, open; quick, briſk; plain, free without delicacy, almoſt rough.

ROUND, rou'nd. ſ. A circle, a ſphere, an orb; rundle, ſtep of a ladder; the time in which any thing has paſſed through all hands, and comes back to the firſt; a revolution, a courſe ending at the point where it began; a walk performed by a guard or officer, to ſurvey a certain diſtrict.

ROUND, rou'nd. ad. Every way, on all ſides; in a revolution; circularly; not in a direct line.

ROUND, rou'nd. prep. On every ſide of; about, circularly about; all over.

To ROUND, rou'nd. v. a. To ſurround, to encircle; to make ſpherical or circular; to raiſe to a relief; to move about any thing; to mould into ſmoothneſs.

To ROUND, rou'nd. v. n. To grow round in form; to whiſper; to go rounds.

ROUNDABOUT, rou'nd-ă-bout. a. Ample, circuitous; indirect, looſe.

ROUNDEL, rou'n-dĕl. } ſ. A kind of
ROUNDELAY, rou'n-dē-lâ. } ancient poetry; a round form or figure.

ROUNDER, rou'nd-ŭr. ſ. Circumference, incloſure. Not uſed.

ROUNDHEAD, rou'nd-hĕd. ſ. A puritan,

ſo.

ſo named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

ROUNDHOUSE, rou'nd-hous. ſ. The conſtable's priſon, in which diſorderly perſons, found in the ſtreet, are confined.

ROUNDISH, rou'nd-iſh. a. Somewhat round, approaching to roundneſs.

ROUNDLY, rou'nd-ly. ad. In a round form, in a round manner; openly, plainly, without reſerve; briſkly, with ſpeed; completely, to the purpoſe, vigorouſly, in earneſt.

ROUNDNESS, rou'nd-nis. ſ. Circularity, ſphericity, cylindrical form; ſmoothneſs; honeſty, openneſs, vigorous meaſures.

To ROUSE, rou'z. v. a. To wake from reſt; to excite to thought or action; to put into action; to drive a beaſt from his laire.

To ROUSE, rou'z. v. n. To awake from ſlumber; to be excited to thought or action.

ROUSE, rou'z. ſ. A doſe of liquor rather too large.

ROUSER, rou'z-ur. ſ. One who rouſes.

ROUT, rou't. ſ. A clamorous multitude, a rabble, a tumultuous croud; confuſion of any army defeated or diſperſed.

To ROUT, rou't. v. a. To diſſipate and put into confuſion by defeat.

ROUTE, rö't. ſ. Road, way.

ROW, rö'. ſ. A rank or file, a number of things ranged in a line.

To ROW, rö'. v. n. To impel a veſſel in the water by oars.

To ROW, rö'. v. a. To drive or help forward by oars.

ROWEL, row'-il. ſ. The point of a ſpur turning on an axis; a ſeton, a roll of hair or ſilk put into a wound to hinder it from healing and provoke a diſcharge.

To ROWEL, row'-il. v. a. To pierce through the ſkin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

ROWER, rö'-ur. ſ. One that manages an oar.

ROYAL, roy'-yel. a. Kingly, belonging to a king, becoming a king, regal; noble, illuſtrious.

ROYALIST, roy'-yel-iſt. ſ. Adherent to a king.

To ROYALISE, roy'-yel-ize. v. a. To make royal.

ROYALLY, roy'-yel-y. ad. In a kingly manner, regally, as becomes a king.

ROYALTY, roy'-yel-ty. ſ. Kingſhip, character or office of a king; ſtate of a king; emblems of royalty.

ROYNISH, roy'-niſh. a. Paltry, ſorry, mean, rude. Not uſed.

To RUB, rub'. v. a. To clean or ſmooth any thing by paſſing ſomething over it, to ſcour, to wipe; to move one body upon another; to remove by friction; to touch hard; To Rub down, to clean or curry a horſe; To Rub up, to excite, to awaken; to poliſh, to retouch.

To RUB, rub'. v. n. To fret, to make a friction; to get through difficulties.

RUB, rub'. ſ. Colliſion, hindrance, obſtruction; act of rubbing; inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl; difficulty, cauſe of uneaſineſs.

RUB-STONE, rub'-ſtone. ſ. A ſtone to ſcour or ſharpen.

RUBBER, rub'-bur. ſ. One that rubs; the inſtrument with which one rubs; a coarſe file; a game, a conteſt, two games out of three.

RUBBAGE, rub'-bidzh. } ſ. Ruins of build-
RUBBISH, rub'-biſh. } ing, fragments of matter uſed in building; confuſion, mingled maſs; any thing vile and worthleſs.

RUBBLE-STONE, rub'l-ſtone. ſ. Stones rubbed and worn by the water at the latter end of the deluge.

RUBICUND, rö'-by-kund. a. Inclined to redneſs.

RUBIED, rö'-byd. a. Red as a ruby.

RUBIFICK, rö-bif'-fik. a. Making red.

RUBIFORM, rö'-by-farm. a. Having the form of red.

To RUBIFY, rö'-by-fy. v. a. To make red.

RUBIOUS, rö'-byus. a. Ruddy, red. Not uſed.

RUBRICATED, rö'-bry-ka-tid. a. Smeared with red.

RUBRICK, rö'-brik. ſ. Directions printed in books

books of law and in prayer-books, ſo termed, becauſe they were originally diſtinguiſhed by being in red ink.

RUBY, rō͞′-by. ſ. A precious ſtone of a red colour, next in hardneſs and value to a diamond; redneſs; any thing red; a blotch, a carbuncle.

RUBY, rō͞′-by. a. Of a red colour.

RUCTATION, rŭk-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A belching ariſing from wind and indigeſtion.

RUDDER, rŭd′-dŭr. ſ. The inſtrument at the ſtern of a veſſel by which its courſe is governed; any thing that guides or governs the courſe.

RUDDINESS, rŭd′-dy-nĭs. ſ. The quality of approaching to redneſs.

RUDDLE, rŭd′l. ſ. Red earth.

RUDDOCK, rŭd′-dŭk. ſ. A kind of bird.

RUDDY, rŭd′-dy. a. Approaching to redneſs, full red; yellow.

RUDE, rō͞′d. a. Rough, coarſe of manners, brutal; violent, turbulent; harſh, inclement; raw, untaught; rugged, ſhapeleſs; artleſs, inelegant; ſuch as may be done with ſtrength without art.

RUDELY, rō͞′d-ly. ad. In a rude manner; unſkilfully; violently, boiſterouſly.

RUDENESS, rō͞′d-nĭs. ſ. Coarſeneſs of manners, incivility; violence, boiſterouſneſs.

RUDESBY, rō͞′dz-by. ſ. An uncivil turbulent fellow. Obſolete.

RUDIMENT, rō͞′-dy-mĕnt. ſ. The firſt principles, the firſt elements of a ſcience; the firſt part of education; the firſt, inaccurate, unſhapen beginning.

RUDIMENTAL, rō͞-dy-mĕnt′-ĕl. a. Initial, relating to firſt principles.

To RUE, rō͞′. v. a. To grieve for, to regret, to lament.

RUE, rō͞′. ſ. An herb called Herb of grace, becauſe holy water was ſprinkled with it.

RUEFUL, rō͞′-fŭl. a. Mournful, woful, ſorrowful.

RUEFULLY, rō͞′-fŭl-y. ad. Mournfully, ſorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, rō͞′-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Sorrowfulneſs, mournfulneſs.

RUELLE, rō͞-ĕl′. ſ. A circle, an aſſembly at a private houſe.

RUFF, rŭf′. ſ. A puckered linen ornament formerly worn about the neck; a ſmall river fiſh; a ſtate of roughneſs.

RUFFIAN, rŭf′-fyăn. ſ. A brutal, boiſterous, miſchievous fellow, a cut-throat, a robber, a murderer.

RUFFIAN, rŭf′-fyăn. a. Brutal, ſavagely boiſterous.

To RUFFLE, rŭf′l. v. a. To diſorder, to put out of form, to make leſs ſmooth; to diſcompoſe, to put out of temper; to contract into plaits.

To RUFFLE, rŭf′l. v. n. To grow rough or turbulent; to be in looſe motion, to flutter.

RUFFLE, rŭf′l. ſ. Plaited linen uſed as an ornament; diſturbance, contention, tumult.

RUFTERHOOD, rŭf′-tŭr-hŭd. ſ. In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when ſhe is firſt drawn.

RUG, rŭg′. ſ. A coarſe nappy woollen cloth; a coarſe nappy coverlet uſed for mean beds; a rough woolly dog.

RUGGED, rŭg′-gĭd. a. Rough, full of unevenneſs and aſperity; ſavage of temper; ſtormy, rude, rough or harſh to the ear; ſurly; boiſterous; rough, ſhaggy.

RUGGEDLY, rŭg′-gĭd-ly. ad. In a rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS, rŭg′-gĭd-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being rugged.

RUGOSE, rō͞-gō͞′ſe. a. Full of wrinkles.

RUIN, rō͞′-ĭn. ſ. The fall or deſtruction of cities or edifices; the remains of a building demoliſhed; deſtruction, loſs of happineſs or fortune, overthrow; miſchief, bane.

To RUIN, rō͞′-ĭn. v. a. To ſubvert, to demoliſh; to deſtroy, to deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoveriſh.

To RUIN, rō͞′-ĭn. v. n. To fall in ruins; to run to ruin; to be brought to poverty or miſery. Little uſed.

To RUINATE, rōō′-in-āte. v. a. To ſubvert, to demoliſh. Obſolete.

RUINATION, rōō-in-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Subverſion, demolition. Obſolete.

RUINOUS, rōō′-in-ŭs. a. Fallen to ruin, dilapidated; pernicious, baneful, deſtructive.

RUINOUSLY, rōō′-in-ŭſ-lў. ad. In a ruinous manner.

RULE, rōōl. ſ. Government, ſway, ſupreme command; an inſtrument by which lines are drawn; canon, precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed; regularity, propriety of behaviour.

To RULE, rōōl. v. a. To govern, to controll, to manage with power and authority; to ſettle as by rule.

To RULE, rōōl. v. n. To have power or command.

RULER, rōōl-ŭr. ſ. Governour, one that has the ſupreme command; an inſtrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

RUM, rŭm′. ſ. A country parſon; a kind of ſpirits diſtilled from moloſſes.

To RUMBLE, rŭm′bl. v. n. To make a harſh jarring continued noiſe.

RUMBLER, rŭm′-blŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing that rumbles.

RUMINANT, rōō′-mў-nĕnt. a. Having the property of chewing the cud.

To RUMINATE, rōō′-mў-nāte. v. n. To chew the cud; to muſe, to think again and again.

To RUMINATE, rōō′-mў-nāte. v. a. To chew over again; to muſe on, to meditate over and over again.

RUMINATION, rōō-mў-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The property or act of chewing the cud; meditation, reflection.

To RUMMAGE, rŭm′-midzh. v. a. To ſearch, to plunder, to evacuate.

To RUMMAGE, rŭm′-midzh. v. n. To ſearch places.

RUMMER, rŭm′-mŭr. ſ. A glaſs, a drinking cup.

RUMOUR, rōō′-mŭr. ſ. Flying or popular report, bruit, fame.

To RUMOUR, rōō′-mŭr. v. a. To report abroad, to bruit.

RUMOURER, rōō′-mŭr-ŭr. ſ. Reporter, ſpreader of news.

RUMP, rŭmp′. ſ. The end of the backbone; the buttocks.

To RUMPLE, rŭmp′l. v. a. To cruſh or contract into puckers or creaſes.

RUMPLE, rŭmp′l. ſ. Pucker, rough plait.

To RUN, rŭn′. pret. Ran. v. n. To move ſwiftly, to ply the legs in ſuch a manner as that both feet are at every ſtep off the ground at the ſame time; to ruſh violently; to take a courſe at ſea; to contend in a race; to ſtream, to flow; to be liquid, to be fluid; to be fuſible, to melt; to paſs, to proceed; to have a legal courſe, to be practiſed; to have a courſe in any direction; to paſs in thought or ſpeech; to have a continual tenour of any kind; to be popularly known; to have reception, ſucceſs, or continuance; to proceed in a certain order; to be in force; to be generally received; to have a track or courſe; to make a gradual progreſs; to excern pus or matter; to become irregular, to change to ſomething wild; to get by artifice or fraud; to fall, to paſs; to have a general tendency; to proceed as on a ground or principle; to Run after, to ſearch for, to endeavour at though out of the way; To Run away with, to hurry without conſent; To Run in with, to cloſe, to comply; To Run on, to be continued; To Run over, to be ſo full as to overflow; to be ſo much as to overflow; To Run out, to be at an end; to ſpread exuberantly; to expatiate; to be waſted or exhauſted.

To RUN, rŭn′. v. a. To pierce, to ſtab; to force, to drive; to force into any way or form; to drive with violence; to melt, to incur; to venture, to hazard; to import or export without duty; to proſecute in thought; to puſh; To Run down; to chaſe to wearineſs; to cruſh, to overbear; To Run over, to recount curſorily, to conſider curſorily; To Run through, to pierce to the farther ſurface, to ſpend one's whole eſtate.

RUNA-

RUNAGATE, rŭn′-nā-gāte. ſ. A fugitive, rebel, apoſtate.

RUNAWAY, rŭn′-ā-wā. ſ. One that flies from danger, a fugitive.

RUNDLE, rŭn′dl. ſ. A round, a ſtep of a ladder; a peritrochium, ſomething put round an axis.

RUNDLET, rŭn′-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall barrel.

RUNG, rŭng′. pret. and part. paſſ. of Ring.

RUNNEL, rŭn′-nĭl. ſ. A rivulet, a ſmall brook. Not uſed.

RUNNER, rŭn′-nŭr. ſ. One that runs; a racer; a meſſenger; a ſhooting ſprigg; one of the ſtones of a mill; a bird.

RUNNET, rŭn′-nĭt. ſ. A liquor made by ſteeping the ſtomach of a calf in hot water, and uſed to coagulate milk for curds and cheeſe.

RUNNION, rŭn′-nyŭn. ſ. A paltry ſcurvy wretch. Out of uſe.

RUNT, rŭnt′. ſ. Any ſmall animal below the natural growth of the kind.

RUPTION, rŭp′-ſhŭn. ſ. Breach, ſolution of continuity.

RUPTURE, rŭp′-tſhŭr. ſ. The act of breaking, ſtate of being broken; a breach of peace, open hoſtility; burſtenneſs; preternatural eruption of the gut.

To RUPTURE, rŭp′-tſhŭr. v. a. To break, to burſt, to ſuffer diſruption.

RUPTUREWORT, rŭp′-tſhŭr-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

RURAL, rō′-rĕl. a. Country, exiſting in the country not in cities, ſuiting the country, reſembling the country.

RURALITY, rō-răl′-ĭt-y̆. } ſ. The quality of
RURALNESS, rō′-rĕl-nĭs. } being rural.

RUSH, rŭſh′. ſ. A plant; any thing proverbially worthleſs.

RUSH-CANDLE, rŭſh′-kăn′dl. ſ. A ſmall blinking taper, made by ſtripping a ruſh.

To RUSH, rŭſh′. v. n. To move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

RUSH, rŭſh′. ſ. Violent courſe.

RUSHY, rŭſh′-y̆. a. Abounding with ruſhes; made of ruſhes.

RUSK, rŭſk′. ſ. Hard bread for ſtores.

RUSSET, rŭs′-sĭt. a. Reddiſhly brown; Newton ſeems to uſe it for grey; coarſe, homeſpun, ruſtick.

RUSSETING, rŭs′-sĭt-ĭng. ſ. A name given to ſeveral ſorts of pears or apples from their colour.

RUST, rŭſt′. ſ. The red incruſtation of iron; the tarniſhed or corroded ſurface of any metal; loſs of power by inactivity; matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

To RUST, rŭſt′. v. n. To gather ruſt, to have the ſurface tarniſhed or corroded; or degenerate in idleneſs.

To RUST, rŭſt′. v. a. To make ruſty; to impair by time or inactivity.

RUSTICAL, rŭs′-tȳ-kĕl. a. Rough, boiſterous, rude.

RUSTICALLY, rŭs′-tȳ-kĕl-y̆. ad. Rudely, inelegantly.

RUSTICALNESS, rŭs′-tȳ-kĕl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being ruſtical, rudeneſs.

To RUSTICATE, rŭs′-tȳ-kāte. v. n. To reſide in the country.

To RUSTICATE, rŭs′-tȳ-kāte. v. a. To baniſh into the country.

RUSTICITY, rŭſ-tĭs′-ĭt-y̆. ſ. Qualities of one that lives in the country, ſimplicity, artleſsneſs, rudeneſs; rural appearance.

RUSTICK, rŭs′-tĭk. a. Rural, country; rude, untaught, inelegant; artleſs, honeſt, ſimple; plain, unadorned.

RUSTICK, rŭs′-tĭk. ſ. A clown, a ſwain, an inhabitant of the country.

RUSTINESS, rŭs′-tȳ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ruſty.

To RUSTLE, rŭs′l. v. n. To make a low continued rattle.

RUSTY, rŭs′-tȳ. a. Covered with ruſt, infected with ruſt; impaired by inactivity.

To RUT, rŭt′. v. n. To deſire to come together. Uſed of deer.

RUT, rŭt′. ſ. Copulation of deer; the track of a cart wheel.

RUTH, rō′th. ſ. Pity, tenderneſs, ſorrow for the miſery of another.

RUTHFUL, rōō′th-fūl. a. Rueful, woful, ſorrowful.

RUTHFULLY, rōō′th-fūl-ȳ. ad. Wofully, ſadly; ſorrowfully, mournfully; wofully, In irony.

RUTHLESS, rōō′th-lis. a. Cruel, pitileſs.

RUTHLESSNESS, rōō′th-lĕſ-nis. ſ. Want of pity.

RUTHLESSLY, rōō′th-lĕſ-lȳ. ad. Without pity, cruelly.

RUTTISH, rŭt′-tiſh. a. Wanton, libidinous, lecherous.

RYE, rȳ′. ſ. A coarſe kind of bread corn.

RYEGRASS, rȳ′-grȧs. ſ. A kind of ſtrong graſs.

S.

SABBATH, sȧb′-bĕth. ſ. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them eſtabliſhed among Chriſtians for publick worſhip; the ſeventh day ſet apart from works of labour to be employed in piety; intermiſſion of pain or ſorrow, time of reſt.

SABBATHBREAKER, sȧb′-bĕth-brĕk-ŭr. ſ. Violator of the ſabbath by labour or wickedneſs.

SABBATICAL, sȧb-bȧt′-tȳ-kĕl. a. Reſembling the ſabbath, enjoying or bringing intermiſſion of labour.

SABBATISM, sȧb′-bȧ-tizm. ſ. Obſervance of the ſabbath ſuperſtitiouſly rigid.

SABINE, sȧb′-in. ſ. A plant.

SABLE, sȧ′bl. ſ. Fur.

SABLE, sȧ′bl. a. Black.

SABRE, sȧ′br. ſ. A cymetar, a ſhort ſword with a convex edge, a faulchion.

SABULOSITY, sȧb-ŭ-lŏs′-it-ȳ. ſ. Grittineſs, ſandineſs.

SABULOUS, sȧb′-ŭ-lŭs. a. Gritty, ſandy.

SACCADE, sȧk-kȧ′de. ſ. A violent check the rider gives his horſe by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly.

SACCHARINE, sȧk′-kȧ-rine. a. Having the taſte or any other of the chief qualities of ſugar.

SACERDOTAL, sȧ-sĕr-dō′-tĕl. a. Prieſtly, belonging to the prieſthood.

SACHEL, sȧtſh′-il. ſ. A ſmall ſack or bag.

SACK, sȧk′. ſ. A bag, a pouch, commonly a large bag; the meaſure of three buſhels; a woman's looſe robe.

To SACK, sȧk′. v. a. To put in bags; to take by ſtorm, to pillage, to plunder.

SACK, sȧk′. ſ. Storm of a town, pillage, plunder; a kind of ſweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries.

SACKBUT, sȧk′-bŭt. ſ. A kind of pipe.

SACKCLOTH, sȧk′-klŏth. ſ. Cloth of which ſacks are made, coarſe cloth ſometimes worn in mortification.

SACKER, sȧk′-kŭr. ſ. One that takes a town.

SACKFUL, sȧk′-fŭl. ſ. A ſack quite filled.

SACKPOSSET, sȧk′-pŏs′-sit. ſ. A poſſet made of milk and ſack.

SACRAMENT, sȧk′-krȧ-mĕnt. ſ. An oath, any ceremony producing an obligation; an outward and viſible ſign of an inward and ſpiritual grace; the euchariſt, the holy communion.

SACRAMENTAL, sȧk-krȧ-mĕnt′-ĕl. a. Conſtituting a ſacrament, pertaining to a ſacrament.

SACRAMENTALLY, sȧk-krȧ-mĕnt′-ĕl-ȳ. ad. After the manner of a ſacrament.

SACRED, sȧ′-krid. a. Devoted to religious uſes, holy; conſecrated; inviolable.

SACREDLY,

SACREDLY, sā′-krĕd-lȳ. ad. Inviolably, religiouſly.

SACREDNESS, sā′-krĕd-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſacred, ſtate of being conſecrated to religious uſes, holineſs, ſanctity.

SACRIFICK, sā-krĭf′-fĭk. a. Employed in ſacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE, sāk′-krȳ-fȳ-kĕbl. a. Capable of being offered in ſacrifice.

SACRIFICATOR, sāk′-krȳ-fȳ-kā′-tŭr. ſ. Sacrificer, offerer of ſacrifice.

SACRIFICATORY, sāk-krĭf″-fȳ-kā-tŭr′-ȳ. a. Offering ſacrifice.

To SACRIFICE, sāk′-krȳ-fīze. v. a. To offer to heaven, to immolate; to deſtroy or give up for the ſake of ſomething elſe; to dedroy, to kill; to devote with loſs.

To SACRIFICE, sāk′-krȳ-fīze. v. n. To make offerings, to offer ſacrifice.

SACRIFICE, sāk′-krȳ-fīze. ſ. The act of offering to heaven; the thing offered to heaven, or immolated; any thing deſtroyed or quitted for the ſake of ſomething elſe; any thing deſtroyed.

SACRIFICER, sāk′-krȳ-fīz-ŭr. ſ. One who offers ſacrifice, one that immolates.

SACRIFICIAL, sāk-krȳ-fĭsh′-ĕl. a. Performing ſacrifice, included in ſacrifice.

SACRILEGE, sāk′-krȳ-lĭdzh. ſ. The crime of appropriating to himſelf what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven.

SACRILEGIOUS, sāk-krȳ-lē′-dzhŭs. a. Violating things ſacred, polluted with the crime of ſacrilege.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, sāk-krȳ-lē′-dzhŭſ-lȳ. ad. With ſacrilege.

SACRING, sā′-krĭng. part. Conſecrating.

SACRIST, sā′-krĭſt. } ſ. He that has
SACRISTAN, sāk′-krĭſ-tĕn. } the care of the utenſils or moveables of the church.

SACRISTY, sāk′-krĭs-tȳ. ſ. An apartment where the conſecrated veſſels or moveables of a church are repoſited.

SAD, sād′. a. Sorrowful, habitually melancholy; afflictive, calamitous; bad, inconvenient; vexatious; dark coloured.

To SADDEN, sād′n. v. a. To make ſad; to make melancholy, to make gloomy.

SADDLE, sād′l. ſ. The ſeat which is put upon the horſe for the accommodation of the rider.

To SADDLE, sād′l. v. a. To cover with a ſaddle; to load, to burthen.

SADDLEBACKED, sād′l-bākt. a. Horſes, Saddlebacked, have their backs low, and a raiſed head and neck.

SADDLEMAKER, sād′l-māk-ŭr. } ſ. One
SADDLER, sād′-lŭr. } whoſe trade is to make ſaddles.

SADLY, sād′-lȳ. ad. Sorrowfully, mournfully; calamitouſly, miſerably.

SADNESS, sād′-nĭs. ſ. Sorrowfulneſs, dejection of mind; melancholy look.

SAFE, sāfe. a. Free from danger or hurt; conferring ſecurity; no longer dangerous, repoſited out of the power of doing harm.

SAFE, sāfe. ſ. A buttery, a pantry.

SAFECONDUCT, sāfe-kŏn′-dŭkt. ſ. Convoy, guard through an enemy's country; paſs, warrant to paſs.

SAFEGUARD, sāfe-gārd. ſ. Defence, protection, ſecurity; convoy, guard through any interdicted road, granted by the poſſeſſor; paſs, warrant to paſs.

SAFELY, sāfe-lȳ. ad. In a ſafe manner, without danger; without hurt.

SAFENESS, sāfe-nĭs. ſ. Exemption from danger.

SAFETY, sāfe-tȳ. ſ. Freedom from danger; exemption from hurt; cuſtody, ſecurity from eſcape.

SAFFRON, sāf′-frŭn. ſ. A plant.

SAFFRON, sāf′-frŭn. a. Yellow, having the colour of ſaffron.

To SAG, sāg′. v. n. To hang heavy. Not in uſe.

SAGACIOUS, sā-gā′-shŭs. a. Quick of ſcent; quick of thought, acute in making diſcoveries.

SAGACIOUSLY, sā-gā′-shŭſ-lȳ. ad. With quick ſcent; with acuteneſs of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, sȧ-gā′-shŭs-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being ſagacious.

SAGACITY, sȧ-gȧs′-sĭt-ȳ. ſ. Quickneſs of ſcent; acuteneſs of diſcovery.

SAGE, sā′dzh. I. A plant.

SAGE, sā′dzh. a. Wiſe, grave, prudent.

SAGE, sā′dzh. ſ. A philoſopher, a man of gravity and wiſdom.

SAGELY, sā′dzh-lȳ. ad. Wiſely, prudently.

SAGENESS, sā′dzh-nĭs. ſ. Gravity, prudence.

SAGITTAL, sȧ-dzhĭt′-tĕl. a. Belonging to an arrow; in anatomy, a ſuture ſo called from its reſemblance to an arrow.

SAGITTARY, sȧdzh′-ĭt-tĕr-ȳ. ſ. A centaur, an animal half man half horſe armed with a bow and quiver.

SAGO, sā′-gō. ſ. A kind of eatable grain.

SAICK, sā′-ĭk. ſ. A Turkiſh veſſel proper for the carriage of merchandiſe.

SAID, sĕd′. preterite and part. paſſ. of Say. Aforeſaid; declared, ſhewed.

SAIL, sā′le. ſ. The expanded ſheet which catches the wind and carries on the veſſel on the water; wings; a ſhip, a veſſel; Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ſhips; To ſtrike ſail, to lower the ſail; a proverbial phraſe for abating of pomp or ſuperiority.

To SAIL, sā′le. v. n. To be moved by the wind with ſails; to paſs by ſea; to ſwim; to paſs ſmoothly along.

To SAIL, sā′le. v. a. To paſs by means of ſails; to fly through.

SAILER, SAILOR, } sā′-lŭr. { ſ. A ſeaman, one who practiſes or underſtands navigation.

SAILYARD, sā′le-yȧrd. ſ. The pole on which the ſail is extended.

SAINFOIN, sĕn′-foin. ſ. A kind of herb.

SAINT, sā′nt. ſ. A perſon eminent for piety and virtue.

To SAINT, sā′nt. v. a. To number among ſaints, to reckon among ſaints by a publick decree, to canonize.

To SAINT, sā′nt. v. n. To act with a ſhew of piety.

SAINTED, sā′nt-ĭd. a. Holy, pious, virtuous.

SAINTLIKE, sā′nt-like. a. Suiting a ſaint, becoming a ſaint; reſembling a ſaint.

SAINTLY, sā′nt-lȳ. ad. Like a ſaint, becoming a ſaint.

SAINTSHIP, sā′nt-ſhĭp. ſ. The character or qualities of a ſaint.

SAKE, sā′ke. ſ. Final cauſe, end, purpoſe; account, regard to any perſon or thing.

SAKERET, sȧk′-ĕr-ĭt. ſ. The male of a ſaker-hawk.

SAL, sȧl′. ſ. A word often uſed in pharmacy.

SALACIOUS, sȧ-lā′-shŭs. a. Luſtful, lecherous.

SALACIOUSLY, sȧ-lā′-shŭſ-lȳ. ad. Lecherouſly, luſtfully.

SALACITY, sȧ-lȧs′-sĭt-ȳ. ſ. Luſt, lechery.

SALAD, sȧl′-lȧd. ſ. Food of raw herbs.

SALAMANDER, sȧl′-ȧ-măn-dŭr. ſ. An animal ſuppoſed to live in the fire.

SALAMANDRINE, sȧl-lȧ-măn′-drĭne. a. Reſembling a ſalamander.

SALARY, sȧl′-lȧ-rȳ. ſ. Stated hire, annual or periodical payment.

SALE, sā′le. ſ. The act of ſelling; vent, power of ſelling, market; a publick and proclaimed expoſition of goods to the market; auction; ſtate of being venal, price.

SALEABLE, sā′le-ĕbl. a. Vendible, fit for ſale, marketable.

SALEABLENESS, sā′le-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſaleable.

SALEABLY, sā′le-ĕb-lȳ. ad. In a ſaleable manner.

SALEBROUS, sȧl′-ē-brŭs. a. Rough, uneven, rugged.

SALESMAN, sā′lz-măn. ſ. One who ſells clothes ready made.

SALEWORK, sā′le-wŭrk. ſ. Work for ſale, work careleſsly done.

SALIENT, sȧl′-lyĕnt. a. Leaping, bounding; beating, panting; ſpringing or ſhooting with a quick motion.

SALINE, sȧ-lī′ne. } a. Conſiſting of ſalt,
SALINOUS, sȧ-lī′-nŭs. } conſtituting ſalt,

SALIVA, sȧ-lī′-vȧ. ſ. Every thing that is ſpit up,

up, but it more ſtrictly ſignifies that juice which is ſeparated by the glands called ſalival.

SALIVAL, sȧ-lī′-vȧl. } a. Relating to
SALIVARY, sȧl′-lȳ-vȧr-ȳ. } ſpittle.

To SALIVATE, sȧl′-lȳ-vȧte. v. a. To purge by the ſalival glands.

SALIVATION, sȧl-lȳ-vā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A method of cure much practiſed in venereal caſes.

SALIVOUS, sȧ-lī′-vŭs. a. Conſiſting of ſpittle, having the nature of ſpittle.

SALLET, sȧl′-lit. } ſ. Corrupted from
SALLETING, sȧl′-it-ing. } Sallad.

SALLIANCE, sȧl′-lyens. ſ. The act of iſſuing forth, ſally.

SALLOW, sȧl′-lȳ. ſ. A tree of the genus of willow.

SALLOW, sȧl′-lō. a. Sickly, yellow.

SALLOWNESS, sȧl′-lō-nis. ſ. Yellowneſs, ſickly paleneſs.

SALLY, sȧl′-lȳ. ſ. Eruption, iſſue from a place beſieged, quick egreſs; range, excurſion; flight, volatile or ſprightly exertion; levity, extravagant flight, frolick.

SALLYPORT, sȧl′-lȳ-pȯrt. ſ. Gate at which ſallies are made.

SALMAGUNDI, sȧl-mŭn-gŭn′-dȳ. ſ. A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON, sȧm′-mŭn. ſ. The ſalmon is accounted the king of freſh-water fiſh.

SALMONTROUT, sȧm′-mŭn-trout′. ſ. A trout that has ſome reſemblance to a ſalmon, a ſamlet.

SALSOACID, sȧl-sō-ȧs′-sid. a. Having a taſte compounded of ſaltneſs and ſourneſs.

SALSUGINOUS, sȧl-ſhȯ′-dzhin-ŭs. a. Saltiſh, ſomewhat ſalt.

SALT, sȧ′lt. ſ. Salt is a body whoſe two eſſential properties ſeem to be diſſolubility in water and a pungent ſapor; taſte, ſmack; wit, merriment.

SALT, sȧ′lt. a. Having the taſte of ſalt, as Salt fiſh; impregnated with ſalt; abounding with ſalt; lecherous, ſalacious.

To SALT, sȧ′lt. v. a. To ſeaſon with ſalt.

SALT-PAN, sȧ′lt-pȧn. } ſ. Pit where ſalt is
SALT-PIT, sȧ′lt-pit. } got.

SALTATION, sȧl-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of dancing or jumping; beat, palpitation.

SALTCAT, sȧ′lt-kȧt. ſ. A lump of ſalt.

SALTCELLAR, sȧ′lt-sĕl-lŭr. ſ. Veſſel of ſalt ſet on the table.

SALTER, sȧ′lt-ŭr. ſ. One who ſalts; one who ſells ſalt.

SALTERN, sȧ′lt-ĕrn. ſ. A ſalt-work.

SALTISH, sȧ′lt-ĭſh. a. Somewhat ſalt.

SALTLESS, sȧ′lt-lis. a. Inſipid, not taſting of ſalt.

SALTLY, sȧ′lt-lȳ. ad. With taſte of ſalt, in a ſalt manner.

SALTNESS, sȧ′lt-nis. ſ. Taſte of ſalt.

SALTPETRE, sȧ′lt-pē″-tŭr. ſ. Nitre.

SALVABILITY, sȧl-vȧ-bil′-it-ȳ. ſ. Poſſibility of being received to everlaſting life.

SALVABLE, sȧl′-vĕbl. a. Poſſible to be ſaved.

SALVAGE, sȧl′-vidzh. ſ. A recompence allowed to thoſe who have aſſiſted in ſaving goods or merchandize from a wreck.

SALVATION, sȧl-vā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Preſervation from eternal death, reception to the happineſs of heaven.

SALVATORY, sȧl′-vȧ-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. A place where any thing is preſerved.

SALUBRIOUS, sȧ-lū′-bryŭs. a. Wholſome, healthful, promoting health.

SALUBRITY, sȧ-lū′-brȳ-tȳ. ſ. Wholſomeneſs, healthfulneſs.

SALVE, sȧlv′. ſ. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts, an emplaſter; help, remedy.

To SALVE, sȧlv′. v. a. To cure with medicaments applied; to help, to remedy; to help or ſave by a Salvo, an excuſe, or reſervation.

SALVER, sȧl′-vŭr. ſ. A plate on which any thing is preſented.

SALVO, sȧl′-vō. ſ. An exception, a reſervation, an excuſe.

SALUTARINESS, sȧl′-lū-tĕr-ȳ-nis. ſ. Wholſomeneſs, quality of contributing to health or ſafety.

SALUTARY, sȧl′-lū-tĕr-rȳ. a. Wholſome, healthful, ſafe, advantageous, contributing to health or ſafety.

SALU-

SALUTATION, sal-lu-ta'-shun. f. The act or ſtile of ſaluting, greeting.

To SALUTE, sa-lu'te. v. a. To greet, to hail; to kiſs.

SALUTE, sa-lu'te. f. Salutation, greeting; a kiſs.

SALUTER, sa-lu't-ur. f. He who ſalutes.

SALUTIFEROUS, sal-lu-tif'-fer-us. a. Healthy, bringing health.

SAME, sa'me. a. Identical, being of the like kind, ſort, or degree; mentioned before.

SAMENESS, sa'me-nis. f. Identity.

SAMLET, sam'-lit. f. A little ſalmon.

SAMPHIRE, sam'-fyr. f. A plant preſerved in pickle.

SAMPLE, samp'l. f. A ſpecimen, a part of the whole ſhown that judgment may be made of the whole.

SAMPLER, sam'-plur. f. A pattern of work, a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

SANABLE, san'-nabl. a. Curable, ſuſceptive of remedy, remediable.

SANATION, sa-na'-shun. f. The act of curing.

SANATIVE, san'-na-tiv. a. Powerful to cure, healing.

SANATIVENESS, san'-na-tiv-nis. f. Power to cure,

SANCTIFICATION, sank-tif-fy-ka'-shun. f. The ſtate of being freed, or act of freedom from the dominion of ſin for the time to come; the act of making holy, conſecration.

SANCTIFIER, sank'-ty-fi-ur. f. He that ſanctifies or makes holy.

To SANCTIFY, sank'-ty-fy. v. a. To free from the power of ſin for the time to come; to make holy, to make a means of holineſs; to make free from guilt; to ſecure from violation.

SANCTIMONIOUS, sank-ty-mo'-nyus. a. Saintly, having the appearance of ſanctity.

SANCTIMONY, sank'-ty-mun-y. f. Holineſs, ſcrupulous auſterity, appearance of holineſs.

SANCTION, sank'-shun. f. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power, ratification; a law, a decree ratified.

SANCTITUDE, sank'-ty-tud. f. Holineſs, goodneſs, ſaintlineſs.

SANCTITY, sank'-tit-ty. f. Holineſs, goodneſs, godlineſs; ſaint, holy being.

To SANCTUARISE, sank'-tu-a-rize. v. n. To ſhelter by means of ſacred privileges.

SANCTUARY, sank'-tu-er-y. f. A holy place, holy ground; a place of protection, a ſacred aſylum; ſhelter, protection.

SAND, sand'. f. Particles of ſtone not conjoined, or ſtone broken to powder; barren country covered with ſands.

SANDAL, san'-del. f. A looſe ſhoe.

SANDBLIND, sand'-blind. a. Having a defect of the eyes, by which ſmall particles appear before them.

SANDBOX, sand'-boks. f. A plant.

SANDED, san'-did. a. Covered with ſand, barren; marked with ſmall ſpots, variegated with duſky ſpecks.

SANDISH, sand'-ish. a. Approaching to the nature of ſand, looſe, not cloſe, not compact.

SANDSTONE, sand'-ſtone. f. Stone of a looſe and friable kind.

SANDY, sand'-y. a. Abounding with ſand, full of ſand; conſiſting of ſand, unſolid.

SANE, sa'ne. a. Sound, healthy.

SANG, sang'. The preterite of Sing.

SANGUIFEROUS, sang-gwif'-fer-us. a. Conveying blood.

SANGUIFICATION, sang-gwif-fy-ka'-shun. f. The production of blood, the converſion of the chyle into blood.

SANGUIFIER, sang'-gwy-fi-ur. f. Producer of blood.

To SANGUIFY, sang'-gwy-fy. v. n. To produce blood.

SANGUINARY, sang'-gwy-ner-y. a. Cruel, bloody, murtherous.

SANGUINE, sang'-gwin. a. Red, having the colour of blood; abounding with blood more than any other humour, cheerful; warm, ardent, confident.

SAN-

SANGUINENESS, sáng'-gwin-nis. } f. Ar-
SANGUINITY, sáng-gwin'-it-y. } dour, heat of expectation, confidence.

SANGUINEOUS, sáng-gwin'-yus. a. Conſtituting blood; abounding with blood.

SANHEDRIM, sán'-he-drim. ſ. The chief council among the Jews, conſiſting of ſeventy elders, over whom the high prieſt preſided.

SANICLE, sán'-ikl. ſ. A plant.

SANIES, sá'-nyez. ſ. Thin matter, ſerous excretion.

SANIOUS, sá'-nyus. a. Running a thin ſerous matter, not a well digeſted pus.

SANITY, sán'-it-y. ſ. Soundneſs of mind.

SANK, sánk'. The preterite of Sink.

SANS, sá'nz. prep. Without.

SAP, sáp'. ſ. The vital juice of plants, the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

To SAP, sáp'. v. a. To undermine, to ſubvert by digging, to mine.

To SAP, sáp'. v. n. To proceed by mine, to proceed inviſibly.

SAPPHIRE, sáf'-fyr. ſ. A precious ſtone of a blue colour.

SAPPHIRINE, sáf'-fyr-ine. a. Made of ſapphire, reſembling ſapphire.

SAPID, sáp'-id. a. Taſteful, palatable, making a powerful ſtimulation upon the palate.

SAPIDITY, sa-pid'-it-y. } f. Taſtefulneſs,
SAPIDNESS, sáp'-id-nis. } power of ſtimulating the palate.

SAPIENCE, sá'-pyens. ſ. Wiſdom, ſageneſs, knowledge.

SAPIENT, sá'-pyent. a. Wiſe, ſage.

SAPLESS, sáp'-lis. a. Wanting ſap, wanting vital juice; dry, old, huſky.

SAPLING, sáp'-ling. ſ. A young tree, a young plant.

SAPONACEOUS, sa-po-ná'-shus. } a. Soapy,
SAPONARY, sáp'-po-ner-y. } reſembling ſoap, having the qualities of ſoap.

SAPOR, sá'-por. ſ. Taſte, power of affecting or ſtimulating the palate.

SAPORIFICK, sa-po-rif'-fik. a. Having the power to produce taſtes.

SAPPINESS, sáp'-py-nis. ſ. The ſtate or the quality of abounding in ſap, ſucculence, juiceneſs.

SAPPY, sáp'py. a. Abounding in ſap, juicy, ſucculent; young, weak.

SARABAND, sár'-ra-band. ſ. A Spaniſh dance.

SARCASM, sá'r-kazm. ſ. A keen reproach, a taunt, a gibe.

SARCASTICALLY, sár-kás'-ty-kel-y. ad. Tauntingly, ſeverely.

SARCASTICAL, sár-kás'-ty-kel. } a. Keen,
SARCASTICK, sár-kás'-tik. } taunting, ſevere.

SARCENET, sá'rs-nit. ſ. Fine thin woven ſilk.

SARCOMA, sár-kó'-ma. ſ. A fleſhy excreſcence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, eſpecially the noſtrils.

SARCOPHAGUS, sár-kóf'-fa-gus. a. Fleſh-eating, feeding on fleſh.

SARCOPHAGY, sár-kóf'-fa-dzhy. ſ. The practice of eating fleſh.

SARCOTICK, sár-kót'-tik. ſ. Medicines which fill up ulcers with new fleſh, the ſame as incarnatives.

SARDEL, sá'r-del. }
SARDINE, sá'r-dine. } ſ. A ſort of precious
SARDIUS, sá'r-dzhus. } ſtone.

SARDONYX, sár-dó'-niks. ſ. A precious ſtone.

SARSA, sá'r-sa. } ſ. Both
SARSAPARELLA, sár-sa-pa-rel'-la. } a tree and a plant.

SASH, sásh'. ſ. A belt worn by way of diſtinction, a ſilken band worn by officers in the army; a window ſo formed as to be let up and down by pullies.

SASSAFRAS, sás'-sa-fras. ſ. A tree, one of the ſpecies of the cornelian cherry.

SAT, sát'. The preterite of Sit.

SATAN, sá'-tan. ſ. The prince of hell, any wicked ſpirit.

SATANICAL, sa-tán'-ny-kel. } a. Deviliſh,
SATANICK, sa-tán'-nik. } infernal.

SATCHEL, sátsh'-il. ſ. A little bag uſed by ſchoolboys.

To SATE, sāte. v. a. To ſatiate, to glut, to pall, to feed beyond natural deſires.

SATELLITE, sāt'-tēl-līte. ſ. A ſmall planet revolving round a larger.

SATELLITIOUS, sāt-tēl-lĭſh'-ŭs. a. Conſiſting of ſatellites.

To SATIATE, sā'-ſhāte. v. a. To ſatisfy, to fill; to glut, to pall; to gratify deſire; to ſaturate, to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

SATIATE, sā'-ſhēt. a. Glutted, full to ſatiety.

SATIETY, sā-sī'-ē-tў. ſ. Fulneſs beyond deſire or pleaſure, more than enough, ſtate of being palled.

SATIN, sāt'-tĭn. ſ. A ſoft, cloſe and ſhining ſilk.

SATIRE, sā'-tēr. ſ. A poem in which wickedneſs or folly are cenſured.

SATIRICAL, sā-tēr'-rў-kēl. } a. Belonging to
SATIRICK, sā-tēr'-rĭk. } ſatire, employed in writing of invective; cenſorious, ſevere in language.

SATIRICALLY, sā-tēr'-rў-kēl-ў. ad. With invective, with intention to cenſure or vilify.

SATIRIST, sāt'-tēr-ĭſt. ſ. One who writes ſatires.

To SATIRISE, sāt'-tēr-īze. v. a. To cenſure as in a ſatire.

SATISFACTION, sāt-tĭs-fāk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pleaſing to the full; the ſtate of being pleaſed; releaſe from ſuſpenſe, uncertainty, or uneaſineſs; gratification, that which pleaſes; amends, atonement for a crime, recompenſe for an injury.

SATISFACTIVE, sāt-tĭs-fāk'-tĭv. a. Giving ſatisfaction.

SATISFACTORILY, sāt-tĭs-fāk'-tŭr-rĭl-ў. ad. In a ſatisfactory manner.

SATISFACTORINESS, sāt-tĭs-fāk'-tŭr-rў-nĭs. ſ. Power of ſatisfying, power of giving content.

SATISFACTORY, sāt-tĭs-fāk'-tŭr-ў. a. Giving ſatisfaction, giving content; atoning, making amends.

To SATISFY, sāt'-tĭs-fў. v. a. To content, to pleaſe to ſuch a degree as that nothing more is deſired; to feed to the fill; to recompenſe, to pay to content; to free from doubt, perplexity, ſuſpenſe; to convince.

To SATISFY, sāt'-tĭs-fў. v. n. To make payment.

SATURABLE, sāt'-tſhŭ-rĕbl. a. Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

SATURANT, sāt'-tſhŭ-rĕnt. a. Impregnating to the fill.

To SATURATE, sāt'-tſhŭ-rāte. v. a. To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

SATURDAY, sāt'-tŭr-dā. ſ. The laſt day of the week.

SATURITY, sā-tſhō'-rĭt-ў. ſ. Fulneſs, the ſtate of being ſaturated, repletion.

SATURN, sā'-tŭrn. ſ. The remoteſt planet of the ſolar ſyſtem; in chymiſtry, lead.

SATURNINE, sāt'-tŭr-nīne. a. Gloomy, melancholy, ſevere of temper.

SATURNIAN, sā-tŭr'-nyĕn. a. Happy, golden.

SATYR, sā'-tēr. ſ. A ſylvan god.

SAVAGE, sāv'-vĭdzh. a. Wild, uncultivated; uncivilized, barbarous.

SAVAGE, sāv'-vĭdzh. ſ. A man untaught and uncivilized, a barbarian.

SAVAGELY, sāv'-vĭdzh-lў. ad. Barbarouſly, cruelly.

SAVAGENESS, sāv'-vĭdzh-nĭs. ſ. Barbarouſneſs, cruelty, wildneſs.

SAVAGERY, sāv'-vĭdzh-rў. ſ. Cruelty, barbarity; wild growth.

SAVANNA, sā-vān'-nā. ſ. An open meadow without wood.

SAUCE, sā's. ſ. Something eaten with food to improve its taſte; To ſerve one the ſame Sauce, a vulgar phraſe to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE, sā's. v. a. To accompany meat with ſomething of higher reliſh; to gratify with rich taſtes; to intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

SAUCEBOX, sā's-bŏks. ſ. An impertinent or petulant fellow.

SAUCEPAN, sâ'-s-pân. ſ. A ſmall ſkillet with a long handle, in which ſauce or ſmall things are boiled.

SAUCER, sâ'-sûr. ſ. A ſmall pan or platter on which ſauce is ſet on the table; a piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is ſet.

SAUCILY, sâ'-sy-ly. ad. Impudently, impertinently, petulantly.

SAUCINESS, sâ' sy-nis. ſ. Impudence, petulance, impertinence.

SAUCY, sâ'-sy. a. Pert, petulant, inſolent.

To SAVE, sâ've. v. a. To preſerve from danger or deſtruction; to preſerve finally from eternal death; not to ſpend, to hinder from being ſpent; to reſerve or lay by; to ſpare, to excuſe; to ſalve.

To SAVE, sâ've. v. n. To be cheap.

SAVE, sâ've. ad. Except, not including.

SAVEALL, sâ've-âl. ſ. A ſmall pan inſerted into a candleſtick to ſave the ends of candles.

SAVER, sâ'v-ûr. ſ. Preſerver, reſcuer; one who eſcapes loſs, though without gain; one who lays up and grows rich.

SAVIN, sâv'-in. ſ. A tree.

SAVING, sâ'-ving. a. Frugal, parcimonious, not laviſh; not turning to loſs, though not gainful.

SAVING, sâ'-ving. ad. With exception in favour of.

SAVING, sâ'-ving. ſ. Eſcape of expence, ſomewhat preſerved from being ſpent, exception in favour.

SAVINGLY, sâ'-ving-ly. ad. With parcimony.

SAVINGNESS, sâ'-ving-nis. ſ. Parcimony, frugality; tendency to promote eternal ſalvation.

SAVIOUR, sâ'-vyûr. ſ. Redeemer, he that has ſaved mankind from eternal death.

To SAUNTER, sân-tûr. v. n. To wander about idly, to loiter, to linger.

SAVORY, sâ'-vûr-y. ſ. A plant.

SAVOUR, sâ'-vûr. ſ. A ſcent, odour; taſte, power of affecting the palate.

To SAVOUR, sâ'-vûr. v. n. To have any particular ſmell or taſte; to betoken, to have an appearance or taſte of ſomething.

To SAVOUR, sâ'-vûr. v. a. To like; to exhibit taſte of.

SAVOURILY, sâ'-vûr-y-ly. ad. With guſt, with appetite; with a pleaſing reliſh.

SAVOURINESS, sâ'-vûr-y-nis. ſ. Taſte pleaſing and picquant; pleaſing ſmell.

SAVOURY, sâ'-vûr-y. a. Pleaſing to the ſmell; picquant to the taſte.

SAVOY, sâ-voy'. ſ. A ſort of colwort.

SAUSAGE, sâs'-sidzh. ſ. A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, minced very ſmall, with ſalt and ſpice.

SAW, sâ'. The preterite of See.

SAW, sâ'. ſ. A dentated inſtrument by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut; a ſaying, a ſentence, a proverb.

To SAW, sâ'. v. a. part. Sawed and Sawn. To cut timber or other matter with a ſaw.

SAWDUST, sâ'-dûſt. ſ. Duſt made by the attrition of the ſaw.

SAWFISH, sâ'-fiſh. ſ. A ſort of fiſh.

SAWPIT, sâ'-pit. ſ. Pit over which timber is laid to be ſawn by two men.

SAW-WORT, sâ'-wûrt. ſ. A plant.

SAW-WREST, sâ'-rêſt. ſ. A ſort of tool. With the ſaw-wreſt they ſet the teeth of the ſaw.

SAWER, SAWYER, sâ'-yer. ſ. One whoſe trade is to ſaw timber into boards or beams.

SAXIFRAGE, sâk'-sy-frâdzh. ſ. A plant.

SAXIFRAGOUS, sâk-sif'-frâ-gûs. a. Diſſolvent of the ſtone.

To SAY, sâ'. v. a. pret. Said. To ſpeak, to utter in words, to tell; to tell in any manner.

SAYING, sâ'-ing. ſ. Expreſſion, words, opinion ſententiouſly delivered.

SAYS, sêz'. Third perſon of To Say.

SCAB, ſkâb'. ſ. An incruſtation formed over a ſore by dried matter; the itch or mange of horſes; a paltry fellow, ſo named from the itch.

SCABBARD, ſkâb'-bêrd. ſ. The ſheath of a ſword.

SCABBED,

SCABBED, ſkăb′d. a. Covered or diſeaſed with ſcabs; paltry, ſorry.

SCABBEDNESS, ſkăb′-bĭd-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſkabbed.

SCABBINESS, ſkăb′-bȳ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being ſkabby.

SCABBY, ſkăb′-bȳ. a. Diſeaſed with ſcabs.

SCABIOUS, ſkā′-byŭs. a. Itchy, leprous.

SCABROUS, ſkăb′-rŭs. a. Rough, rugged, pointed on the ſurface; harſh, unmuſical.

SCABWORT, ſkăb′-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

SCAD, ſkăd′. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

SCAFFOLD, ſkăf′-fŭld. ſ. A temporary gallery or ſtage raiſed either for ſhows or ſpectators; the gallery raiſed for execution of great malefactors; frames of timber erected on the ſide of a building for the workmen.

SCAFFOLDAGE, ſkăf′-fŭl-dĭdzh. ſ. Gallery, hollow floor.

SCAFFOLDING, ſkăf′-fŭl-dĭng. ſ. Building ſlightly erected.

SCALADE, ſkă-lā′de. } ſ. A ſtorm given to a
SCALADO, ſkă-lā′-dō. } place by raiſing ladders againſt the walls.

SCALARY, ſkā′-lĕr-ȳ. a. Proceeding by ſteps like thoſe of a ladder.

To SCALD, ſkā′ld. v. a. To burn with hot liquor.

SCALD, ſkā′ld. ſ. Scurff on the head.

SCALD, ſkā′ld. a. Paltry, ſorry.

SCALDHEAD, ſkā′ld-hĕd. ſ. A loathſome diſeaſe, a kind of local leproſy in which the head is covered with a ſcab.

SCALE, ſkā′le. ſ. A balance, a veſſel ſuſpended by a beam againſt another; the ſign Libra in the Zodiack; the ſmall ſhells or cruſts which lying one over another make the coats of fiſhes; any thing exfoliated, a thin lamina; ladder, means of aſcent; the act of ſtorming by ladders; regular gradation, a regular ſeries riſing like a ladder; a figure ſubdivided by lines like the ſteps of a ladder which is uſed to meaſure proportions between pictures and the thing repreſented; the ſeries of harmonick or muſical proportions; any thing marked at equal diſtances.

To SCALE, ſkā′le. v. a. To climb as by ladders; to meaſure or compare, to weigh; to take off a thin lamina; to pare off a ſurface.

To SCALE, ſkā′le. v. n. To peel off in thin particles.

SCALED, ſkā′ld. a. Squamous, having ſcales like fiſhes.

SCALENE, ſkā-lē′n. ſ. In geometry, a triangle that has three ſides unequal to each other.

SCALINESS, ſkā′-lȳ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſcaly.

SCALL, ſkā′l. ſ. Leproſy, morbid baldneſs.

SCALLION, ſkăl′-lyŭn. ſ. A kind of onion.

SCALLOP, ſkŏl′-lŭp. ſ. A fiſh with a hollow pectinated ſhell.

To SCALLOP, ſkŏl′-lŭp. v. a. To mark on the edge with ſegments of circles.

SCALP, ſkălp′. ſ. The ſcull, the cranium, the bone that incloſes the brain; the integuments of the head.

To SCALP, ſkălp′. v. a. To deprive the ſcull of its integuments.

SCALPEL, ſkăl′-pĭl. ſ. An inſtrument uſed to ſcrape a bone.

SCALY, ſkā′l-ȳ. a. Covered with ſcales.

To SCAMBLE, ſkăm′bl. v. n. To be turbulent and rapacious, to ſcramble, to get by ſtruggling with others; to ſhift aukwardly. Little uſed.

SCAMMONIATE, ſkăm-mō′-nyĕt. a. Made with ſcammony.

SCAMMONY, ſkăm′-mŏ-nȳ. ſ. The name of a plant; a concreted juice drawn from an Aſiatic plant.

To SCAMPER, ſkăm′-pŭr. v. n. To fly with ſpeed and trepidation.

To SCAN, ſkăn′. v. a. To examine a verſe by counting the feet; to examine nicely.

SCANDAL, ſkăn′-dĕl. ſ. Offence given by the faults of others; reproachful aſperſion, opprobrious cenſure, infamy.

To SCANDAL, ſkăn′-dĕl. v. a. To treat opprobriouſly, to charge falſely with faults.

To SCANDALIZE, ſkăn′-dă-lize. v. a. To offend

offend by ſome action ſuppoſed criminal; to reproach, to diſgrace, to defame.

SCANDALOUS, ſkăn'-dă-lŭs. a. Giving publick offence; opprobrious, diſgraceful; ſhameful, openly vile.

SCANDALOUSLY, ſkăn'-dă-lŭſ-lў. ad. Cenſoriouſly, opprobriouſly; ſhamefully, ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

SCANDALOUSNESS, ſkăn'-dă-lŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of giving publick offence.

SCANSION, ſkăn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of ſcanning a verſe.

To SCANT, ſkănt'. v. a. To limit, to ſtraiten.

SCANT, ſkănt'. a. Parcimonious; leſs than what is proper or competent.

SCANTILY, ſkăn'-tў-lў. ad. Sparingly, niggardly; narrowly.

SCANTINESS, ſkăn'-tў-nĭs. ſ. Narrowneſs, want of ſpace; want of amplitude or greatneſs.

SCANTLET, ſkănt'-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall pattern, a ſmall quantity, a little piece.

SCANTLING, ſkănt'-lĭng. ſ. A quantity cut for a particular purpoſe; a certain proportion; a ſmall quantity.

SCANTLY, ſkănt'-lў. ad. Scarcely; narrowly, penuriouſly.

SCANTNESS, ſkănt'-nĭs. ſ. Narrowneſs, meanneſs, ſmallneſs.

SCANTY, ſkăn'-tў. a. Narrow, ſmall, ſhort of quantity ſufficient; ſparing, niggardly.

To SCAPE, ſkā'pe. v. a. To eſcape, to ſhun, to fly.

To SCAPE, ſkā'pe. v. n. To get away from hurt or danger.

SCAPE, ſkā'pe. ſ. Eſcape, flight from hurt or danger; negligent freak; looſe act of vice or lewdneſs.

SCAPULA, ſkăp'-ŭ-lă. ſ. The ſhoulder-blade.

SCAPULARY, ſkăp'-ŭ-lĕr-y. a. Relating or belonging to the ſhoulders.

SCAR, ſkā'r. ſ. A mark made by a hurt or fire, a cicatrix.

To SCAR, ſkā'r. v. a. To mark as with a ſore or wound.

SCARAB, ſkăr'-ăb. ſ. A beetle, an inſect with ſheathed wings.

SCARAMOUCH, ſkăr'-ă-mouſh. ſ. A buffoon in motly dreſs.

SCARCE, ſkĕrs'. a. Not plentiful; rare, not common.

SCARCE, ſkĕrs'. } ad. Hardly, ſcantly;
SCARCELY, ſkĕrs'-lў. } with difficulty.

SCARCENESS, ſkĕrs'-nĭs. } ſ. Smallneſs of
SCARCITY, ſkĕrs'-ĭt-y. } quantity, not plenty, penury; rareneſs, infrequency, not commonneſs.

To SCARE, ſkā're. v. a. To frighten, to terrify, to ſtrike with ſudden fear.

SCARECROW, ſkā're-krō. ſ. An image or clapper ſet up to fright birds.

SCARF, ſkā'rf. ſ. Any thing that hangs looſe upon the ſhoulders or dreſs.

To SCARF, ſkā'rf. v. a. To throw looſely on; to dreſs in any looſe veſture.

SCARFSKIN, ſkā'rf-ſkĭn. ſ. The cuticle, the epidermis.

SCARIFICATION, ſkăr-ў-fў-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Inciſion of the ſkin with a lancet, or ſuch like inſtrument.

SCARIFICATOR, ſkăr'-ў-fў-kā-tŭr. ſ. One who ſcarifies.

SCARIFIER, ſkăr'-rў-fī-ŭr. ſ. He who ſcarifies; the inſtrument with which ſcarifications are made.

To SCARIFY, ſkăr'-rў-fў. v. a. To let blood by inciſions of the ſkin, commonly after the application of cupping-glaſſes.

SCARLET, ſkā'r-lĭt. ſ. A beautiful bright red colour, cloth dyed with a ſcarlet colour.

SCARLET, ſkā'r-lĭt. a. Of the colour of ſcarlet.

SCARLETBEAN, ſkā'r-lĭt-bē'n. ſ. A plant.

SCARLETOAK, ſkā'r-lĭt-ō'k. ſ. The ilex, a ſpecies of oak.

SCARP, ſkā'rp. ſ. The ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCATE, ſkā'te. ſ. A kind of wooden ſhoe on which they ſlide.

To SCATE, ſkā'te. v. n. To ſlide on ſcates.

SCATE, skā't. ſ. A fiſh of the ſpecies of thornback.

SCATEBROUS, skāt'-tē-brŭs. a. Abounding with ſprings.

To SCATH, skā'th. v. a. To waſte, to damage, to deſtroy.

SCATH, skā'th. ſ. Waſte, damage, miſchief.

SCATHFUL, skā'th-fŭl. a. Miſchievous, deſtructive.

To SCATTER, skăt'-tŭr. v. a. To throw looſely about, to ſprinkle; to diſſipate, to diſperſe.

To SCATTER, skăt'-tŭr. v. n. To be diſſipated, to be diſperſed.

SCATTERINGLY, skăt'-tĕr-ĭng-lў. ad. Looſely, diſperſedly.

SCAVENGER, skăv'-ĭn-dzhŭr. ſ. A petty magiſtrate, whoſe province is to keep the ſtreets clean; a villain, a wicked wretch.

SCENERY, sē'n-ĕr-ў. ſ. The appearances of place or things; the repreſentation of the place in which an action is performed; the diſpoſition and conſecution of the ſcenes of a play.

SCENE, sē'n. ſ. The ſtage, the theatre of dramatick poetry; the general appearance of any action, the whole contexture of objects, a diſplay, a ſeries, a regular diſpoſition; part of a play; the place repreſented by the ſtage; the hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

SCENICK, sĕn'-nĭk. a. Dramatick, theatrical.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, sē-nŏ-grăf'-fў-kĕl. a. Drawn in perſpective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, sē'-nŏ-grăf''-fў-kĕl-ў. ad. In perſpective.

SCENOGRAPHY, sē-nŏg'-grā-fў. ſ. The art of perſpective.

SCENT, sĕnt'. ſ. The power of ſmelling, the ſmell; the object of ſmell, odour good or bad; chace followed by the ſmell.

To SCENT, sĕnt'. v. a. To ſmell, to perceive by the noſe; to perfume, or to imbue with odour good or bad.

SCENTLESS, sĕnt'-lĭs. a. Having no ſmell.

SCEPTRE, sĕp'-tŭr. ſ. The enſign of royalty borne in the hand.

SCEPTRED, sĕp'-tŭrd. a. Bearing a ſceptre.

SCEPTICK, skĕp'-tĭk. ſ. See SKEPTICK.

SCHEDULE, shĕd'-dzhŭl. ſ. A ſmall ſcroll; A little inventory.

SCHEME, skē'm. ſ. A plan, a combination of various things into one view, deſign, or purpoſe; a project, a contrivance, a deſign; a repreſentation of the aſpects of the celeſtial bodies, any lineal or mathematical diagram.

SCHEMER, skē'm-ŭr. ſ. A projector, a contriver.

SCHISM, sĭz'm. ſ. A ſeparation or diviſion in the church.

SCHISMATICAL, sĭz-măt'-tў-kĕl. a. Implying ſchiſm, practiſing ſchiſm.

SCHISMATICALLY, sĭz-măt'-tў-kĕl-ў. ad. In a ſchiſmatical manner.

SCHISMATICK, sĭz'-mă-tĭk. ſ. One who ſeparates from the true church.

SCHOLAR, skŏl'-lŭr. ſ. One who learns of a maſter, a diſciple; a man of letters; a pedant, a man of books; one who has a lettered education.

SCHOLARSHIP, skŏl'-lŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. Learning, literature, knowledge; literary education; exhibition or maintenance for a ſcholar.

SCHOLASTICAL, skŏ-lăs'-tў-kĕl. a. Belonging to a ſcholar or ſchool.

SCHOLASTICALLY, skŏ-lăs'-tў-kĕl-ў. ad. According to the niceties or method of the ſchools.

SCHOLASTICK, skŏ-lăs'-tĭk. a. Pertaining to the ſchool, practiſed in the ſchools; befitting the ſchool, ſuitable to the ſchool, pedantick.

SCHOLIAST, skō'-lўăſt. ſ. A writer of explanatory notes.

SCHOLION, skō'-lўŏn. } ſ. A note, an ex-
SCHOLIUM, skō'-lўŭm. } planatory obſervation.

SCHOOL, skō'l. ſ. A houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction; a place of literary education; a ſtate of inſtruction; ſyſtem of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

To

To SCHOOL, skōōl. v. a. To inſtruct, to train; to teach with ſuperiority, to tutor.

SCHOOLBOY, skōōl-boy. ſ. A boy that is in his rudiments at ſchool.

SCHOOLDAY, skōōl-dā. ſ. Age in which youth is kept at ſchool.

SCHOOLFELLOW, skōōl-fĕl-lō. ſ. One bred at the ſame ſchool.

SCHOOLHOUSE, skōōl-hous. ſ. Houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction.

SCHOOLMAN, skōōl-măn. ſ. One verſed in the niceties and ſubtilties of academical diſputation; one ſkilled in the divinity of the ſchool.

SCHOOLMASTER, skōōl-măſ-tŭr. ſ. One who preſides and teaches in a ſchool.

SCHOOLMISTRESS, skōōl-mĭſ-trĭs. ſ. A woman who governs a ſchool.

SCIATICA, sī-ăt-tȳ-kă. } ſ. The hip-gout.
SCIATICK, sī-ăt-tĭk. }

SCIATICAL, sī-ăt-tȳ-kăl. a. Afflicting the hip.

SCIENCE, sī-ĕns. ſ. Knowledge; certainty grounded on demonſtration; art attained by precepts, or built on principles; any art or ſpecies of knowledge.

SCIENTIAL, sī-ĕn-shĕl. a. Producing ſcience.

SCIENTIFICAL, sī-ĕn-tĭf-fȳ-kĕl. } a. Producing demonſtrative knowledge, producing certainty.
SCIENTIFICK, sī-ĕn-tĭf-fĭk. }

SCIENTIFICALLY, sī-ĕn-tĭf-fȳ-kĕl-ȳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to produce knowledge.

SCIMITAR, sĭm-mȳ-tĕr. ſ. A ſhort ſword with a convex edge.

To SCINTILLATE, sĭn-tĭl-lāte. v. n. To ſparkle, to emit ſparks.

SCINTILLATION, sĭn-tĭl-lā-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſparkling, ſparks emitted.

SCIOLIST, sī-ō-lĭſt. ſ. One who knows things ſuperficially.

SCIOLOUS, sī-ō-lŭs. a. Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

SCIOMACHY, skī-ŏm-mă-kȳ. ſ. Battle with a ſhadow.

SCION, sī-ŭn. ſ. A ſmall twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

SCIRE FACIAS, sī-rē-fā-shăs. ſ. A writ judicial in law.

SCIRRHUS, skĕr-rŭs. ſ. An indurated gland.

SCIRRHOUS, skĕr-rŭs. a. Having a gland indurated.

SCIRRHOSITY, skĕr-rŏs-sĭt-ȳ. ſ. An induration of the glands.

SCISSIBLE, sĭs-sĭbl. a. Capable of being divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge.

SCISSILE, sĭs-sĭl. a. Capable of being cut or divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge.

SCISSION, sĭzh-ŭn. ſ. The act of cutting.

SCISSOR, sĭz-zŭr. ſ. A ſmall pair of ſhears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

SCISSURE, sĭs-shŭr. ſ. A crack, a rent, a fiſſure.

SCLEROTICK, sklē-rŏt-tĭk. a. Hard, an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

To SCOFF, skŏf. v. n. To treat with inſolent ridicule, to treat with contumelious language.

SCOFF, skŏf. ſ. Contemptuous ridicule, expreſſion of ſcorn, contumelious language.

SCOFFER, skŏf-fŭr. ſ. Inſolent ridiculer, ſaucy ſcorner, contumelious reproacher.

SCOFFINGLY, skŏf-fĭng-lȳ. ad. In contempt, in ridicule.

To SCOLD, skōld. v. n. To quarrel clamorouſly and rudely.

SCOLD, skōld. ſ. A clamorous, rude, foul-mouthed woman.

SCOLLOP, skŏl-lŭp. ſ. A pectinated ſhell-fiſh.

SCONCE, skŏns. ſ. A fort, a bulwark; the head; a penſile candleſtick, generally with a looking-glaſs to reflect the light.

To SCONCE, skŏns. v. a. To mulct, or fine.

SCOOP, skōōp. ſ. A kind of large ladle, a veſſel with a long handle uſed to throw out liquor.

To SCOOP, skōōp. v. a. To lade out; to carry off in any thing hollow; to cut hollow, or deep.

SCOOPER,

SCOOPER, skó͝p-ůr. ſ. One who ſcoops.

SCOPE, skó͝pe. ſ. Aim, intention, drift; thing aimed at, mark, final end; room, ſpace, amplitude of intellectual view.

SCORBUTICAL, skȯr-bů͝-tȳ-kěl. } a. Diſeaſ-
SCORBUTICK, skȯr-bů͝-tĭk. } ed with the ſcurvy.

SCORBUTICALLY, skȯr-bů͝-tȳ-kěl-ȳ. ad. With tendency to the ſcurvy.

To SCORCH, skȧ͝rtſh. v. a. To burn ſuperficially; to burn.

To SCORCH, skȧ͝rtſh. v. n. To be burnt ſuperficially, to be dried up.

SCORDIUM, skȧ͝r-dzhům. ſ. An herb.

SCORE, skó͝re. ſ. A notch or long inciſion; a line drawn; an account, which, when writing was leſs common, was kept by marks on tallies; account kept of ſomething paſt; debt imputed; reaſon, motive; ſake, account, reaſon referred to ſome one; twenty; A ſong in Score, the words with the muſical notes of a ſong annexed.

To SCORE, skó͝re. v. a. To ſet down as a debt; to impute, to charge; to mark by a line.

SCORIA, skó͝-ryȧ. ſ. Droſs, recrement.

SCORIOUS, skó͝-ryůs. a. Droſſy, recrementitious.

To SCORN, skȧ͝rn. v. a. To deſpiſe, to revile, to vilify.

To SCORN, skȧ͝rn. v. n. To ſcoff.

SCORN, skȧ͝rn. ſ. Contempt, ſcoff, act of contumely.

SCORNER, skȧ͝r-nůr. ſ. Contemner, deſpiſer; ſcoffer, ridiculer.

SCORNFUL, skȧ͝rn-fůl. a. Contemptuous, inſolent; acting in defiance.

SCORNFULLY, skȧ͝rn-fůl-ȳ. ad. Contemptuouſly, inſolently.

SCORPION, skȧ͝r-pyůn. ſ. A reptile much reſembling a ſmall lobſter with a very venomous ſting; one of the ſigns of the Zodiack; a ſcourge ſo called from its cruelty; a ſea fiſh.

SCOT, skȯt. ſ. Shot, payment; Scot and lot, pariſh payments.

To SCOTCH, skȯtſh. v. a. To cut with ſhallow inciſions.

SCOTCH COLLOPS, skȯtſh-kȯl-lůps. ſ. Veal cut into ſmall pieces.

SCOTCH HOPPERS, skȯtſh-hȯp-půrz. ſ. A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground.

SCOTOMY, skȯt-tŏ-mȳ. ſ. A dizzineſs or ſwimming in the head, cauſing dimneſs of ſight.

SCOUNDREL, skou͝n-drĭl. ſ. A mean raſcal, a low petty villain.

To SCOUR, skou͝r. v. a. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the ſurface; to purge violently; to cleanſe; to remove by ſcouring; to range in order to catch or drive away ſomething, to clear away; to paſs ſwiftly over.

To SCOUR, skou͝r. v. n. To perform the office of cleaning domeſtick utenſils; to clean; to be purged or lax; to rove, to range; to run here and there; to run with great eagerneſs and ſwiftneſs, to ſcamper.

SCOURER, skou͝r-ůr. ſ. One that cleans by rubbing; a purge; one who runs ſwiftly.

SCOURGE, skůrdzh. ſ. A whip, a laſh, an inſtrument of diſcipline; a puniſhment, a vindictive affliction; one that afflicts, haraſſes, or deſtroys; a whip for a top.

To SCOURGE, skůrdzh. v. a. To laſh with a whip, to whip; to puniſh, to chaſtiſe, to chaſten; to caſtigate.

SCOURGER, skůrdzh-ůr. ſ. One that ſcourges, a puniſher or chaſtiſer.

SCOUT, skou͝t. ſ. One who is ſent privily to obſerve the motions of the enemy.

To SCOUT, skou͝t. v. n. To go out in order to obſerve the motions of an enemy privately.

To SCOWL, skow͝l. v. n. To frown, to pout, to look angry, ſour, and ſullen.

SCOWL, skow͝l. ſ. Look of ſullenneſs or diſcontent, gloom.

SCOWLINGLY, skow͝l-ĭng-lȳ. ad. With a frowning and ſullen look.

To SCRABBLE, skrȧ͝b-bl. v. n. To paw with the hands.

SCRAG, skrȧ͝g. ſ. Any thing thin or lean.

SCRAGGLD,

SCRAGGED, skrăg'-gĕd. a. Rough, uneven, full of protuberances or aſperities.

SCRAGGEDNESS, skrăg'-gĕd-nis. } SCRAGGINESS, skrăg'-gȳ-nis. } ſ. Leanneſs, unevenneſs, roughneſs, ruggedneſs.

SCRAGGY, skrăg'-gȳ. a. Lean, thin; rough, rugged.

To SCRAMBLE, skrăm'bl. v. n. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuouſly with the hands, to catch with haſte preventive of another; to climb by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLE, skrăm'bl. ſ. Eager conteſt for ſomething; act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER, skrăm'-blŭr. ſ. That ſcrambles; one that climbs by help of the hands.

To SCRANCH, skrănſh'. v. a. To grind ſomewhat crackling between the teeth.

SCRANNEL, skrăn'-nĭl. a. Grating by the ſound.

SCRAP, skrăp'. ſ. A ſmall particle, a little piece, a fragment; crumb, ſmall particles of meat left at the table; a ſmall piece of paper.

To SCRAPE, skrā'pe. v. a. To deprive of the ſurface by the light action of a ſharp inſtrument; to take away by ſcraping, to eraze; to act upon any ſurface with a harſh noiſe; to gather by great efforts or penurious or trifling diligence; To Scrape acquaintance, a low phraſe, to curry favour, or inſinuate into one's familiarity.

To SCRAPE, skrā'pe. v. n. To make a harſh noiſe; to play ill on a fiddle.

SCRAPE, skrā'pe. ſ. Difficulty, perplexity, diſtreſs; an aukward bow.

SCRAPER, skrā'p-ŭr. ſ. Inſtrument with which any thing is ſcraped; a miſer, a man intent on getting money, a ſcrapepenny; a vile fiddler.

To SCRATCH, skrătſh'. v. a. To tear or mark with ſlight inciſions ragged and uneven; to tear with the nails; to wound ſlightly; to hurt ſlightly with any thing pointed or keen; to rub with the nails; to write or draw aukwardly.

SCRATCH, skrătſh', ſ. An inciſion ragged and ſhallow; laceration with the nails; a ſlight wound.

SCRATCHER, skrătſh'-ŭr. ſ. He that ſcratches.

SCRATCHES, skrătſh'-ĭz. ſ. Cracked ulcers or ſcabs in a horſe's foot.

SCRATCHINGLY, skrătſh'-ĭng-lȳ. ad. With the action of ſcratching.

SCRAW, skrâ'. ſ. Surface or ſcurf.

To SCRAWL, skrâ'l. v. a. To draw or mark irregularly or clumſily; to write unſkilfully and inelegantly.

SCRAWL, skrâ'l. ſ. Unſkilful and inelegant writing.

SCRAWLER, skrâ'l-ŭr. ſ. A clumſy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY, skrâ'. ſ. A bird called a ſea-ſwallow.

To SCREAK, skrē'k. v. n. To make a ſhrill or hoarſe noiſe.

To SCREAM, skrē'm. v. n. To cry out ſhrilly, as in terror or agony.

SCREAM, skrē'm. ſ. A ſhrill quick loud cry of terror or pain.

To SCREECH, skrē'tſh. v. n. To cry out as in terror or anguiſh; to cry as a night owl.

SCREECHOWL, skrē'tſh-owl. ſ. An owl that hoots in the night, and whoſe voice is ſuppoſed to betoken danger, or death.

SCREEN, skrē'n. ſ. Any thing that affords ſhelter or concealment; any thing uſed to exclude cold or light; a riddle to ſift ſand.

To SCREEN, skrē'n. v. a. To ſhelter, to conceal, to hide; to ſift, to riddle.

SCREW, skrō'. ſ. One of the mechanical powers; a kind of twiſted pin or nail which enters by turning.

To SCREW, skrō'. v. a. To turn by a ſcrew; to faſten with a ſcrew; to deform by contorſions; to force, to bring by violence; to ſqueeze, to preſs; to oppreſs by extortion.

To SCRIBBLE, skrĭb'l. v. a. To fill with artleſs or worthleſs writing; to write without uſe or elegance.

To SCRIBBLE, skrib'l. v. n. To write without care or beauty.

SCRIBBLE, skrib'l. ſ. Worthleſs writing.

SCRIBBLER, skrib'-blůr. ſ. A petty author, a writer without worth.

SCRIBE, skrī'be. ſ. A writer; a publick notary.

SCRIMER, skrī'-můr. ſ. A gladiator. Not in uſe.

SCRIP, skrip'. ſ. A ſmall bag, a ſatchel; a ſchedule, a ſmall writing.

SCRIPPAGE, skrip'-pidzh. ſ. That which is contained in a ſcrip.

SCRIPTORY, skrip'-tůr-ȳ. a. Written, not orally delivered.

SCRIPTURAL, skrip'-tſhůr-ěl. a. Contained in the Bible, biblical.

SCRIPTURE, skrip'-tſhůr. ſ. Writing; ſacred writing, the Bible.

SCRIVENER, skriv'-nůr. ſ. One who draws contracts; one whoſe buſineſs is to place money at intereſt.

SCROFULA, skrŏf'-ů-lă. ſ. A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in ſores commonly called the king's evil.

SCROFULOUS, skrŏf'-ů-lůs. a. Diſeaſed with the ſcrofula.

SCROLL, skrō'l. ſ. A writing wrapped up.

SCROYLE, skroy'l. ſ. A mean fellow, a raſcal, a wretch.

To SCRUB, skrůb'. v. a. To rub hard with ſomething coarſe and rough.

SCRUB, skrůb'. ſ. A mean fellow; any thing mean or deſpicable.

SCRUBBED, skrůb'-bid. } a. Mean, vile,
SCRUBBY, skrůb'-bȳ. } worthleſs, dirty, ſorry.

SCRUFF, skrůf'. ſ. The ſame, I ſuppoſe, with ſcurf.

SCRUPLE, skrō'pl. ſ. Doubt; perplexity, generally about minute things; twenty grains, the third part of a dram; proverbially, any ſmall quantity.

To SCRUPLE, skrō'pl. v. n. To doubt, to heſitate.

SCRUPLER, skrō'p-lůr. ſ. A doubter, one who has ſcruples.

SCRUPULOSITY, skrō-pů-lŏs'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Doubt, minute and nice doubtfulneſs; fear of acting in any manner, tenderneſs of conſcience.

SCRUPULOUS, skrō'-pů-lůs. a. Nicely doubtful, hard to ſatisfy in determinations of conſcience; given to objections, captious; cautious.

SCRUPULOUSLY, skrō'-pů-lůſ-lȳ. ad. Carefully, nicely, anxiouſly.

SCRUPULOUSNESS, skrō'-pů-lůſ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſcrupulous.

SCRUTABLE, skrō'-tĕbl. a. Diſcoverable by inquiry.

SCRUTATION, skrō-tā'-ſhůn. ſ. Search, examination, inquiry.

SCRUTATOR, skrō-tā'-tůr. ſ. Enquirer, ſearcher, examiner.

SCRUTINOUS, skrō'-tĭn-ůs. a. Captious, full of inquiries.

SCRUTINY, skrō'-tĭn-ȳ. ſ. Enquiry, ſearch, examination.

To SCRUTINIZE, skrō'-tĭn-īze. v. a. To ſearch, to examine.

SCRUTOIRE, skrō-tō're. ſ. A caſe or drawers for writings.

To SCUD, skůd'. v. n. To fly, to run away with precipitation.

To SCUDDLE, skůd'l. v. n. To run with a kind of affected haſte or precipitation.

SCUFFLE, skůf'l. ſ. A confuſed quarrel, a tumultuous broil.

To SCUFFLE, skůf'l. v. n. To fight confuſedly and tumultuouſly.

To SCULK, skůlk'. v. n. To lurk in hiding-places, to lie cloſe.

SCULKER, skůlk'-ůr. ſ. A lurker, one that hides himſelf for ſhame or miſchief.

SCULL, skůl'. ſ. The bone which incaſes and defends the brain, the arched bone of the head; a ſmall boat, a cockboat; one who rows a cockboat; a ſhoal of fiſh.

SCULLCAP, skůl'-kăp. ſ. A headpiece.

SCULLER, skůl'-lůr. ſ. A cockboat, a boat

in

in which there is but one rower; one that rows a cockboat.

SCULLERY, skŭl′-lĕr-ȳ. ſ. The place where common utenſils, as kettles or diſhes, are cleaned and kept.

SCULLION, skŭl′-lyŭn. ſ. The loweſt domeſtick ſervant, that waſhes the kettles and the diſhes in the kitchen.

SCULPTILE, skŭlp′-tĭl. a. Made by carving.

SCULPTOR, skŭlp′-tŭr. ſ. A carver, one who cuts wood or ſtone into images.

SCULPTURE, skŭlp′-tſhŭr. ſ. The art of carving wood, or hewing ſtone into images; carved work; the act of engraving.

To SCULPTURE, skŭlp′-tſhŭr. v. a. To cut, to engrave.

SCUM, skŭm′. ſ. That which riſes to the top of any liquor; the droſs, the refuſe, the recrement.

To SCUM, skŭm′. v. a. To clear off the ſcum.

SCUMMER, skŭm′-mŭr. ſ. A veſſel with which liquor is ſcummed.

SCUPPER Holes, skŭp′-pŭr. ſ. In a ſhip, ſmall holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the ſea.

SCURF, skŭrf′. ſ. A kind of dry miliary ſcab; ſoil or ſtain adherent; any thing ſticking on the ſurface.

SCURFINESS, skŭrf′-ĭ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſcurfy.

SCURRIL, skŭr′-rĭl. a. Low, mean, groſsly opprobrious.

SCURRILITY, skŭr-rĭl′-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Groſſneſs of reproach; low abuſe.

SCURRILOUS, skŭr′-rĭl-ŭs. a. Groſsly opprobrious, uſing ſuch language as only the licenſe of a buffoon can warrant.

SCURRILOUSLY, skŭr′-rĭl-ŭſ-lȳ. ad. With groſs reproach, with low buffoonery.

SCURVILY, skŭr′-vȳ-lȳ. ad. Vilely, baſely, coarſely.

SCURVY, skŭr′-vȳ. ſ. A diſtemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongſt thoſe who inhabit marſhy, fat, low, moiſt ſoils.

SCURVY, skŭr′-vȳ. a. Scabbed, diſeaſed with the ſcurvy; vile, worthleſs, contemptible.

SCURVYGRASS, skŭr′-vȳ-grȧs. ſ. The ſpoonwort.

SCUT, skŭt′. ſ. The tail of thoſe animals whoſe tails are very ſhort.

SCUTCHEON, skŭtſh′-ŭn. ſ. The ſhield repreſented in heraldry.

SCUTIFORM, skū′-tȳ-fȧrm. a. Shaped like a ſhield.

SCUTTLE, skŭt′l. ſ. A wide ſhallow baſket; a ſmall grate; a quick pace, a ſhort run, a pace of affected precipitation.

To SCUTTLE, skŭt′l. v. n. To run with affected precipitation.

To SDEIGN, ſdā′ne. v. a. To diſdain.

SEA, sē′. ſ. The ocean, the water oppoſed to the land; a collection of water, a lake; proverbially for any large quantity; any thing rough and tempeſtuous; Half Seas over, half drunk.

SEABEAT, sē″-bē′t. a. Daſhed by the waves of the ſea.

SEABOAT, sē″-bō′t. ſ. Veſſel capable to bear the ſea.

SEABORN, sē″-bā′rn. a. Born of the ſea, produced by the ſea.

SEABOY, sē″-boy′. ſ. Boy employed on ſhipboard.

SEABREACH, sē″-brē′tſh. ſ. Irruption of the ſea by breaking the banks.

SEABREEZE, sē″-brē′z. ſ. Wind blowing from the ſea.

SEABUILT, sē″-bĭlt′. a. Built for the ſea.

SEAHOLLY, sē″-hŏl′-lȳ. ſ. A plant.

SEACALF, sē″-kā′f. ſ. The ſeal.

SEACAP, sē″-kăp′. ſ. Cap made to be worn on ſhipboard.

SEACHART, sē″-tſhā′rt. ſ. Map on which only the coaſts are delineated.

SEACOAL, sē″-kō′l. ſ. Coal, ſo called, becauſe brought to London by ſea.

SEACOAST, sē″-kō′ſt. ſ. Shore, edge of the ſea.

SEACOMPASS, sē″-kŭm′-pĕs. ſ. The card and needle of mariners.

SEACOW, sē″-kow′. ſ. The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.

SEA-

SEADOG, sē″-dŏg′. ſ. Perhaps the ſhark.

SEAFARER, sē″-fā′r-ŭr. ſ. A traveller by ſea, a mariner.

SEAFARING, sē″-fā′r-ĭng. a. Travelling by ſea.

SEAFENNEL, sē″-fĕn′-nĭl. ſ. The ſame with SAMPHIRE, which ſee.

SEAFIGHT, sē″-fī′te. ſ. Battle of ſhips, battle on the ſea.

SEAFOWL, sē″-fow′l. ſ. A bird that lives at ſea.

SEAGIRT, sē″-gĕrt′. a. Girded or encircled by the ſea.

SEAGREEN, sē″-grē′n. a. Reſembling the colour of the diſtant ſea, cerulean.

SEAGULL, sē″-gŭl. ſ. A ſea bird.

SEAHEDGEHOG, sē″-hĕdzh′-hŏg. ſ. A kind of ſea ſhell-fiſh.

SEAHOG, sē″-hŏg′. ſ. The porpus.

SEAHORSE, sē″-hŏrs′. ſ. The Seahorſe is a fiſh of a very ſingular form, it is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadeſt part; the morſe; by the Seahorſe Dryden means the hippopotamus.

SEAMAID, sē″-mā′de. ſ. Mermaid.

SEAMAN, sē′-măn. ſ. A ſailor, a navigator, a mariner; merman, the male of the mermaid.

SEAMARK, sē′-märk. ſ. Point or conſpicuous place diſtinguiſhed at ſea.

SEAMEW, sē″-mū′. ſ. A fowl that frequents the ſea.

SEAMONSTER, sē″-mŏnſ′-tŭr. ſ. A ſtrange animal of the ſea.

SEANYMPH, sē″-nĭmf′. ſ. Goddeſs of the ſea.

SEAONION, sē″-ŭn′-nyŭn. ſ. An herb.

SEAOOSE, sē″-ō′z. ſ. The mud in the ſea or ſhore.

SEAPIECE, sē′-pēs. ſ. A picture repreſenting any thing at ſea.

SEAPOOL, sē″-pō′l. ſ. A lake of ſalt water.

SEAPORT, sē′-pŏrt. ſ. A harbour.

SEARISQUE, sē″-rĭſk′. ſ. Hazard at ſea.

SEAROCKET, sē″-rŏk′-kĭt. ſ. A plant.

SEAROOM, sē″-rō′m. ſ. Open ſea, ſpacious main.

SEAROVER, sē″-rō′-vŭr. ſ. A pirate.

SEASHARK, sē″-shā′rk. ſ. A ravenous ſea-fiſh.

SEASHELL, sē″-shĕl′. ſ. Shells found on the ſhore.

SEASHORE, sē″-shō′re. ſ. The coaſt of the ſea.

SEASICK, sē′-sĭk. a. Sick, as new voyagers on the ſea.

SEASIDE, sē″-sī′de. ſ. The edge of the ſea.

SEASERPENT, sē″-sĕr′-pĕnt. ſ. Serpent generated in the water.

SEASERVICE, sē″-sĕr′-vĭs. ſ. Naval war.

SEASURGEON, sē″-sŭr′-dzhŭn. ſ. A chirurgeon employed on ſhipboard.

SEATERM, sē″-tĕrm′. ſ. Word of art uſed by the ſeamen.

SEAWATER, sē″-wā′-tŭr. ſ. The ſalt water of the ſea.

SEAL, sē′l. ſ. The ſeacalf.

SEAL, sē′l. ſ. A ſtamp engraved with a particular impreſſion, which is fixed upon the wax that cloſes letters, or affixed as a teſtimony; the impreſſion made in wax; any act of confirmation.

To SEAL, sē′l. v. a. To faſten with a ſeal; to confirm or atteſt by a ſeal; to confirm, to ratify, to ſettle; to ſhut, to cloſe; to mark with a ſtamp.

To SEAL, sē′l. v. n. To fix a ſeal.

SEALER, sē′l-ŭr. ſ. One that ſeals.

SEALINGWAX, sē′l-ĭng-wăks. ſ. Hard wax uſed to ſeal letters.

SEAM, sē′m. ſ. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled, the ſuture where the two edges are ſewed together; the juncture of planks in a ſhip; a cicatrix, a ſcar; greaſe, hog's lard. In this laſt ſenſe not uſed.

To SEAM, sē′m. v. a. To join together by ſuture or otherwiſe; to mark, to ſcar with a long cicatrix.

SEAMLESS, sē′m-lĭs. a. Having no ſeam.

SEAMSTRESS, sēms′-trĭs. ſ. A woman whoſe trade is to ſew.

SEAMY, sē′m-ȳ. a. Having a ſeam, ſhewing the ſeam.

SEAR, sē′r. a. Dry, not any longer green.

To

To SEAR, sē'r. v. a. To burn, to cauterize.

SEARCLOTH, sē'r-klāth. ſ. A plaſter, a large plaſter.

To SEARCH, sėrtſh'. v. a. To examine, to try, to explore, to look through; to inquire, to ſeek; to probe as a chirurgeon; To ſearch out, to find by ſeeking.

To SEARCH, sėrtſh'. v. n. To make a ſearch; to make inquiry; to ſeek, to try to find.

SEARCH, sėrtſh'. ſ. Inquiry by looking into every ſuſpected place; inquiry, examination, act of ſeeking; queſt, purſuit.

SEARCHER, sėrtſh'-ur. ſ. Examiner, inquirer, trier; officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cauſe of death.

SEASON, sē'zn. ſ. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter; a time as diſtinguiſhed from others; a fit time, an opportune concurrence; a time not very long; that which gives a high reliſh.

To SEASON, sē'zn. v. a. To mix with food any thing that gives a high reliſh; to give a reliſh to; to qualify by admixture of another ingredient; to imbue, to tinge or taint; to fit for any uſe by time or habit, to mature.

To SEASON, sē'zn. v. n. To be mature, to grow fit for any purpoſe.

SEASONABLE, sē'zn-ebl. a. Opportune, happening or done at a proper time.

SEASONABLENESS, sē'zn-ebl-nis. ſ. Opportuneneſs of time; propriety with regard to time.

SEASONABLY, sē'zn-eb-ly. ad. Properly with reſpect to time.

SEASONER, sē'z-nur. ſ. He who ſeaſons or gives a reliſh to any thing.

SEASONING, sē'z-ning. ſ. That which is added to any thing to give it a reliſh.

SEAT, sē't. ſ. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may ſit; chair of ſtate; tribunal; manſion, abode; ſituation, ſite.

To SEAT, sē't. v. a. To place on ſeats; to cauſe to ſit down; to place in a poſt of authority, or place of diſtinction; to fix in any particular place or ſituation, to ſettle; to fix; to place firm.

SEAWARD, sē'-werd. ad. Towards the ſea.

SECANT, sē'-kant. ſ. In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent without it.

To SECEDE, sē-sē'd. v. n. To withdraw from fellowſhip in any affair.

SECEDER, sē-sē'd-ur. ſ. One who diſcovers his diſapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himſelf.

To SECERN, sē-sėrn'. v. a. To ſeparate finer from groſſer matter, to make the ſeparation of ſubſtances in the body.

SECESSION, sē-sėſh'-un. ſ. The act of departing; the act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

To SECLUDE, sē-klū'd. v. a. To confine from, to ſhut up apart, to exclude.

SECOND, sėk'-kund. a. The next in order to the firſt; the ordinal of two; next in value or dignity, inferior.

SECOND-HAND, sėk'-kund-hand. ſ. Poſſeſſion received from the firſt poſſeſſor.

SECOND, sėk'-kund. ſ. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him; one who ſupports or maintains; the ſixtieth part of a minute.

To SECOND, sėk'-kund. v. a. To ſupport, to forward, to aſſiſt, to come in after the act as a maintainer; to follow in the next place.

SECOND-SIGHT, sėk'-kund-sī'te. ſ. The power of ſeeing things future, or things diſtant; ſuppoſed inherent in ſome of the Scottiſh iſlanders.

SECONDARILY, sėk''-kun-dėr'-il-y. ad. In the ſecond degree, in the ſecond order.

SECONDARINESS, sėk''-kun-dėr'-y-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being ſecondary.

SECONDARY, sėk'-kun-dėr-y. a. Not primary, not of the firſt rate; acting by tranſmiſſion or deputation.

SECONDARY, sėk'-kun-dėr-y. ſ. A delegate, a deputy.

SECONDLY, sĕk′-kŭnd-lȳ. ad. In the ſecond place.

SECONDRATE, sĕk″-kŭnd-rā′te. ſ. The ſecond order in dignity or value; it is ſometimes uſed adjectively.

SECRECY, sē′-krē-ſy. ſ. Privacy, ſtate of being hidden; ſolitude, retirement; forbearance of diſcovery; fidelity to a ſecret, taciturnity inviolate, cloſe ſilence.

SECRET, sē′-krĭt. a. Kept hidden, not revealed; retired, private, unſeen; faithful to a ſecret entruſted; privy, obſcene.

SECRET, sē′-krĭt. ſ. Something ſtudiouſly hidden; a thing unknown, ſomething not yet diſcovered; privacy, ſecrecy.

SECRETARYSHIP, sĕk″-krē-tĕr′-rȳ-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a ſecretary.

SECRETARY, sĕk′-krē-tĕr-ȳ. ſ. One entruſted with the management of buſineſs, one who writes for another.

To SECRETE, sē-crē′t. v. a. To put aſide, to hide; in the animal œconomy, to ſecern, to ſeparate.

SECRETION, sē-krē′-ſhŭn. ſ. That part of the animal œconomy that conſiſts in ſeparating the various fluids of the body; the fluid ſecreted.

SECRETITIOUS, sē-krē-tĭſh′-ŭs. a. Parted by animal ſecretion.

SECRETIST, sē′-krē-tĭſt. ſ. A dealer in ſecrets.

SECRETLY, sē′-krĭt-lȳ. ad. Privately, privily, not openly, not publickly.

SECRETNESS, sē′-krĕt-nĭs. ſ. State of being hidden; quality of keeping a ſecret.

SECRETORY, sĕk′-krē-tŭr-ȳ. a. Performing the office of ſecretion.

SECT, sĕkt′. ſ. A body of men following ſome particular maſter, or united in ſome tenets.

SECTARISM, sĕk′-tā-rĭzm. ſ. Diſpoſition to petty ſects in oppoſition to things eſtabliſhed.

SECTARY, sĕk′-tā-rȳ. ſ. One who divides from publick eſtabliſhment, and joins with thoſe diſtinguiſhed by ſome particular whims; a follower, a pupil.

SECTATOR, sĕk-tā′-tŭr. ſ. A follower, an imitator, a diſciple.

SECTION, sĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of cutting or dividing; a part divided from the reſt; a ſmall and diſtinct part of a writing or book.

SECTOR, sĕk′-tŏr. ſ. A mathematical inſtrument for laying down or meaſuring angles.

SECULAR, sĕk′-kū-lĕr. a. Not ſpiritual, relating to affairs of the preſent world; in the church of Rome, not bound by monaſtick rules; happening or coming once in a century.

SECULARITY, sĕk-kū-lăr′-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Worldlineſs, attention to the things of the preſent life.

To SECULARIZE, sĕk′-kū-lā-rīze. v. a. To convert from ſpiritual appropriations to common uſe; to make worldly.

SECULARLY, sĕk′-kū-lĕr-lȳ. ad. In a worldly manner.

SECULARNESS, sĕk′-kū-lĕr-nĭs. ſ. Worldlineſs.

SECUNDINE, sĕk′-kŭn-dīne. ſ. The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped, the after-birth.

SECURE, sē-kū′r. a. Free from fear, eaſy, aſſured; careleſs, wanting caution; free from danger, ſafe.

To SECURE, sē-kū′r. v. a. To make certain, to put out of hazard, to aſcertain; to protect, to make ſafe; to inſure; to make faſt.

SECURELY, sē-kū′r-lȳ. ad. Without fear, without danger, ſafely.

SECUREMENT, sē-kū′r-mĕnt. ſ. The cauſe of ſafety, protection, defence.

SECURITY, sē-kū′r-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Careleſſneſs, freedom from fear; confidence, want of vigilance; protection, defence; any thing given as a pledge or caution; inſurance; ſafety, certainty.

SEDAN, sē-dăn′. ſ. A kind of portable coach, a chair.

SEDATE, sē-dā′te. a. Calm, unruffled, ſerene.

SEDATELY, sē-dā′te-lȳ. ad. Calmly, without diſturbance.

SEDATENESS, sē-dā'te-nis. ſ. Calmneſs, tranquillity.

SEDENTARINESS, sēd''-dēn-tēr'-ȳ-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being ſedentary, inactivity.

SEDENTARY, sēd'-dēn-tēr-ȳ. a. Paſſed in ſitting ſtill, wanting motion or action; torpid, inactive.

SEDGE, sēdzh'. ſ. A growth of narrow flags, a narrow flag.

SEDGY, sēdzh'-ȳ. a. Overgrown with narrow flags.

SEDIMENT, sēd'-ȳ-mēnt. ſ. That which ſubſides or ſettles at the bottom.

SEDITION, sē-dish'-ūn. ſ. A tumult, an inſurrection, a popular commotion.

SEDITIOUS, sē-dish'-ūs. a. Factious with tumult, turbulent.

SEDITIOUSLY, sē-dish'-ūſ-lȳ. ad. Tumultuouſly, with factious turbulence.

SEDITIOUSNESS, sē-dish'-ūſ-nis. ſ. Turbulence, diſpoſition to ſedition.

To SEDUCE, sē-dū'ſe. v. a. To draw aſide from the right, to tempt, to corrupt, to deprave, to miſlead, to deceive.

SEDUCEMENT, sē-dū'ſe-mēnt. ſ. Practice of ſeduction, art or means uſed in order to ſeduce.

SEDUCER, sē-dū'ſe-ūr. ſ. One who draws aſide from the right, a tempter, a corrupter.

SEDUCIBLE, sē-dū'ſe-ibl. a. Corruptible, capable of being drawn aſide.

SEDUCTION, sē-dūk'-ſhūn. ſ. The act of ſeducing, the act of drawing aſide.

SEDULITY, sē-dū'-lit-ȳ. ſ. Diligent aſſiduity, laborioufneſs, induſtry, application.

SEDULOUS, sēd'-dū-lūs. a. Aſſiduous, induſtrious, laborious, diligent, painful.

SEDULOUSLY, sēd'-dū-lūſ-lȳ. ad. Aſſiduouſly, induſtriouſly, laborioufly, diligently, painfully.

SEDULOUSNESS, sēd'-dū-lūſ-nis. ſ. Aſſiduity, aſſiduouſneſs, induſtry, diligence.

SEE, sē'. ſ. The ſeat of epiſcopal power, the dioceſs of a biſhop.

To SEE, sē'. v. a. To perceive by the eye; to obſerve; to find; to diſcover, to deſery; to converſe with.

To SEE, sē'. v. n. To have the power of ſight, to have by the eye perception of things diſtant; to diſcern without deception; to enquire, to diſtinguiſh; to be attentive; to ſcheme, to contrive.

SEE, sē'. interj. Lo, look.

SEED, sē'd. ſ. The organiſed particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; firſt principle, original; principle of production; progeny, offſpring; race, generation.

To SEED, sē'd. v. n. To grow to perfect maturity ſo as to ſhed the ſeed.

SEEDCAKE, sē''d-kā'ke. ſ. A ſweet cake interſperſed with warm aromatick ſeeds.

SEEDLIP, sē'd-lip. } ſ. A veſſel in which
SEEDLOP, sē'd-lop. } the ſower carries his ſeed.

SEEDPEARL, sē''d-pērl'. ſ. Small grains of pearl.

SEEDPLOT, sē'd-plot. ſ. The ground on which plants are ſowed to be afterwards tranſplanted.

SEEDTIME, sē'd-time. ſ. The ſeaſon of ſowing.

SEEDLING, sē'd-ling. ſ. A young plant juſt riſen from the ſeed.

SEEDSMAN, sē'dz-mān. ſ. The ſower, he that ſcatters the ſeed.

SEEDY, sē'd-ȳ. a. Abounding with ſeed.

SEEING, sē'-ing. ſ. Sight, viſion.

SEEING, sē'-ing. } ad. Since,
SEEING THAT, sē'-ing-thāt. } it being ſo that.

To SEEK, sē'k. v. a. pret. Sought; part. paſſ. Sought. To look for, to ſearch for; to ſolicit, to endeavour to gain; to go to find; to purſue by ſecret machinations.

To SEEK, sē'k. v. n. To make ſearch, to make inquiry, to endeavour; to make purſuit; to apply to, to uſe ſolicitation; to endeavour after.

SEEKER, sē'k-ūr. ſ. One that ſeeks; an inquirer.

To

To SEEL, sēl. v. a. To close the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time sealed.

To SEEM, sēm. v. n. To appear, to make a show; to have semblance; to have the appearance of truth; It Seems, there is an appearance, though no reality; it is sometimes a slight affirmation; it appears to be.

SEEMER, sēm-ŭr. s. One that carries an appearance.

SEEMING, sēm-ing. s. Appearance, show, semblance; fair appearance; opinion.

SEEMINGLY, sēm-ing-lȳ. ad. In appearance, in show, in semblance.

SEEMINGNESS, sēm-ing-nis. s. Plausibility, fair appearance.

SEEMLINESS, sēm-lȳ-nis. s. Decency, handsomeness, comeliness, grace, beauty.

SEEMLY, sēm-lȳ. a. Decent, becoming, proper, fit.

SEEMLY, sēm-lȳ. ad. In a decent manner, in a proper manner.

SEEN, sēn. a. Skilled, versed.

SEER, sēr. s. One who sees; a prophet, one who foresees future events.

SEERWOOD, sēr-wŭd. s. Dry wood. See SEARWOOD.

SEESAW, sē-sâ. s. A reciprocating motion.

To SEESAW, sē-sâ. v. n. To move with a reciprocating motion.

To SEETH, sēth. v. a. To boil, to decoct in hot liquor.

To SEETH, sēth. v. n. To be in a state of ebullition, to be hot.

SEETHER, sēth-ŭr. s. A boiler, a pot.

SEGMENT, sĕg-mĕnt. s. A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

To SEGREGATE, sĕg-grē-gāte. v. a. To set apart, to separate from others.

SEGREGATION, sĕg-grē-gā-shŭn. s. Separation from others.

SEIGNEURIAL, sēn-nū-ryăl. a. Invested with large powers, independent.

SEIGNIOR, sēn-nyŏr. s. A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SEIGNIORY, sēn-nyŏ-rȳ. s. A lordship, a territory.

SEIGNORAGE, sēn-nyŏ-ridzh. s. Authority, acknowledgment of power.

To SEIGNORISE, sēn-nyŏ-rize. v. a. To lord over.

To SEIZE, sēz. v. a. To take possession of, to grasp, to lay hold on, to fasten on; to take forcible possession of by law.

To SEIZE, sēz. v. n. To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.

SEIZIN, sēzn. s. The act of taking possession; the things possessed.

SEIZURE, sē-zhŭr. s. The act of seizing; the thing seized; the act of taking forcible possession; gripe, possession; catch.

SELDOM, sĕl-dŭm. ad. Rarely, not often.

SELDOMNESS, sĕl-dŭm-nis. s. Uncommonness, rareness.

To SELECT, sē-lĕkt. v. a. To chuse in preference to other rejected.

SELECT, sē-lĕkt. a. Nicely chosen, choice, culled out on account of superior excellence.

SELECTION, sē-lĕk-shŭn. s. The act of culling or chusing, choice.

SELECTNESS, sē-lĕkt-nis. s. The state of being select.

SELECTOR, sē-lĕk-tŭr. s. He who selects.

SELENOGRAPHY, sē-lē-nŏg-gráf-ȳ. s. A description of the moon.

SELF, sĕlf. pronoun. plur. Selves. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective; very, particular, this above others; it is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun It, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, as, I did not hurt Him, he hurt himself, The people hiss Me, but I clap Myself; compounded with Him, a pronoun substantive, Self is in appearance an adjective; joined to My, Thy, Our, Your, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive; it is much used in composition.

SELFISH, sĕlf-ish. a. Attentive only to one's own interest, void of regard for others.

SELFISH-

SELFISHNESS, sĕlf′-ĭsh-nĭs. ſ. Attention to his own intereſt, without any regard to others; ſelf-love.

SELFISHLY, sĕlf′-ĭsh-lў. ad. With regard only to his own intereſt, without love of others.

SELFSAME, sĕlf′-sāme. a. Numerically the ſame.

To SELL, sĕl′. v. a. To give for a price.

To SELL, sĕl′. v. n. To have commerce or traffick with one.

SALLANDER, sĕl′-lĕn-dŭr. ſ. A dry ſcab in a horſe's hough or paſtern.

SELLER, sĕl′-lŭr. ſ. The perſon that ſells, vender.

SELVAGE, sĕl′-vĭdzh. ſ. The edge of cloth where it is cloſed by complicating the threads.

SELVES, sĕlv′z. The plural of Self.

SEMBLABLE, sĕm′-blĕbl. a. Like, reſembling.

SEMBLABLY, sĕm′-blĕb-lў. ad. With reſemblance.

SEMBLANCE, sĕm′-blĕns. ſ. Likeneſs, ſimilitude; appearance, ſhow, figure.

SEMBLANT, sĕm′-blĕnt. a. Like, reſembling, having the appearance of any thing. Little uſed.

SEMBLATIVE, sĕm′-blā-tĭv. a. Reſembling.

To SEMBLE, sĕm′bl. v. n. To repreſent, to make a likeneſs.

SEMI, sĕm′-mў. ſ. A word which, uſed in compoſition, ſignifies half.

SEMIANNULAR, sĕm-mў-ăn′-nū-lĕr. a. Half round.

SEMIBRIEF, sĕm′-mў-brēf. ſ. A note in muſick relating to time.

SEMICIRCLE, sĕm′-mў-sĕrkl. ſ. A half round, part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMICIRCLED, sĕm-mў-sĕrk′ld. } a.
SEMICIRCULAR, sĕm-mў-sĕr′-kū-lĕr. } a. Half round.

SEMICOLON, sĕm-mў-kō′-lŏn. ſ. Half a colon, a point made thus [;] to note a greater pauſe than that of a comma.

SEMIDIAMETER, sĕm-mў-dī-ăm′-ĭt-ŭr. ſ. Half the line, which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts.

SEMIFLUID, sĕm′-mў-flū″-ĭd. a. Imperfectly fluid.

SEMILUNAR, sĕm′-mў-lū″-nĕr. } a. Re-
SEMILUNARY, sĕm′-mў-lū″-nĕr-ў. } ſembling in form a half moon.

SEMIMETAL, sĕm″-mў-mĕt′l. ſ. Half metal, imperfect metal.

SEMINALITY, sĕm-ĭn-ăl′-ĭt-ў. ſ. The nature of ſeed; the power of being produced.

SEMINAL, sĕm′-ĭn-ĕl. a. Belonging to ſeed; Contained in the ſeed, radical.

SEMINARY, sĕm′-ĭn-ĕr-ў. ſ. The ground where any thing is ſown to be afterwards tranſplanted; the place or original ſtock whence any thing is brought; ſeminal ſtate; original, firſt principles; breeding place, place of education from whence ſcholars are tranſplanted into life.

SEMINATION, sĕm-ĭn-ā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſowing.

SEMINIFICAL, sĕm-ĭn-ĭf′-ў-kĕl. } a. Pro-
SEMINIFICK, sĕm-ĭn-ĭf′-ĭk. } ductive of ſeed.

SEMINIFICATION, sĕm-ĭn-ĭf-ў-kā′-shŭn. ſ. The propagation from the ſeed or ſeminal parts.

SEMIOPACOUS, sĕm-mў-ō-pā′-kŭs. a. Half dark.

SEMIORDINATE, sĕm-mў-ā′r-dў-nĕt. ſ. A line drawn at right angles to and biſected by the axis, and reaching from one ſide of the ſection to another.

SEMIPEDAL, sĕm-mў-pē′-dĕl. a. Containing half a foot.

SEMIPELLUCID, sĕm′-mў-pĕl-lū″-sĭd. a. Half clear, imperfectly tranſparent.

SEMIPERSPICUOUS, sĕm′-mў-pĕr-ſpĭk″-ū-ŭs. a. Half tranſparent, imperfectly clear.

SEMIQUADRATE, sĕm-mў-kwā′-drĕt. } ſ.
SEMIQUARTILE, sĕm-mў-kwā′r-tĭle. } ſ. In aſtronomy, an aſpect of the planets when diſtant from each other forty-five degrees, or one ſign and a half.

SEMIQUAVER, sĕm′-mў-kwā-vĕr. ſ. In

muſick, a note containing half the quantity of the quaver.

SEMIQUINTILE, sĕm-mȳ-kwĭn′-tĭle. ſ. In aſtronomy, an aſpect of the planets when at the diſtance of thirty-ſix degrees from one another.

SEMISEXTILE, sĕm-mȳ-sĕks′-tĭle. ſ. A ſemiſixth, an aſpect of the planets when they are diſtant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

SEMISPHERICAL, sĕm-mȳ-sfĕr′-rȳ-kĕl. a. Belonging to half a ſphere.

SEMISPHEROIDAL, sĕm′-mȳ-sfē-roi′-dĕl. a. Formed like a half ſpheroid.

SEMITERTIAN, sĕm-mȳ-tĕr′-ſhĕn. ſ. An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.

SEMIVOWEL, sĕm′-mȳ-vow-ĭl. ſ. A conſonant which has an imperfect ſound of its own.

SEMPITERNAL, sĕm-pȳ-tĕr′-nĕl. a. Eternal in futurity, having beginning, but no end; in poetry it is uſed ſimply for eternal.

SEMPITERNITY, sĕm-pȳ-tĕr′-nĭt-ȳ. ſ. Future duration without end.

SEMPSTRESS, sĕms′-trĭs. ſ. A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſew, a woman who lives by her needle.

SENARY, sē′-nĕr-ȳ. a. Belonging to the number ſix, containing ſix.

SENATE, sĕn′-nĕt. ſ. An aſſembly of counſellors, a body of men ſet apart to conſult for the publick good.

SENATEHOUSE, sĕn′-nĕt-hous. ſ. Place of publick council.

SENATOR, sĕn′-nĕt-ŭr. ſ. A publick counſellor.

SENATORIAL, sĕn-nā-tō′-ryĕl. } a. Belong-
SENATORIAN, sĕn-nā-tō′-ryĕn. } ing to ſenators, befitting ſenators.

To SEND, sĕnd′. v. a. To diſpatch from one place to another; to commiſſion by authority to go and act; to grant as from a diſtant place; to inflict as from a diſtance; to emit, to immit; to diffuſe, to propagate.

To SEND, sĕnd′. v. n. To deliver or diſpatch a meſſage; To Send for, to require by meſſage to come or cauſe to be brought.

SENDER, sĕnd′-ŭr. ſ. He that ſends.

SENESCENCE, sē-nĕs′-sĕns. ſ. The ſtate of growing old, decay by time.

SENESCHAL, sĕn′-nĕs-kĕl. ſ. One who had in great houſes the care of feaſts, or domeſtick ceremonies.

SENILE, sē′-nīle. a. Belonging to old age, conſequent on old age.

SENIOR, sē′-nyŭr. ſ. One older than another, one who on account of longer time has ſome ſuperiority; an aged perſon.

SENIORITY, sē-nyŏr′-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Elderſhip, priority of birth.

SENNA, sĕn′-nā. ſ. A phyſical tree.

SENNIGHT, sĕn′-nĭt. ſ. The ſpace of ſeven nights and days, a week.

SENOCULAR, sē-nŏk′-kū-lĕr. a. Having ſix eyes.

SENSATION, sĕn-sā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Perception by means of the ſenſes.

SENSE, sĕns′. ſ. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; perception by the ſenſes, ſenſation; perception of intellect, apprehenſion of mind; ſenſibility, quickneſs or keenneſs of perception; underſtanding, ſoundneſs of faculties; ſtrength of natural reaſon; reaſon, reaſonable meaning; opinion, notion, judgment; conſciouſneſs, conviction; moral perception; meaning, import.

SENSELESS, sĕns′-lĭs. a. Wanting ſenſe, wanting life, void of all life or perception; unfeeling, wanting perception; unreaſonable, ſtupid; contrary to true judgment; wanting ſenſibility, wanting quickneſs or keenneſs of perception; wanting knowledge, unconſcious.

SENSELESSLY, sĕns′-lĕs-lȳ. ad. In a ſenſeleſs manner, ſtupidly, unreaſonably.

SENSELESSNESS, sĕns′-lĕs-nĭs. ſ. Folly, abſurdity.

SENSIBILITY, sĕn-sȳ-bĭl′-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Quickneſs of ſenſation; quickneſs of perception.

SENSIBLE, sĕn′-sĭbl. a. Having the power of perceiving by the ſenſes; perceptible by the ſenſes; perceived by the mind; perceiving by either

either mind or ſenſes; having moral perception; having quick intellectual feeling, being eaſily or ſtrongly affected; convinced, perſuaded; in low converſation it has ſometimes the ſenſe of reaſonable, judicious, wiſe.

SENSIBLENESS, sĕn′-sĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Poſſibility to be perceived by the ſenſes; actual perception by mind or body; quickneſs of perception, ſenſibility; painful conſciouſneſs.

SENSIBLY, sĕn′-sĭb-lў. ad. Perceptibly to the ſenſes; with perception of either mind or body; externally, by impreſſion on the ſenſes; with quick intellectual perception; in low language, judiciouſly, reaſonably.

SENSITIVE, sĕn′-sĭ-tĭv. a. Having ſenſe or perception, but not reaſon.

SENSITIVELY, sĕn′-sĭ-tĭv-lў. ad. In a ſenſitive manner.

SENSORIUM, sĕn-sō′-ryŭm. } ſ. The part
SENSORY, sĕn′-sō-rў. } where the ſenſes tranſmit their perceptions to the mind, the ſeat of ſenſe; organ of ſenſation.

SENSUAL, sĕn′-shŭ-ĕl. a. Conſiſting in ſenſe, depending on ſenſe, affecting the ſenſes; pleaſing to the ſenſes, carnal, not ſpiritual; devoted to ſenſe, lewd, luxurious.

SENSUALIST, sĕn′-shŭ-ĕl-ĭſt. ſ. A carnal perſon, one devoted to corporal pleaſures.

SENSUALITY, sĕn-shŭ-ăl′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Addiction to brutal and corporal pleaſures.

To SENSUALIZE, sĕn′-shŭ-ă-lĭze. v. a. To ſink to ſenſual pleaſures, to degrade the mind into ſubjection to the ſenſes.

SENSUALLY, sĕn′-shŭ-ĕl-ў. ad. In a ſenſual manner.

SENSUOUS, sĕn′-shŭ-ŭs. a. Tender, pathetick, full of paſſion.

SENT, sĕnt′. The participle paſſive of Send.

SENTENCE, sĕn′-tĕns. ſ. Determination or deciſion, as of a judge civil or criminal; it is uſually ſpoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; a maxim, an axiom, generally moral; a ſhort paragraph, a period in writing.

To SENTENCE, sĕn′-tĕns. v. a. To paſs the laſt judgment on any one; to condemn.

SENTENTIOSITY, sĕn-tĕn-shŏs′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Comprehenſion in a ſentence.

SENTENTIOUS, sĕn-tĕn′-shŭs. a. Abounding with ſhort ſentences, axioms, and maxims, ſhort and energetick.

SENTENTIOUSLY, sĕn-tĕn′-shŭſ-lў. ad. In ſhort ſentences, with ſtriking brevity.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, sĕn-tĕn′-shŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Pithineſs of ſentences, brevity with ſtrength.

SENTERY, sĕn′-trў. ſ. One who is ſent to watch in a garriſon, or in the outlines of an army.

SENTIENT, sĕn′-shĕnt. a. Perceiving, having perception.

SENTIENT, sĕn′-shĕnt. ſ. He that has perception.

SENTIMENT, sĕn′-tў-mĕnt. ſ. Thought, notion, opinion; the ſenſe conſidered diſtinctly from the language or things, a ſtriking ſentence in a compoſition.

SENTINEL, sĕn′-tў-nĕl. ſ. One who watches or keeps guard to prevent ſurpriſe.

SENTRY, sĕn′-trў. ſ. A watch, a ſentinel, one who watches in a garriſon, or army; guard, watch, the duty of a ſentry.

SEPARABILITY, sĕp-pĕr-ă-bĭl′-ĭt-ў. ſ. The quality of admitting diſunion or diſcerption.

SEPARABLE, sĕp′-pĕr-ĕbl. a. Suſceptive of diſunion, diſcerptible; poſſible to be disjoined from ſomething.

SEPARABLENESS, sĕp′-pĕr-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Capableneſs of being ſeparable.

To SEPARATE, sĕp′-pĕr-ăte. v. a. To break, to divide into parts; to diſunite, to disjoin; to ſever from the reſt; to ſet apart; to ſegregate; to withdraw.

To SEPARATE, sĕp′-pĕr-ăte. v. n. To part, to be diſunited.

SEPARATE, sĕp′-pĕr-ĕt. a. Divided from the reſt; diſunited from the body, diſengaged from corporeal nature.

SEPARATELY, sĕp′-pĕr-ĕt-lў. ad. Apart, ſingly, diſtinctly.

SEPARATENESS, sĕp′-pĕr-ĕt-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſeparate.

SEPARATION, sĕp-pĕr-ă′-shŭn. ſ. The act of

of ſeparating, disjunction; the ſtate of being ſeparate, diſunion; the chymical analyſis, or operation of diſuniting things mingled; divorce, disjunction from a married ſtate.

SEPARATIST, sĕp'-pĕr-ā-tĭſt. ſ. One who divides from the church, a ſchiſmatick.

SEPARATOR, sĕp'-pĕr-ā-tŭr. ſ. One who divides, a divider.

SEPARATORY, sĕp''-pĕr-ā-tŭr'-ў. a. Uſed in ſeparation.

SEPOSITION, sē''-pō-zĭſh''-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſetting apart, ſegregation.

SEPT, sĕpt'. ſ. A clan, a race, a generation.

SEPTANGULAR, sĕp-tăng'-gū-lĕr. a. Having ſeven corners or ſides.

SEPTEMBER, sĕp-tĕm'-bŭr. ſ. The ninth month of the year, the ſeventh from March.

SEPTENARY, sĕp'-tĕn-ĕr-ў. a. Conſiſting of ſeven.

SEPTENARY, sĕp-tē'-nĕr-ў. ſ. The number ſeven.

SEPTENNIAL, sĕp-tĕn'-nyĕl. a. Laſting ſeven years; happening once in ſeven years.

SEPTENTRION, sĕp-tĕn'-tryŭn. ſ. The north.

SEPTENTRION, sĕp-tĕn'-tryŭn. } a.
SEPTENTRIONAL, sĕp-tĕn'-tryō-nĕl. } a. Northern.

SEPTENTRIONALITY, sĕp-tĕn-tryō-năl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Northerlineſs.

SEPTENTRIONALLY, sĕp-tĕn'-tryō-nĕl-ў. ad. Towards the north, northerly.

To SEPTENTRIONATE, sĕp-tĕn'-tryō-nāte. v. n. To tend northerly.

SEPTICAL, sĕp'-tў-kĕl. a. Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

SEPTILATERAL, sĕp-tў-lăt'-tĕr-ĕl. a. Having ſeven ſides.

SEPTUAGENARY, sĕp-tſhŭ-ădzh'-ĕn-ĕr-ў. a. Conſiſting of ſeventy.

SEPTUAGESIMAL, sĕp-tſhŭ-ā-dzhĕs'-ĭm-ĕl. a. Conſiſting of ſeventy.

SEPTUAGINT, sĕp'-tſhŭ-ā-dzhĭnt. ſ. The old Greek verſion of the Old Teſtament, ſo called, as being ſuppoſed the work of ſeventy-two interpreters.

SEPTUPLE, sĕp'-tŭpl. a. Seven times as much.

SEPULCHRAL, sē-pŭl'-krĕl. a. Relating to burial, relating to the grave, monumental.

SEPULCHRE, sĕp'-pŭl-kŭr. ſ. A grave, a tomb.

To SEPULCHRE, sē-pŭl'-kŭr. v. a. To bury, to entomb.

SEPULTURE, sĕp'-pŭl-tſhŭr. ſ. Interment, burial.

SEQUACIOUS, sē-kwā'-ſhŭs. a. Following, attendant; ductile, pliant.

SEQUACITY, sē-kwăs'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Ductility, toughneſs.

SEQUEL, sē''-kwĕl. ſ. Concluſion, ſucceeding part; conſequence, event; conſequence inferred, conſequentialneſs.

SEQUENCE, sē''-kwĕns. ſ. Order of ſucceſſion; ſeries, arrangement, method.

SEQUENT, sē''-kwĕnt. a. Following, ſucceeding; conſequential.

To SEQUESTER, sē-kwĕs'-tŭr. v. a. To ſeparate from others for the ſake of privacy; to put aſide, to remove; to withdraw, to ſegregate; to ſet aſide from the uſe of the owner to that of others; to deprive of poſſeſſions.

SEQUESTRABLE, sē-kwĕs'-trăbl. a. Subject to privation; capable of ſeparation.

To SEQUESTRATE, sē-kwĕs'-trāte. v. n. To ſequeſter, to ſeparate from company.

SEQUESTRATION, sĕk-wĕſ-trā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Separation, retirement; diſunion, disjunction; ſtate of being ſet aſide; deprivation of the uſe and profits of a poſſeſſion.

SEQUESTRATOR, sĕk'-wĕſ-trā-tŭr. ſ. One who takes from a man the profit of his poſſeſſions.

SERAGLIO, sē-răl'-lyō. ſ. A houſe of women kept for debauchery.

SERAPH, sĕr'-răf. ſ. One of the orders of angels.

SERAPHICAL, sē-răf'-fў-kĕl. } a. Angelick, angelical.
SERAPHICK, sē-răf'-fĭk. }

SERAPHIM, sĕr'-rā-fĭm. ſ. Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

SERE,

SERE, sēr. a. Dry, withered, no longer green.

SERENADE, sĕr-ĕn-ā́de. f. Muſick or ſongs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

To SERENADE, sĕr-ĕn-ā́de. v. a. To entertain with nocturnal muſick.

SERENE, sē-rḗn. a. Calm, placid; unruffled, even of temper.

SERENELY, sē-rḗn-lȳ. ad. Calmly, quietly; with unruffled temper, coolly.

SERENENESS, sē-rḗn-nĭs. f. Serenity.

SERENITUDE, sē-rĕń-nȳ-tūd. f. Calmneſs, coolneſs of mind.

SERENITY, sē-rĕń-nȳ-tȳ. f. Calmneſs, temperature; peace, quietneſs; evenneſs of temper.

SERGE, sā́rdzh. f. A kind of cloth.

SERGEANT, sā́r-dzhănt. f. An officer whoſe buſineſs is to execute the commands of magiſtrates; a petty officer in the army; a lawyer of the higheſt rank under a judge; it is a title given to ſome of the king's ſervants, as Sergeant chirurgeons.

SERGEANTRY, sā́r-dzhănt-trȳ. f. A peculiar ſervice due to the king for the tenure of lands.

SERGEANTSHIP, sā́r-dzhănt-ſhĭp. f. The office of a ſergeant.

SERIES, sḗ-rȳēz. f. Sequence, order; ſucceſſion, courſe.

SERIOUS, sḗ-rȳŭs. a. Grave, ſolemn; important.

SERIOUSLY, sḗ-rȳŭſ-lȳ. ad. Gravely, ſolemnly, in earneſt.

SERIOUSNESS, sḗ-rȳŭſ-nĭs. f. Gravity, ſolemnity, earneſt attention.

SERMON, sĕŕ-mŭn. f. A diſcourſe of inſtruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

SEROSITY, sē-rŏś-sĭt-ȳ. f. Thin or watery part of the blood.

SEROUS, sḗ-rŭs. a. Thin, watery; adapted to the ſerum.

SERPENT, sĕŕ-pĕnt. f. An animal that moves by undulation without legs.

SERPENTINE, sĕŕ-pĕn-tīne. a. Reſembling a ſerpent; winding like a ſerpent.

SERPIGINOUS, sĕr-pĭdzh́-ĭn-ŭs. a. Diſeaſed with a ſerpigo.

SERPIGO, sĕr-pī́-gō. f. A kind of tetter.

SERRATE, sĕŕ-rāte. } a. Formed with jags
SERRATED, sĕŕ-rā-tĭd. } or indentures like the edge of a ſaw.

SERRATURE, sĕŕ-rā-tūre. f. Indenture like teeth of ſaws.

To SERRY, sĕŕ-rȳ. v. a. To preſs cloſe, to drive hard together.

SERVANT, sĕŕ-vĕnt. f. One who attends another, and acts at his command; one in a ſtate of ſubjection, Unuſual; a word of civility uſed to ſuperiours or equals.

To SERVE, sĕrv́. v. a. To attend at command; to bring as a menial attendant; to be ſubſervient or ſubordinate to; to ſupply with any thing; to obey in military actions; to be ſufficient to; to be of uſe to, to aſſiſt; to promote; to comply with; to ſatisfy, to content; to ſtand inſtead of any thing to one; to requite, as he Served me ungratefully; in divinity, to worſhip the Supreme Being; To Serve a warrant, to ſeize an offender, and carry him to juſtice.

To SERVE, sĕrv́. v. n. To be a ſervant, or ſlave; to be in ſubjection; to attend, to wait; to act in war; to produce the end deſired; to be ſufficient for a purpoſe; to ſuit, to be convenient; to conduce, to be of uſe; to officiate or miniſter.

SERVICE, sĕŕ-vĭs. f. Menial office, low buſineſs done at the command of a maſter; attendance of a ſervant; place, office of a ſervant; any thing done by way of duty to a ſuperiour; attendance on any ſuperiour; profeſſion of reſpect uttered or ſent; obedience, ſubmiſſion; act on the performance of which poſſeſſion depends; actual duty, office, employment, buſineſs; military duty; a military atchievement; purpoſe, uſe; uſeful office, advantage; favour; publick office of devotion; courſe, order of diſhes; a tree and fruit.

SERVICEABLE, sér'-vis-ébl. a. Active, diligent, officious; useful, beneficial.

SERVICEABLENESS, sér'-vis-ébl-nis. s. Officiousness, activity; usefulness, beneficialness.

SERVILE, sér'-vil. a. Slavish, mean; fawning, cringing.

SERVILELY, sér'-vil-ly. ad. Meanly, slavishly.

SERVILENESS, sér'-vil-nis. } s. Slavishness,
SERVILITY, sér-vil'-it-y. } involuntary obedience; meanness, dependance, baseness; slavery, the condition of a slave.

SERVING-MAN, sér'-ving-man. s. A menial servant.

SERVITOR, sér'-vy-tur. s. Servant, attendant; one of the lowest order in the university.

SERVITUDE, sér'-vy-tshud. s. Slavery, state of a slave, dependance; servants collectively.

SERUM, sé'-rum. s. The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor; the part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume.

SESQUIALTER, ses-kwy-al'-ter. } a. In
SESQUIALTERAL, ses-kwy-al'-ter-el. } geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as six and nine.

SESQUIPLICATE, ses'-kwy-ply-kate. a. In mathematicks, is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.

SESQUIPEDAL, ses''-kwy-pe'-del. }
SESQUIPEDALIAN, ses'-kwy-pe-da''-lyen. } a. Containing a foot and a half.

SESQUITERTIAN, ses-kwy-ter'-shen. s. Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between six and eight.

SESS, ses'. s. Rate, cess charged, tax.

SESSION, sesh'-un. s. The act of sitting; an assembly of magistrates or senators; the space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess; a meeting of justices, as the Sessions of the peace.

SESTERCE, ses'-ters. s. Among the Romans, a sum of about eight pounds one shilling and five pence half-penny Sterling.

To SET, set'. v. a. preterite I Set, part. pass. I am set. To place, to put in any situation or place; to put into any condition, state, or posture; to make motionless; to fix, to state by some rule; to regulate, to adjust; to fit to musick, to adapt with notes; to plant, not sow; to intersperse or mark with any thing; to reduce from a fractured or dislocated state; to appoint, to fix; to stake at play; to fix in metal; to embarrass, to distress; to apply to something; to fix the eyes; to offer for a price; to place in order, to frame; to station, to place; to oppose; to bring to a fine edge, as to Set a razor; To Set about, to apply to; To Set against, to place in a state of enmity or opposition; To Set apart, to neglect for a season; To Set aside, to omit for the present; to reject; to abrogate, to annul; To Set by, to regard, to esteem; to reject or omit for the present; To Set down, to mention, to explain, to relate in writing; To Set forth, to publish, to promulgate, to make appear; To Set forward, to advance, to promote; To Set off, to recommend, to adorn, to embellish; To Set on or upon, to animate, to instigate, to incite; to attack, to assault; to fix the attention, to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution; To Set out, to assign, to allot; to publish; to mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to adorn, to embellish; to raise, to equip; To Set up, to erect, to establish newly; to raise, to exalt; to place in view; to place in repose, to fix, to rest; to raise with the voice; to advance; to raise to a sufficient fortune.

To SET, set'. v. n. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening; to be fixed hard; to be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night; to fit musick to words; to become not fluid; to go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture; to catch birds with a dog that Sets them, that is, lies down and points them out; to plant, not sow; to apply one's self;

To

To Set about, to fall to, to begin; To Set in, To fix in a particular ſtate; To Set on or upon, to begin a march, or enterprize; To Set on, to make an attack; To Set out, to have beginning; to begin a journey; to begin the world; To Set to, to apply himſelf to; To Set up, to begin a trade openly.

SET, sĕt'. part. a. Regular, not lax; made in conſequence of ſome formal rule.

SET, sĕt'. ſ. A number of things ſuited to each other; any thing not ſown, but put in a ſtate of ſome growth into the ground; the fall of the ſun below the horizon; a wager at dice.

SETACEOUS, sē-tā'-shŭs. a. Briſtly, ſet with ſtrong hairs.

SETON, sē'tn. ſ. A Seton, is made when the ſkin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twiſt of ſilk or hair, that humours may vent themſelves. Farriers call this operation in cattle Rowelling.

SETTEE, sĕt-tē'. ſ. A large long ſeat with a back to it.

SETTER, sĕt'-tŭr. ſ. One who ſets; a dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the ſportſmen; a man who performs the office of a ſetting dog, or finds out perſons to be plundered; a bailiff's follower.

SETTING-DOG, sĕt'-tĭng-dŏg. ſ. A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the ſportſman.

SETTLE, sĕt'l. ſ. A ſeat, a bench.

To SETTLE, sĕt'l. v. a. To place in any certain ſtate after a time of fluctuation or diſturbance; to fix in any way of life; to fix in any place; to eſtabliſh, to confirm; to determine, to affirm, to free from ambiguity; to fix, to make certain or unchangeable; to make cloſe or compact; to fix unalienably by legal ſanctions; to affect ſo as that the dregs or impurities ſink to the bottom; to compoſe, to put into a ſtate of calmneſs.

To SETTLE, sĕt'l. v. n. To ſubſide, to ſink to the bottom and repoſe there; to loſe motion or fermentation; to fix one's ſelf, to eſtabliſh a reſidence; to chuſe a method of life, to eſtabliſh a domeſtick ſtate; to become fixed ſo as not to change; to take any laſting ſtate; to grow calm; to make a jointure for a wife.

SETTLEDNESS, sĕt'l-dnĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſettled, confirmed ſtate.

SETTLEMENT, sĕt'l-mĕnt. ſ. The act of ſettling, the ſtate of being ſettled; the act of giving poſſeſſion by legal ſanction; a jointure granted to a wife; ſubſidence, dregs; act of quitting a roving for a domeſtick and methodical life; a colony, a place where a colony is eſtabliſhed.

SEVEN, sĕv'n. a. Four and three, one more than ſix.

SEVENFOLD, sĕv'n-fōld. a. Repeated ſeven times, having ſeven doubles.

SEVENFOLD, sĕv'n-fōld. ad. Seven times.

SEVENNIGHT, sĕn'-nĭt. ſ. A week, the time from one day of the week to the next day of the ſame denomination preceding or following. It happened on Monday was Sevennight, that is, on the Monday before laſt Monday; it will be done on Monday Sevennight, that is, on the Monday after next Monday.

SEVENSCORE, sĕv'n-skōre. a. Seven times twenty.

SEVENTEEN, sĕv'n-tēn. a. Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, sĕv'n-tēnth. a. The ſeventh after the tenth.

SEVENTH, sĕv'nth. a. The ordinal of ſeven, the firſt after the ſixth; containing one part in ſeven.

SEVENTHLY, sĕv'nth-lў. ad. In the ſeventh place.

SEVENTIETH, sĕv'n-tўth. a. The tenth ſeven times repeated.

SEVENTY, sĕv'n-tў. a. Seven times ten.

To SEVER, sĕv'-vĕr. v. a. To part by violence from the reſt; to force aſunder; to diſjoin, to diſunite; to keep diſtinct, to keep apart.

To SEVER, sĕv'-vĕr. v. n. To make a ſeparation, to make a partition.

SEVERAL, sĕv'-ĕr-ĕl. a. Different, diſtinct, unlike one another; divers, many; particular, ſingle; diſtinct, appropriate.

SEVERAL, sĕv'-ĕr-ĕl. f. Each particular ſingly taken; any incloſed or ſeparate place.

SEVERALLY, sĕv'-ĕr-ĕl-y. ad. Diſtinctly, particularly, ſeparately.

SEVERALTY, sĕv'-ĕr-ĕl-ty. ſ. State of ſeparation from the reſt.

SEVERANCE, sĕv'-ĕr-ĕns. ſ. Separation, partition.

SEVERE, sē-vē'r. a. Sharp, apt to puniſh, apt to blame, rigorous; auſtere, morole; cruel, inexorable; regulated by rigid rules, ſtrict; grave, ſober, ſedate; rigidly exact; painful, afflictive; conciſe, not luxuriant.

SEVERELY, sē-vē'r-ly. ad. Painfully, afflictively; ferociouſly, horridly.

SEVERITY, sē-vĕr'-ĭt-y. ſ. Cruel treatment, ſharpneſs of puniſhment; hardneſs, power of diſtreſſing; ſtrictneſs, rigid accuracy; rigour, auſterity, harſhneſs.

To SEW, sō'. v. n. To join any thing by the uſe of the needle.

To SEW, sō'. v. a. To join by threads drawn with a needle.

SEWER, sū'-ŭr. ſ. An officer who ſerves up a feaſt; a paſſage for water to run through, now corrupted to Shore; he that uſes a needle, pronounced Sō'-ŭr.

SEX, sĕks'. ſ. The property by which any animal is male or female; womankind, by way of emphaſis.

SEXAGENARY, sĕks-ădzh'-ĕn-ĕr-y. a. Aged ſixty years.

SEXAGESIMA, sĕks-ă-dzhĕs'-sy-mă. ſ. The ſecond Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL, sĕks-ă-dzhĕs'-sy-măl. a. Sixtieth, numbered by ſixties.

SEXANGLED, sĕks-ăng'-gld. } a. Hav-
SEXANGULAR, sĕks-ăng'-gū-lĕr. } ing ſix corners or angles, hexagonal.

SEXANGULARLY, sĕks-ăng'-gū-lĕr-ly. ad. With ſix angles, hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL, sĕks-ĕn'-nyĕl. a. Laſting ſix years, happening once in ſix years.

SEXTAIN, sĕks'-tăn. ſ. A ſtanza of ſix lines.

SEXTANT, sĕks'-tănt. ſ. The ſixth part of a circle.

SEXTILE, sĕks'-tile. a. Is a poſition or aſpect of two planets, when ſixty degrees diſtant, or at the diſtance of two ſigns from one another.

SEXTON, sĕks'-tŭn. ſ. An under officer of the church, whoſe buſineſs is to dig graves.

SEXTONSHIP, sĕks'-tŭn-ſhip. ſ. The office of a ſexton.

SEXTUPLE, sĕks'-tŭpl. a. Sixfold, ſix times told.

SHABBILY, shăb'-by-ly. ad. Meanly, reproachfully, deſpicably.

SHABBINESS, shăb'-by-nis. ſ. Meanneſs, paltrineſs.

SHABBY, shăb'-by. a. Mean, paltry.

To SHACKLE, shăk'l. v. a. To chain, to fetter, to bind.

SHACKLES, shăk'lz. ſ. wanting the ſingular. Fetters, gyves, chains.

SHAD, shăd'. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

SHADE, shā'de. ſ. The cloud or darkneſs made by interception of the light; darkneſs, obſcurity; coolneſs made by interception of the ſun; an obſcure place, properly in a grove or cloſe wood by which the light is excluded; ſcreen cauſing an excluſion of light or heat, umbrage; protection, ſhelter; the parts of a picture not brightly coloured; a colour, gradation of light; the figure formed upon any ſurface correſponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the ſoul ſeparated from the body, ſo called as ſuppoſed by the ancients to be perceptible to the ſight, not to the touch; a ſpirit, a ghoſt, manes.

To SHADE, shā'de. v. a. To overſpread with darkneſs; to cover from the light or heat; to ſhelter, to hide; to protect, to cover, to ſcreen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in obſcure colours.

SHADINESS, shā'-dy-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being ſhady, umbrageouſneſs.

SHADOW, shăd'-dō. ſ. The repreſentation of a body by which the light is intercepted; darkneſs, ſhade; ſhelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; obſcure place; dark part of a picture; any

any thing perceptible only to the ſight; an imperfect and faint repreſentation, oppoſed to ſubſtance; type, myſtical repreſentation; protection, ſhelter, favour.

To SHADOW, ſhăd'-dō. v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat; to conceal under cover, to hide, to ſcreen; to ſcreen from danger, to ſhroud; to mark with various gradations of colour or light; to paint in obſcure colours; to repreſent imperfectly; to repreſent typically.

SHADOWY, ſhăd'-dō-ў. a. Full of ſhade, gloomy; faintly repreſentative, typical; unſubſtantial, unreal; dark, opake.

SHADY, ſhā'-dў. a. Full of ſhade, mildly gloomy; ſecure from the glare of light, or ſultrineſs of heat.

SHAFT, ſhăft'. ſ. An arrow, a miſſive weapon; a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit; any thing ſtrait, the ſpire of a church.

SHAG, ſhăg'. ſ. Rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth.

SHAGGED, ſhăgd'. } a. Ruggedly, hairy;
SHAGGY, ſhăg'-gў. } rough, rugged.

SHAGREEN, ſhă-grē'n. ſ. The ſkin of a kind of fiſh, or ſkin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHAKE, ſhā'ke. v. a. preterit Shook, part paſſ. Shaken, or Shook. To put into a vibrating motion, to move with quick returns backwards and forwards, to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to throw away, to drive off; to weaken, to put in danger; to drive from reſolution, to depreſs, to make afraid; To Shake hands, this phraſe, from the action uſed among friends at meeting and parting, ſignifies to Join with, to Take leave of; To Shake off, to rid himſelf of, to free from, to diveſt of.

To SHAKE, ſhā'ke. v. n. To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to totter; to tremble, to be unable to keep the body ſtill; to be in terror, to be deprived of firmneſs.

SHAKE, ſhā'ke. ſ. Concuſſion; vibratory motion; motion given and received.

SHAKER, ſhā'-kŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing that ſhakes.

SHALE, ſhā'le. ſ. A huſk, the caſe of ſeeds in ſiliquous plants.

SHALL, ſhăl'. v. defective. It has no tenſes but Shall future, and Should imperfect.

SHALLOON, ſhăl-lō'n. ſ. A ſlight woollen ſtuff.

SHALLOP, ſhăl'-lŭp. ſ. A ſmall boat.

SHALLOW, ſhăl'-lō. a. Not deep; not profound, trifling, futile, ſilly; not deep of ſound.

SHALLOW, ſhăl'-lō. ſ. A ſhelf, a ſand, a flat, a ſhoal, a place where the water is not deep.

SHALLOWBRAINED, ſhăl'-lō-brānd. a. Fooliſh, futile, trifling.

SHALLOWLY, ſhăl'-lō-lў. ad. With no great depth; ſimply, fooliſhly.

SHALLOWNESS, ſhăl'-lō-nĭs. ſ. Want of depth; want of thought, want of underſtanding, futility.

SHALT, ſhălt'. The ſecond perſon of ſhall.

To SHAM, ſhăm'. v. n. To trick, to cheat, to fool with a fraud, to delude with falſe pretences; to obtrude by fraud or folly.

SHAM, ſhăm'. ſ. Fraud, trick, falſe pretence, impoſture.

SHAM, ſhăm'. a. Falſe, counterfeit, pretended.

SHAMBLES, ſhăm'blz. ſ. The place where butchers kill or ſell their meat, a butchery.

SHAMBLING, ſhăm'-blĭng. a. Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

SHAME, ſhā'me. ſ. The paſſion felt when reputation is ſuppoſed to be loſt, or on the detection of a bad action; the cauſe or reaſon of ſhame, diſgrace, ignominy; reproach.

To SHAME, ſhā'me. v. a. To make aſhamed, to fill with ſhame; to diſgrace.

To SHAME, ſhā'me. v. n. To be aſhamed.

SHAMEFACED, ſhā'me-fāſt. a. Modeſt, baſhful, eaſily put out of countenance.

SHAMEFACEDLY, ſhā'me-fāſt-lў. ad. Modeſtly, baſhfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, ſhā'me-fāſt-nĭs. ſ. Modeſty, baſhfulneſs, timidity.

SHAMEFUL, shā'me-fūl. a. Diſgraceful, ignominious, reproachful.

SHAMEFULLY, shā'me-fūl-ȳ. ad. Diſgracefully, ignominiouſly, infamouſly.

SHAMELESS, shā'me-lis. a. Wanting ſhame, impudent, immodeſt, audacious.

SHAMELESSLY, shā'me-lès-lȳ. ad. Impudently, audaciouſly, without ſhame.

SHAMELESSNESS, shā'me-lès-nis. ſ. Impudence, want of ſhame, immodeſty.

SHAMMER, shăm'-mur. ſ. A cheat, an impoſture.

SHAMOIS, shăm'-mȳ. ſ. A kind of wild goat. See CHAMOIS.

SHAMROCK, shăm'-rŭk. ſ. The Iriſh name for three-leaved graſs.

SHANK, shăngk'. ſ. The middle joint of the leg, that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee; the bone of the leg; the long part of any inſtrument.

SHANKED, shăngkt'. a. Having a ſhank.

SHANKER, shăngk'-ur. ſ. A venereal excreſcence.

To SHAPE, shā'pe. v. a. To form, to mould with reſpect to external dimenſions; to mould, to regulate; to image, to conceive.

SHAPE, shā'pe. ſ. Form, external appearance; make of the trunk of the body; idea, pattern.

SHAPELESS, shā'pe-lis. a. Wanting regularity of form, wanting ſymmetry of dimenſions.

SHAPELINESS, shā'pe-lȳ-nis. ſ. Beauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY, shā'pe-lȳ. a. Symmetrical, well formed.

SHARD, shā'rd. ſ. A fragment of an earthen veſſel; a plant; a ſort of fiſh.

SHARDBORN, shā'rd-barn. a. Born or produced among broken ſtones or pots.

SHARDED, shā'rd-id. a. Inhabiting ſhards.

To SHARE, shā're. v. a. To divide, to part among many; to partake with others; to cut, to ſeparate, to ſheer.

To SHARE, shā're. v. n. To have part, to have a dividend.

SHARE, shā're. ſ. Part, allotment, dividend; a part; the blade of the plow that cuts the ground.

SHAREBONE, shā're-bōne. ſ. The os pubis, the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

SHARER, shā'r-ur. ſ. One who divides or apportions to others, a divider; a partaker, one who participates any thing with others.

SHARK, shā'rk. ſ. A voracious ſea-fiſh, a greedy artful fellow, one who fills his pockets by ſly tricks; trick, fraud, petty rapine.

To SHARK, shā'rk. v. a. To pick up haſtily or ſlily.

To SHARK, shā'rk. v. n. To play the petty thief; to cheat, to trick.

SHARP, shā'rp. a. Keen, piercing, having a keen edge, having an acute point; acute of mind, witty, ingenious, inventive; quick, as of ſight or hearing; ſhrill, piercing the ear with a quick noiſe, not flat; ſevere, biting, ſarcaſtick; ſeverely rigid; eager, hungry, keen upon a queſt; painful, afflictive; fierce; attentive, vigilant; pinching, piercing, as the cold; ſubtile, witty, acute; among workmen, hard; emaciated, lean.

SHARP, shā'rp. ſ. A ſharp or acute ſound; a pointed weapon, ſmall ſword, rapier.

To SHARP, shā'rp. v. a. To make keen.

To SHARP, shā'rp. v. n. To play thieviſh tricks.

To SHARPEN, shā'rpn. v. a. To make keen, to edge, to point; to make quick, ingenious, or acute; to make quicker of ſenſe; to make eager or hungry; to make fierce or angry; to make biting, or ſarcaſtick; to make leſs flat, more piercing to the ears; to make ſour.

SHARPER, shā'rp-ur. ſ. A tricking fellow, a petty thief, a raſcal.

SHARPLY, shā'rp-lȳ. ad. With keenneſs, with good edge or point; ſeverely, rigorouſly; keenly, acutely, vigorouſly; afflictively, painfully; with quickneſs; judiciouſly, acutely, wittily.

SHARPNESS, shā'rp-nis. ſ. Keenneſs of edge or point; ſeverity of language, ſatirical ſarcaſm;

craſm; fourneſs; painfulneſs, afflictiveneſs; intellectual acuteneſs, ingenuity, wit; quickneſs of ſenſes.

SHARP-SET, ſhā′rp-sĕt′. a. Eager, vehemently deſirous.

SHARP-VISAGED, ſhā′rp-vĭz′-ĭdzhd. a. Having a ſharp countenance.

SHARP-SIGHTED, ſhā′rp-sī′t-ĭd. a. Having quick ſight.

To SHATTER, ſhăt′-tŭr. v. a. To break at once into many pieces, to break ſo as to ſcatter the parts; to diſſipate, to make incapable of cloſe and continued attention.

To SHATTER, ſhăt′-tŭr. v. n. To be broken, or to fall, by any force, into fragments.

SHATTER, ſhăt′-tŭr. ſ. One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

SHATTERBRAINED, ſhăt′-tŭr-brānd. } a.
SHATTERPATED, ſhăt′-tŭr-pāt-ĭd. } a. Inattentive, not conſiſtent.

SHATTERY, ſhăt′-tŭr-ȳ. a. Diſunited, not compact, eaſily falling into many parts.

To SHAVE, ſhā′ve. v. a. preterit Shaved; part. paſſ. Shaved or Shaven. To pare off with a razor; to pare cloſe to the ſurface; to ſkim by paſſing near, or ſlightly touching; to cut in thin ſlices.

SHAVELING, ſhā′ve-lĭng. ſ. A man ſhaved, a friar, or religious.

SHAVER, ſhā′v-ŭr. ſ. A man that practiſes the art of Shaving; a man cloſely attentive to his own intereſt.

SHAVING, ſhā′v-ĭng. ſ. Any thin ſlice pared off from any body.

SHAWM, ſhā′m. ſ. A hautboy, a coronet.

SHE, ſhē′. pronoun. in oblique caſes Her. The female pronoun demonſtrative; the woman, before mentioned; it is ſometimes uſed for a woman abſolutely; the female, not the male.

SHEAF, ſhē′f. ſ. A bundle of ſtalks of corn bound together; any bundle or collection held together.

To SHEAL, ſhē′l. v. a. To ſhell.

To SHEAR, ſhē′r. v. a. preter. Shore, or Sheared; part. paſſ. Shorn. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet; to cut.

SHEARD, ſhērd′. ſ. A fragment.

SHEARS, ſhē′rz. ſ. An inſtrument to cut, conſiſting of two blades moving on a pin.

SHEARER, ſhē′r-ŭr. ſ. One that clips with ſhears, particularly one that fleeces ſheep.

SHEARMAN, ſhē′r-măn. ſ. He that ſhears.

SHEATH, ſhē′th. ſ. The caſe of any thing, the ſcabbard of a weapon.

To SHEATH, } ſhē′th. { v. a. To incloſe in a Sheath or ſcabbard, to incloſe in any caſe; to fit with a Sheath; to defend the main body by an outward covering.
To SHEATHE, }

SHEATHWINGED, ſhē′th-wĭngd. a. Having hard caſes which are folded over the wings.

SHEATHY, ſhē′th-ȳ. a. Forming a ſheath.

To SHED, ſhĕd′. v. a. To effuſe, to pour out, to ſpill; to ſcatter, to let fall.

To SHED, ſhĕd′. v. n. To let fall its parts.

SHED, ſhĕd′. ſ. A ſlight temporary covering; in compoſition, effuſion, as blood-Shed.

SHEDDER, ſhĕd′-dŭr. ſ. A ſpiller, one who ſheds.

SHEEN, ſhē′n. } a. Bright, glittering,
SHEENY, ſhē′n-ȳ. } ſhewy.

SHEEN, ſhē′n. ſ. Brightneſs, ſplendour.

SHEEP, ſhē′p. ſ. The animal that bears wool; a fooliſh ſilly fellow.

To SHEEPBITE, ſhē′p-bīte. v. n. To uſe petty thefts.

SHEEPBITER, ſhē′p-bīte-ŭr. ſ. A petty thief.

SHEEPCOT, ſhē′p-kŏt. ſ. A little incloſure for Sheep.

SHEEPFOLD, ſhē′p-fōld. ſ. The place where ſheep are incloſed.

SHEEPHOOK, ſhē′p-hŏk. ſ. A hook faſtened to a pole by which ſhepherds lay hold on the legs of their ſheep.

SHEEPISH, ſhē′p-ĭſh. a. Baſhful, over-modeſt, timorouſly and meanly diffident.

SHEEPISHNESS, ſhē′p-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Baſhfulneſs, mean and timorous diffidence.

SHEEP-

SHEEPMASTER, shē'p-mās-tŭr. s. An owner of Sheep.

SHEEPSHEARING, shē'p-shēr-ing. s. The time of shearing sheep, the feast made when sheep are shorn.

SHEEP'S EYE, shē'ps-ī. s. A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses.

SHEEPWALK, shē'p-wȧk. s. Pasture for sheep.

SHEER, shē'r. a. Pure, clear, unmingled.

SHEER, shē'r. ad. Clean, quick, at once.

SHEERS, shē'rz. s. See SHEARS.

SHEET, shē't. s. A broad and large piece of linen; the linen of a bed; in a ship, ropes bent to the clews of the sails; as much paper as is made in one body; a single complication or fold of paper in a book; any thing expanded.

SHEET-ANCHOR, shē't-ȧnk'-kŭr. s. In a ship, is the largest anchor.

To SHEET, shē't. v. a. To furnish with Sheets; to enfold in a Sheet; to cover as with a Sheet.

SHEKEL, shē'kl. s. An ancient Jewish coin, in value about two shillings and six-pence.

SHELF, shĕlf'. s. A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it; a sand bank in the sea, a rock under shallow water.

SHELFY, shĕlf'-ȳ. a. Full of hidden rocks or banks, full of dangerous shallows.

SHELL, shĕl'. s. The hard covering of any thing, the external crust; the covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal; the covering of the seeds of siliquous plants; the covering of kernels; the covering of an egg; the outer part of an house; it is used for a musical instrument in poetry; the superficial part.

To SHELL, shĕl'. v. a. To take out of the shell, to strip off the shell.

To SHELL, shĕl'. v. n. To fall off as broken shells; to cast the shell.

SHELLDUCK, shĕl'-dŭk. s. A kind of wild duck.

SHELLFISH, shĕl'-fĭsh. s. Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oyster, or crustaceous, as lobsters.

SHELLY, shĕl'-lȳ. a. Abounding with shells; consisting of shells.

SHELTER, shĕl'-tŭr. s. A cover from any external injury or violence; a protector, defender, one that gives security; the state of being covered, protection, security.

To SHELTER, shĕl'-tŭr. v. a. To cover from external violence; to defend, to protect, to succour with refuge, to harbour; to betake to cover; to cover from notice.

To SHELTER, shĕl'-tŭr. v. n. To take shelter; to give shelter.

SHELTERLESS, shĕl'-tŭr-lĭs. a. Harbourless, without home or refuge.

SHELVING, shĕlv'-ing. a. Sloping, inclining, having declivity.

SHELVY, shĕlv'-ȳ. a. Shallow, rocky, full of banks.

To SHEND, shĕnd'. v. a. preter. and part. pass. Shent. To ruin, to disgrace; to surpass. Obsolete.

SHEPHERD, shĕp'-pŭrd. s. One who tends sheep in the pasture; a swain; a rural lover; one who tends the congregation, a pastor.

SHEPHERDESS, shĕp'-pĕr-dĭs. s. A woman that tends sheep, a rural lass.

SHEPHERDISH, shĕp'-pĕr-dĭsh. a. Resembling a shepherd, suiting a shepherd, pastoral, rustick.

SHERBET, shĕr-bĕt'. s. The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar.

SHERD, shĕrd'. s. The fragment of broken earthen ware.

SHERIFF, shĕr'-ĭf. s. An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

SHERIFFSHIP, shĕr'-ĭf-shĭp. s. The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

SHERRIS, shĕr'-rĭs, } s. A kind of sweet Spa-
SHERRY, shĕr'-rȳ. } nish wine.

SHEW, shō'. See SHOW.

SHEWBREAD. See SHOWBREAD.

SHIELD, shē'ld. s. A buckler, a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward

ward off blows; defence, protection; one that gives protection or security.

To SHIELD, shē'ld. v. a. To cover with a shield; to defend, to protect, to secure; to keep off, to defend against.

To SHIFT, shift'. v. n. To change place; to change, to give place to other things; to change cloaths, particularly the linen; to find some expedient to act or live though with difficulty; to practise indirect methods; to take some method for safety.

To SHIFT, shift'. v. a. To change, to alter; to transfer from place; to change in position; to change, as cloaths; to dress in fresh clothes; To Shift off, to defer, to put away by some expedient.

SHIFT, shift'. s. Expedient found or used with difficulty, difficult means; mean refuge, last recourse; fraud, artifice; evasion, elusory practice; a woman's linen.

SHIFTER, shift'-ur. s. One who plays tricks, a man of artifice.

SHIFTLESS, shift'-lis. a. Wanting expedients, wanting means to act or live.

SHILLING, shil'-ling. s. A coin of various value in different times; it is now twelve pence.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I, shil'-ly-shal'-y. A corrupt reduplication of Shall I? To stand Shill-I-shall-I, is to continue hesitating.

SHILY, shī'-ly. ad. Not familiarly, not frankly.

SHIN, shin'. s. The forepart of the leg.

To SHINE, shī'ne. v. n. preterite, I Shone, I have Shone; sometimes I Shined, I have Shined. To glitter, to glisten; to be glossy; to be gay, to be splendid; to be eminent or conspicuous; to be propitious; to enlighten.

SHINE, shī'ne. s. Fair weather; brightness, splendour, lustre. Little used.

SHINESS, shī'-nis. s. Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

SHINGLE, shing'l. s. A thin board to cover houses.

SHINGLES, shing'-glz. s. A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

SHINY, shī'n-y. a. Bright, luminous.

SHIP, ship'. s. A ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails.

To SHIP, ship'. v. a. To put into a ship; to transport in a ship.

SHIPBOARD, ship'-bord. s. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases, a Shipboard, on Shipboard, in a ship; the plank of a ship.

SHIPBOY, ship'-boy. s. Boy that serves in a ship.

SHIPMAN, ship'-man. s. Sailor, seaman.

SHIPMASTER, ship'-mas-tur. s. Master of the ship.

SHIPPING, ship'-ping. s. Vessels of navigation; passage in a ship.

SHIPWRECK, ship'-rak. s. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves; the parts of a shattered ship; destruction, miscarriage.

To SHIPWRECK, ship'-rak. v. a. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; to make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

SHIPWRIGHT, ship'-rite. s. A builder of ships.

SHIRE, shī're. s. A division of the kingdom, a county.

SHIRT, shurt'. s. The under linen garment of a man.

To SHIRT, shurt'. v. a. To cover, to clothe as in a shirt.

SHIRTLESS, shurt'-lis. a. Wanting a shirt.

SHITTAH, shit'-ta. } s. A sort of precious
SHITTIM, shit'-tim. } wood growing in Arabia.

SHITTLECOCK, shit'l-kok. s. A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

SHIVE, shī've. s. A slice of bread; a thick splinter or lamina cut off from the main substance.

To SHIVER, shiv'-ur. v. n. To quake, to tremble, to shudder as with cold or fear.

To SHIVER, shiv'-ur. v. n. To fall at once into many parts or shives.

To SHIVER, shiv'-ur. v. a. To break by one act into many parts, to shatter.

SHIVER, shiv'-ur. s. One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

SHIVERY, shiv'-er-y. a. Loose of coherence, easily falling into many fragments.

SHOAL, sho'le. s. A croud, a multitude, a throng; a shallow, a sand bank.

To SHOAL, sho'le. v. n. To croud, to throng, to be shallow, to grow shallow.

SHOAL, sho'le. a. Shallow, obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS, sho'l-y-nis. s. Shallowness, frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY, sho'l-y. a. Full of shoals, full of shallow places.

SHOCK, shok'. s. Conflict, mutual impression of violence, violent concourse; concussion, external violence; the conflict of enemies; offence; impression of disgust; a pile of sheaves of corn; a rough dog.

To SHOCK, shok'. v. a. To shake by violence; to offend, to disgust.

To SHOCK, shok'. v. n. To be offensive.

To SHOCK, shok'. v. n. To build up piles of sheaves.

SHOD, shod'. For Shoed, the preterit and participle passive of To shoe.

SHOE, sho'. s. The cover of the foot.

To SHOE, sho'. v. a. preterit, I Shod; participle passive Shod. To fit the foot with a Shoe; to cover at the bottom.

SHOEBOY, sho'-boy. s. A boy that cleans Shoes.

SHOEING-HORN, sho'-ing-harn. s. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow Shoe.

SHOEMAKER, sho'-mak-ur. s. One whose trade is to make shoes.

SHOETYE, sho'-ty. s. The ribband with which women tye Shoes.

SHOG, shog'. s. Violent concussion.

To SHOG, shog'. v. a. To shake, to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

SHONE, shon'. The preterite of Shine.

SHOOK, shu'k. The preterite, and in poetry participle passive, of Shake.

To SHOOT, sho't. v. a. preterite, I Shot; participle, Shot or Shotten. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence; to discharge from a bow or gun; to let off; to emit new parts, as a vegetable; to emit, to dart or thrust forth; to fit to each other by planning, a workman's term; to pass through with swiftness.

To SHOOT, sho't. v. n. To perform the act of Shooting; to germinate, to increase in vegetable growth; to form itself into any shape; to be emitted; to protuberate, to jet out; to pass as an arrow; to become any thing suddenly; to move swiftly along; to feel a quick pain.

SHOOT, sho't. s. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missive weapon discharged by any instrument, Obsolete; branches issuing from the main stock.

SHOOTER, sho't-ur. s. One that shoots, an archer, a gunner.

SHOP, shop'. s. A place where any thing is sold; a room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHOPBOARD, shop'-bord. s. Bench on which any work is done.

SHOPBOOK, shop'-bok. s. Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

SHOPKEEPER, shop'-kep-ur. s. A trader who sells in a shop, not a merchant who only deals by wholesale.

SHOPMAN, shop'-man. s. A petty trader; one who serves in a shop.

SHORE, sho're. The preterite of Shear.

SHORE, sho're. s. The coast of the sea; the bank of a river; a drain, properly Sewer; the support of a building, a buttress.

To SHORE, sho're. v. a. To prop, to support; to set on shore. Not in use.

SHORELESS, sho're-lis. a. Having no coast.

SHORN, sha'rn. The participle passive of Shear.

SHORT, sha'rt. a. Not long, commonly not long enough; repeated by quick iterations;

not reaching the purpoſed point, not adequate; not far diſtant in time; defective; ſcanty; not going ſo far as was intended; narrow, contracted; brittle.

SHORT, ſhā′rt. ſ. A ſummary account.

SHORT, ſhā′rt. ad. Not long.

To SHORTEN, ſhā′rtn. v. a. To make ſhort; to contract, to abbreviate; to confine, to hinder from progreſſion; to cut off; to lop.

SHORTHAND, ſhā′rt-hănd. ſ. A method of writing in compendious characters.

SHORTLIVED, ſhā″rt-liv′d. a. Not living or laſting long.

SHORTLY, ſhā′rt-lȳ. ad. Quickly, ſoon, in a little time; in a few words, briefly.

SHORTNESS, ſhā′rt-nis. ſ. The quality of being ſhort; fewneſs of words, brevity, conciſeneſs; want of retention; deficience, imperfection.

SHORTRIBS, ſhā′rt-rĭbz. ſ. The baſtard ribs.

SHORTSIGHTED, ſhā′rt-sī′t-ĭd. a. Unable to ſee far.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, ſhā″rt-sī′t-ĭd-nis. ſ. Defect of ſight; defect of intellectual ſight.

SHORTWAISTED, ſhā″rt-wā′ſt-ĭd. a. Having a ſhort body.

SHORTWINDED, ſhā″rt-wĭnd′-ĭd. a. Short-breathed, aſthmatick, breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

SHORTWINGED, ſhā″rt-wĭngd′. a. Having ſhort wings. So hawks are divided into long and Short-winged.

SHORY, ſhō′r-ȳ. a. Lying near the coaſt.

SHOT, ſhŏt′. The preterite and participle paſſive of Shoot.

SHOT, ſhŏt′. ſ. The act of ſhooting; the flight of a ſhot; the charge of a gun; bullets or ſmall pellets for the charge of a gun; any thing diſcharged from a gun, or other inſtrument; a ſum charged, a reckoning.

SHOTFREE, ſhŏt″-frē′. a. Clear of the reckoning.

SHOTTEN, ſhŏt′n. a. Having ejected the ſpawn.

To SHOVE, ſhŭv′. v. a. To puſh by main ſtrength; to drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water; to puſh, to ruſh againſt.

To SHOVE, ſhŭv′. v. n. To puſh forward before one; to move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

SHOVE, ſhŭv′. ſ. The act of ſhoving, a puſh.

SHOVEL, ſhŭv′l. ſ. An inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and broad blade with raiſed edges.

To SHOVEL, ſhŭv′l. v. a. To throw or heap with a ſhovel; to gather in great quantities.

SHOVELBOARD, ſhŭv′l-bōrd. ſ. A long board on which they play by ſliding metal pieces at a mark.

SHOUGH, ſhŏk′. ſ. A ſpecies of ſhaggy dog, a ſhock.

SHOULD, ſhŭd′. This is a kind of auxiliary verb uſed in the conjunctive mood, of which the ſignification is not eaſily fixed.

SHOULDER, ſhō′l-dŭr. ſ. The joint which connects the arm to the body; the upper joint of the foreleg of a beaſt; the upper part of the back; the ſhoulders are uſed as emblems of ſtrength; a riſing part, a prominence.

To SHOULDER, ſhō′l-dŭr. v. a. To puſh with inſolence and violence; to put upon the ſhoulder.

SHOULDERBELT, ſhō′l-dĕr-bĕlt. ſ. A belt that comes acroſs the ſhoulder.

SHOULDERCLAPPER, ſhō′l-dĕr-klăp′-pŭr. ſ. One who affects familiarity. Not in uſe.

SHOULDERSHOTTEN, ſhō′l-dĕr-ſhŏtn. a. Strained in the ſhoulder.

SHOULDERSLIP, ſhō′l-dĕr-ſlĭp. ſ. Diſlocation of the ſhoulder.

To SHOUT, ſhout′. v. n. To cry in triumph or exhortation.

SHOUT, ſhout′. ſ. A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

SHOUTER, ſhout′-ŭr. ſ. He who ſhouts.

To SHOW, ſhō′. v. a. pret. Showed and Shown; part. paſſ. Shown. To exhibit to view; to give proof of, to prove; to make known; to point the way, to direct; to offer,

to

to afford; to explain, to expound; to teach, to tell.

To SHOW, shō. v. n. To appear, to look, to be in appearance.

SHOW, shō. ſ. A ſpectacle, ſomething publickly expoſed to view for money; ſuperficial appearance; oſtentatious diſplay; object attracting notice; ſplendid appearance; ſemblance; ſpecioufneſs; external appearance; exhibition to view; pomp, magnificent ſpectacle; phantoms, not realities; repreſentative action.

SHOWBREAD, or Shewbread. shō'-brĕd. ſ. Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the prieſt of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table which was in the Sanctum before the Lord.

SHOWER, ſhow'-ŭr. ſ. Rain either moderate or violent; ſtorm of any thing falling thick; any very liberal diſtribution.

To SHOWER, ſhow'-ŭr. v. a. To wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to diſtribute or ſcatter with great liberality.

To SHOWER, ſhow'-ŭr. v. n. To be rainy.

SHOWERY, ſhow'-ŭr-ў. a. Rainy.

SHOWISH, or Showy, shō'-ĭſh. a. Splendid, gaudy; oſtentatious.

SHOWN, shō'n. pret. and part. paſſ. of To ſhow. Exhibited.

SHRANK, ſhrănk'. The preterite of Shrunk.

To SHRED, ſhrĕd'. v. a. pret. Shred. To cut into ſmall pieces.

SHRED, ſhrĕd'. ſ. A ſmall piece cut off; a fragment.

SHREW, ſhrō'. ſ. A peeviſh, malignant, clamorous, turbulent woman.

SHREWD, ſhrō'd. a. Having the qualities of a ſhrew, malicious, troubleſome; maliciouſly ſly, cunning; ill-betokening; miſchievous.

SHREWDLY, ſhrō'd-lў. ad. Miſchievouſly; vexatiouſly; cunningly; ſlily.

SHREWDNESS, ſhrō'd-nĭs. ſ. Sly cunning, archneſs; miſchievouſneſs, petulance.

SHREWISH, ſhrō'-ĭſh. a. Having the qualities of a ſhrew, forward, petulantly clamorous.

SHREWISHLY, ſhrō'-ĭſh-lў. ad. Petulantly, peeviſhly, clamorouſly.

SHREWISHNESS, ſhrō'-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. The qualities of a ſhrew, frowardneſs, petulance, clamorouſneſs.

SHREWMOUSE, ſhrō'-mous. ſ. A mouſe of which the bite was generally ſuppoſed venomous.

To SHRIEK, ſhrē'k. v. n. To cry out inarticulately with anguiſh or horrour, to ſcream.

SHRIEK, ſhrē'k. ſ. An inarticulate cry of anguiſh or horrour.

SHRIFT, ſhrĭft'. ſ. Confeſſion made to a prieſt.

SHRILL, ſhrĭl'. a. Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory ſound.

To SHRILL, ſhrĭl'. v. n. To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of ſound.

SHRILLY, ſhrĭl'-lў. ad. With a ſhrill noiſe.

SHRILLNESS, ſhrĭl'-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being ſhrill.

SHRIMP, ſhrĭmp'. ſ. A ſmall cruſtaceous vermiculated fiſh; a little wrinkled man, a dwarf.

SHRINE, ſhrī'ne. ſ. A caſe in which ſomething ſacred is repoſited.

To SHRINK, ſhrĭnk'. v. n. preterite, I Shrunk, or Shrank; participle Shrunken. To contract itſelf into leſs room, to ſhrivel; to withdraw as from danger; to expreſs fear, horrour, or pain, by ſhrugging or contracting the body; to fall back as from danger.

To SHRINK, ſhrĭnk'. v. a. participle paſſ. Shrunk, Shrank, or Shrunken. To make to ſhrink.

SHRINK, ſhrĭnk'. ſ. Contraction into leſs compaſs; contraction of the body from fear or horror.

SHRINKER, ſhrĭnk'-ŭr. ſ. He who ſhrinks.

To SHRIVE, ſhrī've. v. a. To hear at confeſſion.

To SHRIVEL, ſhrĭv'l. v. n. To contract itſelf into wrinkles.

To SHRIVEL, ſhrĭv'l. v. a. To contract into wrinkles.

SHRIVER, ſhrī'v-ŭr. ſ. A confeſſor.

SHROUD,

SHROUD, shrou'd. ſ. A ſhelter, a cover; the dreſs of the dead, a winding-ſheet; the ſail ropes.

To SHROUD, shrou'd. v. a. To ſhelter, to cover from danger; to dreſs for the grave; to cover or conceal; to defend, to protect.

To SHROUD, shrou'd. v. n. To harbour, to take ſhelter.

SHROVETIDE, shrō've-tide. } ſ.
SHROVETUESDAY, shrō''ve-tſhō'z-dā. }
The time of confeſſion, the day before Aſh-wedneſday or Lent.

SHRUB, shrŭb'. ſ. A buſh, a ſmall tree; ſpirit, acid, and ſugar mixed.

SHRUBBY, shrŭb'-by. a. Reſembling a ſhrub; full of ſhrubs, buſhy.

To SHRUG, shrŭg'. v. n. To expreſs horrour or diſſatisfaction by motion of the ſhoulders or whole body.

To SHRUG, shrŭg'. v. a. To contract or draw up.

SHRUG, shrŭg'. ſ. A motion of the ſhoulders uſually expreſſing diſlike or averſion.

SHRUNK, shrŭnk'. The preterite and part. paſſ. of Shrink.

SHRUNKEN, shrŭnk'n. The part. paſſive of Shrink.

To SHUDDER, shŭd'-dŭr. v. a. To quake with fear, or with averſion.

To SHUFFLE, shŭf'l. v. a. To throw into diſorder, to agitate tumultuouſly, ſo as that one thing takes the place of another; to remove, or put by with ſome artifice or fraud; to change the poſition of cards with reſpect to each other; to form fraudulently.

To SHUFFLE, shŭf'l. v. n. To throw the cards into a new order; to play mean tricks, to practiſe fraud, to evade fair queſtions; to ſtruggle, to ſhift; to move with an irregular gait.

SHUFFLE, shŭf'l. ſ. The act of diſordering things, or making them take confuſedly the place of each other; a trick, an artifice.

SHUFFLECAP, shŭf'l-kăp. ſ. A play at which money is ſhaken in a hat.

SHUFFLER, shŭf'-flŭr. ſ. He who plays tricks or ſhuffles.

SHUFFLINGLY, shŭf'-fling-ly. ad. With an irregular gait.

To SHUN, shŭn'. v. a. To avoid, to decline, to endeavour to eſcape.

SHUNLESS, shŭn'-lis. a. Inevitable, unavoidable.

To SHUT, shŭt'. v. a. preterite, I Shut; part. paſſive, Shut. To cloſe ſo as to prohibit ingreſs or regreſs; to incloſe, to confine; to prohibit, to bar; to exclude; to contract, not to keep expanded; To Shut out, to exclude, to deny admiſſion; To Shut up, to cloſe, to confine; to conclude.

To SHUT, shŭt'. v. n. To be cloſed, to cloſe itſelf.

SHUT, shŭt'. part. a. Rid, clear, free.

SHUT, shŭt'. ſ. Cloſe, act of ſhutting; ſmall door or cover.

SHUTTER, shŭt'-tŭr. ſ. One that ſhuts; a cover, a door.

SHUTTLE, shŭt'l. ſ. The inſtrument with which the weaver ſhoots the croſs threads.

SHUTTLECOCK, shŭt'l-kŏk. ſ. A cork ſtuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. See SHITTLECOCK.

SHY, shȳ'. a. Reſerved; cautious; keeping at a diſtance, unwilling to approach.

SIBILANT, sĭb'-ȳ-lĕnt. a. Hiſſing.

SIBILATION, sĭb-ȳ-lā'-shŭn. ſ. A hiſſing ſound.

SICAMORE, sĭk'-ă-mōre. ſ. A tree.

SICCITY, sĭk'-sĭ-tȳ. ſ. Drineſs, aridity, want of moiſture.

SICE, sīze. ſ. The number ſix at dice.

SICK, sĭk'. a. Afflicted with diſeaſe; ill in the ſtomach; corrupted; diſguſted.

To SICKEN, sĭk'n. v. a. To make ſick; to weaken, to impair.

To SICKEN, sĭk'n. v. n. To grow ſick; to be ſatiated; to be diſguſted or diſordered with abhorrence; to grow weak, to decay, to languiſh.

SICKLE, sĭk'l. ſ. The hook with which corn is cut, a reaping hook.

SICKLEMAN, sik'l-mân. } f. A reaper.
SICKLER, sik'-lûr. }
SICKLINESS, sik'-lỳ-nis. f. Diſpoſition to ſickneſs, habitual diſeaſe.
SICKLY, sik'-lỳ. a. Not healthy, ſomewhat diſordered; faint, weak, languid.
To SICKLY, sik'-lỳ. v. a. To make diſeaſed, to taint with the hue of diſeaſe. Not in uſe.
SICKNESS, sik'-nis. f. State of being diſeaſed; diſeaſe, malady; diſorder in the organs of digeſtion.
SIDE, sîde. f. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs; any part of any body oppoſed to any other part; the right or left; margin, verge; any kind of local reſpect; party, faction, ſect; any part placed in contradiſtinction or oppoſition to another.
SIDE, sîde. a. Lateral, oblique, being on either ſide.
To SIDE, sîde. v. n. To take a party, to engage in a faction.
SIDEBOARD, sîde-bôrd. f. The ſide table on which conveniencies are placed for thoſe that eat at the other table.
SIDEBOX, sîde-bŏks. f. Seat for the ladies on the ſide of the theatre.
SIDEFLY, sîde-flŷ. f. An inſect.
To SIDLE, sîdl. v. n. To go with the body the narroweſt way.
SIDELONG, sîde-lŏng. a. Lateral, oblique, not in front, not direct.
SIDELONG, sîde-lŏng. ad. Laterally, obliquely, not in purſuit, not in oppoſition; on the ſide.
SIDER, sî'-dûr. f. See CIDER.
SIDERAL, sid'-dĕr-ĕl. a. Starry, aſtral.
SIDERATION, sid-dĕr-â'-shŭn. f. A ſudden mortification, a blaſt, or a ſudden deprivation of ſenſe.
SIDESADDLE, sîde-sădl. f. A woman's ſeat on horſeback.
SIDESMAN, sîdz-mân. f. An aſſiſtant to the church-warden.
SIDEWAYS, sîde-wâz. } ad. Laterally, on
SIDEWISE, sîde-wize. } ſide.
SIEGE, sêdzh. f. The act of beſetting a fortified place, a league; any continued endeavour to gain poſſeſſion; place, claſs, rank. Obſolete.
SIEVE, siv. f. Hair or lawn ſtrained upon a hoop, by which flower is ſeparated from bran; a boulter, a ſearce.
To SIFT, sift. v. a. To ſeparate by a ſieve; to ſeparate, to part; to examine, to try.
SIFTER, sift'-ûr. f. He who ſifts.
To SIGH, sî. v. n. To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.
SIGH, sî. f. A violent and audible emiſſion of breath which has been long retained.
SIGHT, sîte. f. Perception by the eye, the ſenſe of ſeeing; open view, a ſituation in which nothing obſtructs the eye; act of ſeeing or beholding; notice, knowledge; eye, inſtrument of ſeeing; aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye, as the ſights of a quadrant; ſpectacle, ſhow, thing wonderful to be ſeen.
SIGHTLESS, sîte-lis. a. Wanting ſight, blind; not ſightly.
SIGHTLY, sîte-lỳ. a. Pleaſing to the eye, ſtriking to the view.
SIGIL, sidzh'-il. f. Seal.
SIGN, sîne. f. A token of any thing, that by which any thing is ſhown; a wonder, a miracle; a picture hung at a door, to give notice what is ſold within; a conſtellation in the Zodiack; typical repreſentation, ſymbol; a ſubſcription of one's name, as a Sign manual.
To SIGN, sîne. v. a. To mark; to ratify by hand or ſeal; to betoken, to ſignify, to repreſent typically.
SIGNAL, sig'-nĕl. f. Notice given by a ſignal, a ſign that gives notice.
SIGNAL, sig'-nĕl. a. Eminent, memorable, remarkable.
SIGNALITY, sig-năl'-it-ỳ. f. Quality of ſomething remarkable or memorable.
To SIGNALIZE, sig'-nă-lize. v. a. To make eminent, to make remarkable.
SIGNALLY, sig'-nĕl-ỳ. ad. Eminently, remarkably, memorably.

SIGNA-

SIGNATION, sig-nā′-shŭn. ſ. Sign given, act of betokening.

SIGNATURE, sig′-nă-tshŭr. ſ. A ſign or mark impreſſed upon any thing, a ſtamp; a mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal uſe is pointed out; proof, evidence; among printers, ſome letter or figure to diſtinguiſh different ſheets.

SIGNET, sig′-nĕt. ſ. A ſeal commonly uſed for the ſeal-manual of a king.

SIGNIFICANCE, sig-nif′-fy-kens. } ſ.
SIGNIFICANCY, sig-nif′-fy-kĕn-sy, }
Power of ſignifying, meaning; energy, power of impreſſing the mind; importance, moment.

SIGNIFICANT, sig-nif′-fy-kent. a. Expreſſive of ſomething beyond the external mark; betokening, ſtanding as a ſign of ſomething; expreſſive or repreſentative in an eminent degree; important, momentous.

SIGNIFICANTLY, sig-nif′-fy-kĕnt-ly. ad. With force of expreſſion.

SIGNIFICATION, sig-nif-y-kā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of making known by ſigns; meaning expreſſed by a ſign or word.

SIGNIFICATIVE, sig-nif′-fy-kă-tiv. a. Betokening by an external ſign; forcible, ſtrongly expreſſive.

SIGNIFICATORY, sig-nif′-fy-kă-tŭr-y. ſ. That which ſignifies or betokens.

To SIGNIFY, sig′-ny-fy. v. a. To declare by ſome token or ſign; to mean, to expreſs; to import, to weigh; to make known.

To SIGNIFY, sig′-ny-fy. v. n. To expreſs meaning with force.

SIGNIORY, sin′-nyŏ-ry. ſ. Lordſhip, dominion.

SIGNPOST, sine-pōſt. ſ. That upon which a ſign hangs.

SILENCE, sī′-lens. ſ. The ſtate of holding peace; habitual taciturnity, not loquacity; ſecrecy; ſtillneſs.

SILENCE, sī′-lens. interj. An authoritative reſtraint of ſpeech.

To SILENCE, sī′-lens. v. a. To ſtill, to oblige to hold peace.

SILENT, sī′-lent. a. Not ſpeaking; not talkative; ſtill; not mentioning.

SILENTLY, sī′-lent-ly. ad. Without ſpeech; without noiſe; without mention.

SILICIOUS, si-lysh′-ŭs. a. Made of hair.

SILIQUA, sil′-ly-kwă. ſ. A carat of which ſix make a ſcruple; the ſeed-veſſel, huſk, cod, or ſhell of ſuch plants as are of the pulſe kind.

SILIQUOSE, sil-ly-kwō′ſe. } a. Having a pod
SILIQUOUS, sil′-ly-kwŭs. } or capſula.

SILK, silk′. ſ. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly; the ſtuff made of the worms thread.

SILKEN, silk′n. a. Made of ſilk; ſoft, tender; dreſſed in ſilk.

SILKMERCER, silk′-mĕr-sĕr. ſ. A dealer in ſilk.

SILKWEAVER, silk′-wēv-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to weave ſilken ſtuffs.

SILKWORM, silk′-wŭrm. ſ. The worm that ſpins ſilk.

SILKY, silk′-y. a. Made of ſilk; ſoft, pliant.

SILL, sil′. ſ. The timber or ſtone at the foot of the door.

SILLABUB, sil′-lă-bŭb. ſ. A mixture of milk warm from the cow with wine, ſugar, &c.

SILLILY, sil′-lil-y. ad. In a ſilly manner, ſimply, fooliſhly.

SILLINESS, sil′-ly-nis. ſ. Simplicity, weakneſs, harmleſs folly.

SILLY, sil′-ly. a. Harmleſs, innocent, artleſs; fooliſh, witleſs.

SILLYHOW, sil′-ly-how. ſ. The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus.

SILVAN, sil′-vĕn. a. Woody, full of woods.

SILVER, sil′-vŭr. ſ. Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold; any thing of ſoft ſplendour; money made of ſilver.

SILVER, sil′-vŭr. a. Made of ſilver; white like ſilver; having a pale luſtre; ſoft of voice.

To SILVER, sil′-vŭr. v. a. To cover ſuperficially with ſilver; to adorn with mild luſtre.

SILVERBEATER, sil′-vŭr-bē′t-ŭr. ſ. One that foliates ſilver.

SILVERLY, sĭl'-vûr-lȳ. ad. With the appearance of ſilver.

SILVERSMITH, sĭl'-vûr-ſmĭth. ſ. One that works in ſilver.

SILVERTHISTLE, sĭl'-vûr-thĭſl. } ſ. Plants
SILVERWEED, sĭl'-vûr-wēd. }

SILVERY, sĭl'-vûr-ȳ. a. Beſprinkled with ſilver, ſhining like ſilver.

SIMAR, sȳ-mär'. ſ. A woman's robe.

SIMILAR, sĭm'-ĭl-ēr. } a. Homogeneous,
SIMILARLY, sĭm'-ĭl-ēr-ȳ. } having one part like another; reſembling, having reſemblance.

SIMILARITY, sĭm-ĭl-ăr'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Likeneſs.

SIMILE, sĭm'-ĭl-ē. ſ. A compariſon by which any thing is illuſtrated.

SIMILITUDE, sĭm-ĭl'-ȳ-tſhûd. ſ. Likeneſs, reſemblance; compariſon, ſimile.

SIMITAR, sĭm'-ĭt-ēr. ſ. A crooked or falcated ſword with a convex edge.

To SIMMER, sĭm'-mûr. v. n. To boil gently, to boil with a gentle hiſſing.

SIMONY, sĭm'-ŭn-ȳ. ſ. The crime of buying or ſelling church preferment.

To SIMPER, sĭmp'-ûr. v. n. To ſmile, generally to ſmile fooliſhly.

SIMPER, sĭmp'-ûr. ſ. Smile, generally a fooliſh ſmile.

SIMPLE, sĭmp'l. a. Plain, artleſs; harmleſs, uncompounded, unmingled; ſilly, not wiſe, not cunning.

SIMPLE, sĭmp'l. ſ. A ſimple ingredient in a medicine, a drug, an herb.

To SIMPLE, sĭmp'l. v. n. To gather ſimples.

SIMPLENESS, sĭmp'l-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being ſimple.

SIMPLER, sĭmp'-lûr. ſ. A ſimpliſt, an herbaliſt.

SIMPLETON, sĭmp'l-tŭn. ſ. A ſilly mortal, a trifler, a fooliſh fellow.

SIMPLICITY, sĭm-plĭs'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Plainneſs, artleſſneſs; not ſubtilty, not abſtruſeneſs; not finery; ſtate of being uncompounded; weakneſs, ſillineſs.

SIMPLIST, sĭmp'-lĭſt. ſ. One ſkilled in ſimples.

SIMPLY, sĭmp'-lȳ. ad. Without art, without ſubtilty; of itſelf, without addition; merely, ſolely; fooliſhly, ſillily.

SIMULAR, sĭm'-ū-lēr. ſ. One that counterfeits. Not in uſe.

SIMULATION, sĭm-ū-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. That part of hypocriſy which pretends that to be which is not.

SIMULTANEOUS, sī-mŭl-tā'-nyŭs. a. Acting together, exiſting at the ſame time.

SIN, sĭn'. ſ. An act againſt the laws of God, a violation of the laws of religion; habitual negligence of religion.

To SIN, sĭn'. v. n. To neglect the laws of religion, to violate the laws of religion; to offend againſt right.

SINCE, sĭns'e. ad. Becauſe that; from the time that; ago, before this.

SINCE, sĭns'e. prepoſition. After, reckoning from ſome time paſt to the time preſent.

SINCERE, sĭn-sē'r. a. Pure, unmingled; honeſt, undiſſembling, uncorrupt.

SINCERELY, sĭn-sē'r-lȳ. ad. Honeſtly, without hypocriſy.

SINCERENESS, sĭn-sē'r-nĭs. } ſ. Honeſty of
SINCERITY, sĭn-sĕr'-ĭt-ȳ. } intention, purity of mind; freedom from hypocriſy.

SINDON, sĭn'-dŏn. ſ. A fold, a wrapper.

SINE, sī'ne. ſ. A right Sine, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch.

SINECURE, sī'-nē-kûr. ſ. An office which has revenue without any employment.

SINEW, sĭn'-nū. ſ. A tendon, the ligament by which the joints are moved; applied to whatever gives ſtrength or compactneſs, as money is the Sinews of war; muſcle or nerve.

To SINEW, sĭn'-nū. v. a. To knit as by ſinews. Not in uſe.

SINEWED, sĭn'-nūd. a. Furniſhed with ſinews; ſtrong, firm, vigorous.

SINEWY, sĭn'-nū-ȳ. a. Conſiſting of a ſinew, nervous; ſtrong, vigorous.

SINFUL, sĭn'-fûl. a. Alien from God, unſanctified; wicked, not obſervant of religion, contrary to religion.

SINFULLY, sĭn'-fûl-ȳ. ad. Wickedly.

SINFULNESS, sĭn'-fûl-nĭs. ſ. Alienation from

from God, neglect or violation of the duties of religion.

To SING, sing'. v. n. preterite, I Sang, or Sung; participle paſſ. Sung. To form the voice to melody, to articulate muſically; to utter ſweet ſounds inarticulately; to make any ſmall or ſhrill noiſe; to act in poetry.

To SING, sing'. v. a. To relate or mention in poetry; to celebrate, to give praiſes to; to utter harmoniouſly.

To SINGE, sindzh'. v. a. To ſcorch, to burn ſlightly or ſuperficially.

SINGER, sing'-ur. ſ. One that ſings, one whoſe profeſſion or buſineſs is to ſing.

SINGINGMASTER, sing'-ing-mas-tur. ſ. One who teaches to ſing.

SINGLE, sing'-gl. a. One, not double; particular, individual; not compounded; alone, having no companion, having no aſſiſtant; unmarried; not complicated, not duplicated; pure, uncorrupt, A ſcriptural ſenſe; that in which one is oppoſed to one.

To SINGLE, sing'-gl. v. a. To chuſe out from among others; to ſequeſter, to withdraw; to take alone; to ſeparate.

SINGLENESS, sing'-gl-nis. ſ. Simplicity, ſincerity, honeſt plainneſs.

SINGLY, sing'-gly. ad. Individually, particularly; without partners or aſſociates; honeſtly, ſimply, ſincerely.

SINGULAR, sing'-gu-lur. a. Single, not complex, not compound; in grammar, expreſſing only one; not plural; particular, unexampled; having ſomething not common to others; alone, that of which there is but one.

SINGULARITY, sing-gu-lar'-it-y. ſ. Some character or quality by which one is diſtinguiſhed from others; any thing remarkable, a curioſity.

SINGULARLY, sing'-gu-lur-ly. ad. Particularly, in a manner not common to others.

SINISTER, sin'-nis-tur. a. Being on the left hand, left, not right; bad, deviating from honeſty, unfair; unlucky, inauſpicious.

SINISTROUS, sin'-nis-trus. a. Abſurd, perverſe, wrong-headed.

SINISTROUSLY, sin'-nis-trus-ly. ad. With a tendency to the left; perverſely, abſurdly.

To SINK, sink'. v. n. pret. I Sunk, anciently Sank; part. Sunk or Sunken. To fall down through any medium, not to ſwim, to go to the bottom; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any body; to loſe height, to fall to a level; to loſe or want prominence; to be overwhelmed or depreſſed; to be received, to be impreſſed; to decline; to decreaſe, to decay; to fall into reſt or indulence; to fall into any ſtate worſe than the former, to tend to ruin.

To SINK, sink'. v. a. To put under water, to diſable from ſwimming or floating; to delve, to make by delving; to depreſs, to degrade; to plunge into deſtruction; to make to fall; to bring low, to diminiſh in quantity; to cruſh; to diminiſh; to make to decline; to ſuppreſs, to conceal.

SINK, sink'. ſ. A drain, a jackes; any place where corruption is gathered.

SINLESS, sin'-lis. a. Exempt from ſin.

SINLESSNESS, sin'-les-nis. ſ. Exemption from ſin.

SINNER, sin'-nur. ſ. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiouſly good; an offender, a criminal.

SINOFFERING, sin'-of-fring. ſ. An expiation or ſacrifice for ſin.

SINOPER, sin'-o-per. ſ. A ſpecies of earth, ruddle.

To SINUATE, sin'-nu-ate. v. a. To bend in and out.

SINUATION, sin-nu-a'-ſhun. ſ. A bending in and out.

SINUOUS, sin'-nu-us. a. Bending in and out.

SINUS, si'-nus. ſ. A bay of the ſea, an opening of the land; any fold or opening.

To SIP, sip'. v. a. To take a ſmall quantity of liquid in at the mouth.

SIP, sip'. ſ. A ſmall quantity of liquid taken in at the mouth.

SIPHON, si'-fun. ſ. A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

SIPPER, sip'-pur. ſ. One that ſips.

SIPPET, sip′-pit. ſ. A ſmall ſop.

SIR, sûr′. The word of reſpect in compellation; the title of a knight or baronet; it is ſometimes uſed for Man; a title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

SIRE, sī′re. ſ. A father, in poetry; it is uſed of beaſts, as the horſe had a good Sire; it is uſed in compoſition, as grand-Sire.

SIREN, sī′-rĕn. ſ. A goddeſs who enticed men by ſinging, and devoured them.

SIRIASIS, sĭ-rī′-ă-sĭs. ſ. An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an exceſſive heat of the ſun.

SIRIUS, sī′-rўŭs. ſ. The dogſtar.

SIROCCO, sў-rŏk′-kō. ſ. The ſouth-eaſt or Syrian wind.

SIRRAH, săr′-rā. ſ. A compellation of reproach and inſult.

SIROP, SIRUP, sŭr′-rŭp. ſ. The juice of vegetables boiled with ſugar.

SIRUPED, sŭr′-rŭpt. a. Sweet, like ſirup, bedewed with ſweets.

SIRUPY, sŭr′-rŭp-ў. a. Reſembling ſirup.

SISTER, sĭs′-tûr. ſ. A woman born of the ſame parents, correlative to brother; one of the ſame faith, a chriſtian; one of the ſame nature, human being; one of the ſame kind, one of the ſame office.

SISTER-IN-LAW, sĭs′-tûr-ĭn-lā. ſ. A huſband or wife's ſiſter.

SISTERHOOD, sĭs′-tûr-hŭd. ſ. The office or duty of a ſiſter; a ſet of ſiſters; a number of women of the ſame order.

SISTERLY, sĭs′-tûr-lў. a. Like a ſiſter, becoming a ſiſter.

To SIT, sĭt′. v. n. preterite, I ſat. To reſt upon the buttocks; to be in a ſtate of reſt, or idleneſs; to be in any local poſition; to reſt as a weight or burthen; to ſettle, to abide; to brood, to incubate; to be placed in order to be painted; to be in any ſituation or condition; to be fixed, as an aſſembly; to be placed at the table; to be in any ſolemn aſſembly as a member; To Sit down, to begin a ſiege; to reſt, to ceaſe ſatisfied; to ſettle, to fix abode; To Sit out, to be without engagement or employment; to continue to the end; To Sit up, to riſe from lying to ſitting; to watch, not to go to bed.

To SIT, sĭt′. v. a. To keep the ſeat upon; to be ſettled to do buſineſs.

SITE, sī′te. ſ. Situation, local poſition.

SITH, sĭth. ad. Since, ſeeing that. Obſolete.

SITHE, sī′the. ſ. The inſtrument of mowing, a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

SITTER, sĭt′-tûr. ſ. One that ſits; a bird that broods.

SITTING, sĭt′-tĭng. ſ. The poſture of ſitting on a ſeat; the act of reſting on a ſeat; a time at which one exhibits himſelf to a painter; a meeting of an aſſembly; a courſe of ſtudy uninterrmitted; a time for which one ſits without riſing; incubation.

SITUATE, sĭt′-tſhŭ-ăte. part. a. Placed with reſpect to any thing elſe.

SITUATION, sĭt-tſhŭ-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Local reſpect, poſition; condition, ſtate.

SIX, sĭks′. ſ. Twice three, one more than five.

SIXPENCE, sĭks′-pĕnſe. ſ. A coin, half a ſhilling.

SIXSCORE, sĭks′-ſkō′re. a. Six times twenty.

SIXTEEN, sĭks′-tēn. a. Six and ten.

SIXTEENTH, sĭks′-tēnth. a. The ſixth from the tenth.

SIXTH, sĭkſth′. a. The firſt after the fifth, the ordinal of ſix.

SIXTH, sĭkſth′. ſ. A ſixth part.

SIXTHLY, sĭkſth′-lў. ad. In the ſixth place.

SIXTIETH, sĭks′-tўth. a. The tenth ſix times repeated.

SIXTY, sĭks′-tў. a. Six times ten.

SIZE, sī′ze. ſ. Bulk, quantity of ſuperficies, comparative magnitude; condition; any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance.

To SIZE, sī′ze. v. a. To adjuſt, or arrange according to ſize; to ſettle, to fix; to cover with glutinous matter, to beſmear with ſize.

SIZED, sī′zd. a. Having a particular magnitude.

SIZEABLE, sī′z-ĕbl. a. Reaſonably bulky.

SIZER, sī′z-ŭr. ſ. A certain rank of ſtudents in the univerſities.

SIZINESS, sī′-zẏ-nĭs. ſ. Glutinouſneſs, viſcoſity.

SIZY, sī′-zẏ. a. Viſcous, glutinous.

SKAINSMATE, skā′nz-māte. ſ. A meſſmate. Obſolete.

SKATE, skā′te. ſ. A flat ſea fiſh; a ſort of ſhoe armed with iron, for ſliding on the ice.

SKEAN, skē′n. ſ. A ſhort ſword, a knife.

SKEG, skĕg′. ſ. A wild plum.

SKEGGER, skĕg′-gŭr. ſ. Skeggers, are bred of ſuch ſick ſalmon that might not go to the ſea.

SKEIGN, skē′n. ſ. A knot of thread or ſilk wound.

SKELETON, skĕl′-lĕ-tŭn. ſ. The bones of the body preſerved together as much as can be in their natural ſituation; the compages of the principal parts.

SKEPTICK, skĕp′-tĭk. ſ. One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.

SKEPTICAL, skĕp′-tẏ-kĕl. a. Doubtful, pretending to univerſal doubt.

SKEPTICISM, skĕp′-tẏ-sĭzm. ſ. Univerſal doubt, pretence or profeſſion of univerſal doubt.

SKETCH, skĕtſh′. ſ. An outline, a rough draught, a firſt plan.

To SKETCH, skĕtſh′. v. n. To draw, by tracing the outline; to plan, by giving the firſt or principal notion.

SKEWER, skū′r. ſ. A wooden or iron pin, uſed to keep meat in form.

To SKEWER, skū′r. v. a. To faſten with ſkewers.

SKIFF, skĭf′. ſ. A ſmall light boat.

SKILFUL, skĭl′-fŭl. a. Knowing, qualified with ſkill.

SKILFULLY, skĭl′-fŭl-ẏ. ad. With ſkill, with art, with uncommon ability, dexterouſly.

SKILFULNESS, skĭl′-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Art, ability, dexterouſneſs.

SKILL, skĭl′. ſ. Knowledge of any practice or art, readineſs in any practice.

To SKILL, skĭl′. v. n. To be knowing in, to be dextrous at.

SKILLED, skĭld′. a. Knowing, dextrous, acquainted with.

SKILLESS, skĭl′-lĕs. a. Wanting art. Not in uſe.

SKILLET, skĭl′-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall kettle or boiler.

To SKIM, skĭm′. v. a. To clear off from the upper part, by paſſing a veſſel a little below the ſurface; to take by ſkimming; to bruſh the ſurface lightly, to paſs very near the ſurface.

To SKIM, skĭm′. v. n. To paſs lightly, to glide along.

SKIMBLESKAMBLE, skĭm″bl-skăm′bl. a. Wandering wild. A cant word.

SKIMMER, skĭm′-mŭr. ſ. A ſhallow veſſel with which the ſcum is taken off.

SKIMMILK, skĭm′-mĭlk. ſ. Milk from which the cream has been taken.

SKIN, skĭn′. ſ. The natural covering of the fleſh; hide, pelt, that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

To SKIN, skĭn′. v. a. To flay, to ſtrip or diveſt of the ſkin; to cover with the ſkin; to cover ſuperficially.

SKINK, skĭnk′. ſ. Drink, any thing potable; pottage.

To SKINK, skĭnk′. v. n. To ſerve drink.

SKINKER, skĭnk′-ŭr. ſ. One that ſerves drink.

SKINNED, skĭnd′. a. Having the nature of ſkin or leather.

SKINNER, skĭn′-nŭr. ſ. A dealer in ſkins.

SKINNINESS, skĭn′-nẏ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being ſkinny.

SKINNY, skĭn′-nẏ. a. Conſiſting only of ſkin, wanting fleſh.

To SKIP, skĭp′. v. n. To fetch quick bounds, to paſs by quick leaps, to bound lightly and joyfully; to paſs without notice.

To SKIP, skĭp′. v. a. To miſs, to paſs.

SKIP, skĭp′. ſ. A light leap or bound.

SKIPJACK, skĭp′-dzhăk. ſ. An upſtart.

SKIPKENNEL, skĭp′-kĕn-nĭl. ſ. A lackey, a footboy.

SKIPPER, skĭp′-pŭr. ſ. A ſhipmaſter or ſhipboy.

SKIRMISH,

SKIRMISH, ſkér'-miſh. ſ. A ſlight fight, leſs than a ſet battle; a conteſt, a contention.

To SKIRMISH, ſkér'-miſh. v. n. To fight looſely, to fight in parties before or after the ſhock of the main battle.

SKIRMISHER, ſkér'-miſh-ůr. ſ. He who ſkirmiſhes.

To SKIRRE, ſkér'. v. a. To ſcour, to ramble over in order to clear.

To SKIRRE, ſkér'. v. n. To ſcour, to ſcud, to run in haſte.

SKIRRET, ſkér'-rit. ſ. A plant.

SKIRT, ſkért'. ſ. The looſe edge of a garment, a part which hangs looſe below the waiſt; the edge of any part of the dreſs; edge, margin, border, extreme part.

To SKIRT, ſkért'. v. a. To border, to run along the edge.

SKITTISH, ſkit'-tiſh. a. Shy, eaſily frighted; wanton, volatile; changeable, fickle.

SKITTISHLY, ſkit'-tiſh-ly. ad. Wantonly, uncertainly, fickly.

SKITTISHNESS, ſkit'-tiſh-nis. ſ. Wantonneſs, fickleneſs, ſhyneſs.

SKONCE, ſkońs'e. ſ. See SCONCE.

SKREEN, ſkré'n. ſ. Riddle or coarſe ſieve; any thing by which the ſun or weather is kept off; ſhelter, concealment.

To SKREEN, ſkré'n. v. a. To riddle, to ſift; to ſhade from ſun or light, or weather; to ſhelter, to protect.

SKUE, ſkú'. a. Oblique, ſidelong.

To SKULK, ſkůlk'. v. n. To hide, to lurk in fear or malice.

SKULL, ſkůl'. ſ. The bone that incloſes the head; a ſhoal.

SKULLCAP, ſkůl'-kăp. ſ. A headpiece.

SKY, ſkyí'. ſ. The region which ſurrounds this earth beyond the atmoſphere; it is taken for the whole region without the earth; the heavens; the weather.

SKYEY, ſkyí'-ý. a. Ethereal.

SKYCOLOUR, ſkyí'-kůl-ůr. ſ. An azure colour, the colour of the ſky.

SKYCOLOURED, ſkyí'-kůl-ůrd. a. Blue, azure, like the ſky.

SKYDYED, ſkyí'-dide. a. Coloured like the ſky.

SKYED, ſkyí'd. a. Enveloped by the ſkies.

SKYISH, ſkyí'-iſh. a. Coloured by the ether.

SKYLARK, ſkyí'-lárk. ſ. A lark that mounts and ſings.

SKYLIGHT, ſkyí'-líte. ſ. A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the cieling.

SKYROCKET, ſkyí'-rók-ít. ſ. A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

SLAB, ſlăb'. ſ. A puddle; a plane of ſtone, as a marble Slab.

SLAB, ſlăb'. a. Thick, viſcous, glutinous.

To SLABBER, ſlŏb'-bůr. v. n. To let the ſpittle fall from the mouth, to drivel; to ſhed or pour any thing.

SLABBERER, ſlŏb'-bůr-ůr. ſ. He who ſlabbers.

SLABBY, ſlăb'-bý. a. Thick, viſcous; wet, floody.

SLACK, ſlăk'. a. Looſe; remiſs; relaxed.

To SLACK, ſlăk'. } v. n. To be remiſs,
To SLACKEN, ſlăk'n. } to neglect; to loſe the power of coheſion; to abate; to languiſh, to flag.

To SLACK, ſlăk'. } v. a. To looſen, to
To SLACKEN, ſlăk'n. } make leſs tight; to relax, to remit; to eaſe, to mitigate; to cauſe to be remitted; to crumble; to neglect; to repreſs, to make leſs quick and forcible.

SLACK, ſlăk'. ſ. Small coal, coal broken in ſmall parts.

SLACKLY, ſlăk'-ly. ad. Looſely, negligently, remiſsly.

SLACKNESS, ſlăk'-nis. ſ. Looſeneſs, not tightneſs; negligence, remiſſneſs; want of tendency; weakneſs.

SLAG, ſlăg'. ſ. The droſs or recrement of metal.

SLAIE, ſlá'. ſ. A weaver's reed.

SLAIN, ſlá'ne. The participle paſſive of Slay.

To SLAKE, ſlá'ke. v. a. To quench, to extinguiſh.

To SLAM, ſlăm'. v. a. To ſlaughter, to cruſh; to win all the tricks in a hand at whiſt.

SLAM,

SLAM, ſlăm′. ſ. A term at whiſt, when all the tricks in a hand are won.

To SLANDER, ſlăn′-dŭr. v. a. To cenſure falſely, to belie.

SLANDER, ſlăn′-dŭr. ſ. Falſe invective; diſgrace, reproach; diſreputation, ill-name.

SLANDERER, ſlăn′-dĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who belies another, one who lays falſe imputations on another.

SLANDEROUS, ſlăn′-dĕr-ŭs. a. Uttering reproachful falſehoods; containing reproachful falſehoods, calumnious.

SLANDEROUSLY, ſlăn′-dĕr-ŭſ-lȳ. ad. Calumniouſly, with falſe reproach.

SLANG, ſlăng′. The preterite of Sling.

SLANK, ſlăngk′. ſ. An herb.

SLANT, ſlănt′.
SLANTING, ſlănt′-ĭng. } a. Oblique, not direct, not perpendicular.

SLANTLY, ſlănt′-lȳ.
SLANTWISE, ſlănt′-wīze. } ad. Obliquely, not perpendicularly, ſlope.

SLAP, ſlăp′. ſ. A ſmart blow.

SLAP, ſlăp′. ad. With a ſudden and violent blow.

To SLAP, ſlăp′. v. a. To ſtrike with a ſlap.

SLAPDASH, ſlăp′-dăſh″. interj. All at once. A low word.

To SLASH, ſlăſh′. v. a. To cut, to cut with long cuts; to laſh. Slaſh is improper.

To SLASH, ſlăſh′. v. n. To ſtrike at random with a ſword.

SLASH, ſlăſh′. ſ. Cut, wound; a cut in cloth.

SLATCH, ſlătſh′. ſ. The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down looſe.

SLATE, ſlā′te. ſ. A grey foſſile ſtone, eaſily broken into thin plates, which are uſed to cover houſes, or to write upon.

To SLATE, ſlā′te. v. a. To cover the roof, to tile.

SLATER, ſlā′t-ŭr. ſ. One who covers with ſlates or tiles.

SLATTERN, ſlăt′-tĕrn. ſ. A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

SLATY, ſlā′t-y. a. Having the nature of ſlate.

SLAVE, ſlāve. ſ. One manicipated to a maſter, not a freeman, a dependant.

To SLAVE, ſlāve. v. n. To drudge, to moil, to toil.

SLAVER, ſlăv′-ŭr. ſ. Spittle running from the mouth, drivel.

To SLAVER, ſlăv′-ŭr. v. n. To be ſmeared with ſpittle; to emit ſpittle.

To SLAVER, ſlăv′-ŭr. v. a. To ſmear with drivel.

SLAVERER, ſlăv′-ĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who cannot hold his ſpittle, a driveller, an idiot.

SLAVERY, ſlā′ve-ĕr-y. ſ. Servitude, the condition of a ſlave, the offices of a ſlave.

SLAUGHTER, ſlă′-tŭr. ſ. Maſſacre, deſtruction by the ſword.

To SLAUGHTER, ſlă′-tŭr. v. a. To maſſacre, to ſlay, to kill with the ſword.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE, ſlă′-tŭr-hous. ſ. Houſe in which beaſts are killed for the butcher.

SLAUGHTERMAN, ſlă′-tŭr-măn. ſ. One employed in killing.

SLAUGHTEROUS, ſlă′-tĕr-ŭs. a. Deſtructive, murderous.

SLAVISH, ſlā′v-ĭſh. a. Servile, mean, baſe, dependant.

SLAVISHLY, ſlā′v-ĭſh-lȳ. ad. Servilely, meanly.

SLAVISHNESS, ſlā′v-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Servility, meanneſs.

To SLAY, ſlā′. v. a. preter. Slew; part. paſſ. Slain. To kill, to butcher, to put to death.

SLAYER, ſlā′-ŭr. ſ. Killer, murderer, deſtroyer.

SLEAZY, ſlē′-zy. a. Weak, wanting ſubſtance.

SLED, ſlĕd′. ſ. A carriage drawn without wheels.

SLEDDED, ſlĕd′-dĭd. a. Mounted on a ſled.

SLEDGE, ſlĕdzh′. ſ. A large heavy hammer; a carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels.

SLEEK, ſlē′k. a. Smooth, gloſſy.

To SLEEK, ſlē′k. v. a. To comb ſmooth and even; to render ſoft, ſmooth, or gloſſy.

SLEEKLY, ſlē′k-lȳ. ad. Smoothly, gloſſily.

To SLEEP, slēp. v. n. To take reſt, by ſuſpenſion of the mental powers; to reſt, to be motionleſs; to live thoughtleſsly; to be dead, death being a ſtate from which man will ſometimes awake; to be inattentive, not vigilant; to be unnoticed, or unattended.

SLEEP, slēp. ſ. Repoſe, reſt, ſuſpenſion of the mental powers, ſlumber.

SLEEPER, slēp-ŭr. ſ. One who ſleeps; a lazy inactive drone; that which lies dormant, or without effect; a fiſh.

SLEEPILY, slēp-ȳ-lȳ. ad. Drowſily, with deſire to ſleep; dully, lazily; ſtupidly.

SLEEPINESS, slē-p-ȳ-nis. ſ. Drowſineſs, diſpoſition to ſleep, inability to keep awake.

SLEEPLESS, slēp-lis. a. Wanting ſleep.

SLEEPY, slēp-ȳ. a. Drowſy, diſpoſed to ſleep; ſoporiferous, cauſing ſleep.

SLEET, slēt. ſ. A kind of ſmooth or ſmall hail or ſnow, not falling in flakes, but ſingle particles.

To SLEET, slēt. v. n. To ſnow in ſmall particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEETY, slēt-ȳ. a. Bringing ſleet.

SLEEVE, slēv. ſ. The part of a garment that covers the arms; a fiſh.

SLEEVED, slēvd. a. Having ſleeves.

SLEEVELESS, slēv-lis. a. Wanting ſleeves; wanting reaſonableneſs, wanting propriety.

SLEIGHT, slīte. ſ. Artful trick, cunning artifice, dexterous practice.

SLENDER, slĕn-dŭr. a. Thin, ſmall in circumference compared with the length; ſmall in the waiſt, having a fine ſhape; ſlight; ſmall, weak; ſparing; not amply ſupplied.

SLENDERLY, slĕn-dĕr-lȳ. ad. Without bulk; ſlightly, meanly.

SLENDERNESS, slĕn-dĕr-nis. ſ. Thinneſs, ſmallneſs of circumference; want of bulk or ſtrength; ſlightneſs; want of plenty.

SLEPT, slĕpt. The preterite of Sleep.

SLEW, slū. The preterite of Slay.

To SLEY, slā. v. n. To part or twiſt into threads. See To SLEAVE.

To SLICE, slīse. v. n. To cut into flat pieces; to cut into parts; to cut off; to cut, to divide.

SLICE, slīse. ſ. A broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad head fixed in a handle, a peel, a ſpatula.

SLID, slĭd. The preterite of Slide.

SLIDDEN, slĭd-n. The participle paſſive of Slide.

To SLIDDER, slĭd-dŭr. v. n. To ſlide with interruption.

To SLIDE, slīde. v. n. Slid, preterite; Slidden, participle paſſ. To paſs along ſmoothly, to glide; to move without change of the foot; to paſs along by ſilent and unobſerved progreſſion; to paſs ſilently and gradually from good to bad; to paſs without difficulty or obſtruction; to move upon the ice by a ſingle impulſe, without change of feet; to fall by error; to be not firm; to paſs with a free and gentle courſe or flow.

To SLIDE, slīde. v. a. To paſs imperceptibly.

SLIDE, slīde. ſ. Smooth and eaſy paſſage; flow, even courſe.

SLIDER, slīd-ŭr. ſ. He who ſlides.

SLIGHT, slīte. a. Small, inconſiderable; weak; negligent; fooliſh, weak of mind; not ſtrong, thin, as a Slight ſilk.

SLIGHT, slīte. ſ. Neglect, contempt; artifice, cunning practice.

To SLIGHT, slīte. v. a. To neglect, to diſregard; to throw careleſsly; To Slight over, to treat or perform careleſsly.

SLIGHTER, slīt-ŭr. ſ. One who diſregards.

SLIGHTINGLY, slīt-ing-lȳ. ad. Without reverence, with contempt.

SLIGHTLY, slīt-lȳ. ad. Negligently, contemptuouſly; weakly, without force; without worth.

SLIGHTNESS, slīt-nis. ſ. Weakneſs, want of ſtrength; negligence, want of attention.

SLIM, slĭm. ad. Slender, thin of ſhape.

SLIME, slīme. ſ. Viſcous mire, any glutinous ſubſtance.

SLIMINESS, slīm-ȳ-nis. ſ. Viſcoſity, glutinous matter.

SLIMY, slīm-ȳ. a. Overſpread with ſlime; viſcous, glutinous.

SLINESS, slī-nis. ſ. Deſigning artifice.

SLING,

SLING, sling'. ſ. A miſſive weapon made by a ſtrap; a throw, a ſtroke; a kind of hanging bandage.

To SLING, sling'. v. a. To throw by a ſling; to throw, to caſt; to hang looſely by a ſtring; to move by means of a rope.

SLINGER, sling'-ur. ſ. One who ſlings, or uſes the ſling.

To SLINK, slink'. v. n. preter. Slunk. To ſneak, to ſteal out of the way.

To SLINK, slink'. v. a. To caſt, to miſcarry of.

To SLIP, slip'. v. n. To ſlide, not to tread firm; to move or ſly out of place; to ſneak, to ſlink; to glide, to paſs unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to fall into fault or error; to eſcape, to fall out of the memory.

To SLIP, slip'. v. a. To convey ſecretly; to loſe by negligence; to part twigs from the main body by laceration; to eſcape from, to leave ſlily; to let looſe; to throw off any thing that holds one; to paſs over negligently.

SLIP, slip'. ſ. The act of ſlipping, a falſe ſtep; error, miſtake, fault; a twig torn from the main ſtock; a leaſh or ſtring in which a dog is held; an eſcape, a deſertion; a long narrow piece.

SLIPBOARD, slip'-bord. ſ. A board ſliding in grooves.

SLIPKNOT, slip'-not. ſ. A bow-knot, a knot eaſily untied.

SLIPPER, slip'-pur. ſ. A ſhoe without leather behind, into which the foot ſlips eaſily.

SLIPPERINESS, slip'-per-y-nis. ſ. State or quality of being ſlippery, ſmoothneſs, glibneſs; uncertainty, want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY, slip'-per-y. a. Smooth, glib; not affording firm footing; hard to hold, hard to keep; not ſtanding firm; uncertain, changeable; not chaſte.

SLIPPY, slip'-py. ad. Slippery, eaſily ſliding.

SLIPSHOD, slip'-ſhod. a. Having the ſhoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely ſlipped on.

SLIPSLOP, slip'-ſlop. ſ. Bad liquor.

To SLIT, slit'. v. a. pret. and part. Slit and Slitted. To cut longwiſe.

SLIT, slit'. ſ. A long cut, or narrow opening.

To SLIVE, sli've. } v. a. To ſplit, to di-
To SLIVER, sli'-vur. } vide longwiſe, to tear off longwiſe.

SLIVER, sli'-vur. ſ. A branch torn off.

SLOATS, slo'ts. ſ. Sloats of a cart, are thoſe underpieces which keep the bottom together.

SLOBBER, slob'-bur. ſ. Slaver.

SLOE, slo'. ſ. The fruit of the blackthorn.

SLOOP, slo'p. ſ. A ſmall ſhip.

SLOP, slop'. ſ. Mean and vile liquor of any kind.

SLOP, slop'. ſ. Trowſers, open breeches.

SLOPE, slo'pe. a. Oblique, not perpendicular.

SLOPE, slo'pe. ſ. An oblique direction, any thing obliquely directed; declivity, ground cut or formed with declivity.

SLOPE, slo'pe. ad. Obliquely, not perpendicularly.

To SLOPE, slo'pe. v. a. To form to obliquity or declivity, to direct obliquely.

To SLOPE, slo'pe. v. n. To take an oblique or declivous direction.

SLOPENESS, slo'pe-nis. ſ. Obliquity, declivity.

SLOPEWISE, slo'pe-wize. a. Obliquely.

SLOPINGLY, slo'p-ing-ly. ad. Obliquely.

SLOPPY, slop'-py. a. Miry and wet.

SLOT, slot'. ſ. The track of a deer.

SLOTH, slo'th. ſ. Lazineſs, ſluggiſhneſs, idleneſs; an animal of very ſlow motion.

SLOTHFUL, slo'th-ful. a. Lazy, ſluggiſh, dull of motion.

SLOTHFULLY, slo'th-ful-y. ad. With ſloth.

SLOTHFULNESS, slo'th-ful-nis. ſ. Lazineſs, ſluggiſhneſs, inactivity.

SLOUCH, slou'tſh. ſ. A downcaſt look, a depreſſion of the head; a man who looks heavy and clowniſh.

To SLOUCH, slou'tſh. v. n. To have a downcaſt clowniſh look.

SLOVEN, slu'v'n. ſ. A man indecently negligent of cleanlineſs, a man dirtily dreſſed.

SLOVENLINESS, slu'v'n-ly-nis. ſ. Indecent negligence of dreſs, neglect of cleanlineſs.

SLOVENLY, slŭv′n-lȳ. a. Negligent of dreſs, negligent of neatneſs, not cleanly.

SLOVENLY, slŭv′n-lȳ. ad. In a coarſe inelegant manner.

SLOVENRY, slŭv′n-rȳ. ſ. Dirtineſs, want of neatneſs.

SLOUGH, slou′. ſ. A deep miry place; the ſkin which a ſerpent caſts off at his periodical renovation; the part that ſeparates from a foul ſore.

SLOUGHY, slou′-ȳ. a. Miry, boggy, muddy.

SLOW, slō′. a. Not ſwift, not quick of motion; late, not happening in a ſhort time; not ready, not quick; acting with deliberation; dull, inactive; dull, heavy in wit.

SLOW, slō′. In compoſition, is an adverb. Slowly.

To SLOW, slō′. v. a. To delay, to procraſtinate. Not in uſe.

SLOWLY, slō′-lȳ. ad. Not ſpeedily; not ſoon; not haſtily; not promptly; tardily, ſluggiſhly.

SLOWNESS, slō′-nis. ſ. Smallneſs of motion; want of velocity; length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to paſs; dulneſs to admit conviction or affection; want of promptneſs; deliberation, cool delay; dilatorineſs, procraſtination.

SLOWORM, slō′-wŭrm. ſ. The blind worm, a ſmall viper.

To SLUBBER, slŭb′-bĕr. v. a. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry; to ſtain, to daub; to cover coarſely or careleſsly.

SLUBBERDEGULLION, slŭb-bĕr-dȳ-gŭl′-lyŭn. ſ. A paltry, dirty, ſorry wretch. A cant word.

SLUDGE, slŭdzh′. ſ. Mire, dirt mixed with water.

SLUG, slŭg′. ſ. An idler, a drone; a kind of ſlow creeping ſnail; a cylindrical or oval piece of metal ſhot from a gun.

SLUGGARD, slŭg′-gĕrd. ſ. An inactive lazy fellow.

To SLUGGARDISE, slŭg′-gĕr-dize. v. a. To make idle, to make droniſh.

SLUGGISH, slŭg′-gish. a. Lazy, ſlothful.

SLUGGISHLY, slŭg′-gish-lȳ. ad. Lazily, idly, ſlowly.

SLUGGISHNESS, slŭg′-gish-nis. ſ. Sloth, lazineſs, idleneſs.

SLUICE, slū′s. ſ. A watergate, a floodgate, a vent for water.

To SLUICE, slū′s. v. a. To emit by floodgates.

SLUICY, slū′s-ȳ. a. Falling in ſtreams, as from a ſluice or floodgate.

To SLUMBER, slŭm′-bŭr. v. n. To ſleep lightly, to be not awake nor in profound ſleep; to ſleep, to repoſe; Sleep and Slumber are often confounded; to be in a ſtate of negligence and ſupineneſs.

SLUMBER, slŭm′-bŭr. ſ. Light ſleep; ſleep, repoſe.

SLUMBEROUS, slŭm′-bĕr-ŭs. } a. Soporife-
SLUMBERY, slŭm′-bĕr-ȳ. } rous, cauſing ſleep; ſleepy.

SLUNG, slŭng′. The preterite and participle paſſive of Sling.

SLUNK, slŭnk′. The preterite and participle paſſive of Slink.

To SLUR, slŭr′. v. a. To ſully, to ſoil; to paſs lightly; to cheat, to trick.

SLUR, slŭr′. ſ. Slight diſgrace.

SLUT, slŭt′. ſ. A dirty woman; a word of ſlight contempt to a woman.

SLUTTERY, slŭt′-tĕr-ȳ. ſ. The qualities or practice of a ſlut.

SLUTTISH, slŭt′-tish. a. Naſty, dirty, indecently negligent of cleanlineſs.

SLUTTISHLY, slut′-tish-lȳ. ad. In a ſluttiſh manner, naſtily, dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS, slŭt′-tish-nis. ſ. The qualities or practice of a ſlut, naſtineſs, dirtineſs.

SLY, slȳ′. a. Meanly artful, ſecretly inſidious.

SLYLY, slȳ′-lȳ. ad. With ſecret artifice, inſidiouſly.

To SMACK, smăk′. v. n. To be tinctured with any particular taſte; to have a tincture or quality infuſed; to make a noiſe by ſeparation of the lips ſtrongly preſſed together, as after a taſte; to kiſs with a cloſe compreſſion of the lips.

To

To SMACK, ſmak'. v. a. To kiſs; to make any quick ſmart noiſe.

SMACK, ſmak'. ſ. Taſte, flavour; tincture, quality from ſomething mixed; a ſmall quantity, a taſte; the act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleaſing taſte; a loud kiſs; a ſmall ſhip.

SMALL, ſmâl. a. Little in quantity; ſlender, minute; little in degree; little in importance, petty; little in the principal quality, as Small beer; not ſtrong, weak.

SMALL, ſmâl. ſ. The ſmall or narrow part of any thing, particularly applied to the leg.

SMALLCOAL, ſmâl-kol. ſ. Little wood coals uſed to light fires.

SMALLCRAFT, ſmâl-kraft. ſ. A little veſſel below the denomination of ſhip.

SMALLPOX, ſmâl-pôks'. ſ. An eruptive diſtemper of great malignity.

SMALLNESS, ſmâl-nis. ſ. Littleneſs, not greatneſs; want of bulk, minuteneſs; weakneſs.

SMALLY, ſmâl-y. ad. In a little quantity, with minuteneſs, in a little or low degree.

SMARAGDINE, ſmâ-rag'-din. a. Made of emerald, reſembling emerald.

SMART, ſmârt. ſ. Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, corporal or intellectual.

To SMART, ſmârt. v. n. To feel quick lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMART, ſmârt. a. Pungent, ſharp; quick, vigorous; acute, witty; briſk, lively.

SMART, ſmârt. ſ. A fellow affecting briſkneſs and vivacity.

SMARTLY, ſmârt-ly. ad. After a ſmart manner, ſharply, briſkly.

SMARTNESS, ſmârt-nis. ſ. The quality of being ſmart, quickneſs, vigour; livelineſs, briſkneſs, wittineſs.

SMATCH, ſmatſh'. ſ. Taſte, tincture, twang; a bird.

To SMATTER, ſmat'-tur. v. n. To have a ſlight, ſuperficial knowledge; to talk ſuperficially or ignorantly.

SMATTER, ſmat'-tur. ſ. Superficial or ſlight knowledge.

SMATTERER, ſmat'-ter-ur. ſ. One who has a ſlight or ſuperficial knowledge.

To SMEAR, ſmêr. v. a. To overſpread with ſomething viſcous and adheſive, to beſmear; to ſoil, to contaminate.

SMEARY, ſmêr-y. a. Dawby, adheſive.

To SMELL, ſmêl'. v. a. To perceive by the noſe; to find out by mental ſagacity.

To SMELL, ſmêl'. v. n. To ſtrike the noſtrils; to have any particular ſcent; to have a particular tincture or ſmack of any quality; to practiſe the act of ſmelling.

SMELL, ſmêl'. ſ. Power of ſmelling, the ſenſe of which the noſe is the organ; ſcent, power of affecting the noſe.

SMELLER, ſmêl'-lur. ſ. He who ſmells.

SMELLFEAST, ſmêl'-feſt. ſ. A paraſite, one who haunts good tables.

SMELT, ſmelt'. The preterite and participle paſſ. of Smell.

SMELT, ſmelt'. ſ. A ſmall ſea fiſh.

To SMELT, ſmelt'. v. a. To melt ore, ſo as extract the metal.

SMELTER, ſmelt'-ur. ſ. One who melts ore.

To SMERK, ſmêrk'. v. a. To ſmile wantonly.

SMIRK, ſmêrk'. a. Nice, ſmart, jaunty.

SMERLIN, ſmêr'-lin. ſ. A fiſh.

SMICKET, ſmik'-kit. ſ. The under garment of a woman.

To SMILE, ſmi'le. v. n. To expreſs pleaſure by the countenance; to expreſs ſlight contempt; to look gay or joyous; to be favourable, to be propitious.

SMILE, ſmi'le. ſ. A look of pleaſure, or kindneſs.

SMILINGLY, ſmi'l-ing-ly. ad. With a look of pleaſure.

To SMIRCH, ſmêrtſh'. v. a. To cloud, to duſk, to ſoil.

SMIT, ſmit'. The participle paſſive of Smite.

To SMITE, ſmi'te. v. a. preterite, Smote; participle paſſ. Smit, Smitten. To ſtrike; to kill, to deſtroy; to afflict, to chaſten; to affect with any paſſion.

To SMITE, ſmi'te. v. n. To ſtrike, to collide.

SMITER, ſmi't-ur. ſ. He who ſmites.

SMITH, ſmith. ſ. One who forges with his hammer, one who works in metals.

SMITHCRAFT, ſmith'-kraft. ſ. The art of a ſmith.

SMITHERY, ſmith'-er-y. ſ. The ſhop of a ſmith.

SMITHY, ſmith'-y. ſ. The ſhop of a ſmith.

SMITTEN, ſmit'n. The participle paſſive of Smite.

SMOCK, ſmok'. ſ. The under garment of a woman, a ſhift.

SMOCKFACED, ſmok'-faſt. a. Palefaced, maidenly.

SMOKE, ſmo'ke. ſ. The viſible effluvium, or ſooty exhalation from any thing burning.

To SMOKE, ſmo'ke. v. n. To emit a dark exhalation by heat; to move with ſuch ſwiftneſs as to kindle; to ſmell, or hunt out; to uſe tobacco in a pipe.

To SMOKE, ſmo'ke. v. a. To ſcent by ſmoke, or dry in ſmoke; to ſmoke a pipe; to ſmell out, to find out.

SMOKER, ſmo'k-ur. ſ. One that dries or perfumes by ſmoke; one that uſes tobacco in a pipe.

SMOKELESS, ſmo'ke-lis. a. Having no ſmoke.

SMOKY, ſmo'k-y. a. Emitting ſmoke, fumid; having the appearance or nature of ſmoke; noiſome with ſmoke.

SMOOTH, ſmo'th. a. Even on the ſurface, level; evenly ſpread, gloſſy; equal in pace, without ſtarts or obſtruction; flowing, ſoft; mild, adulatory.

To SMOOTH, ſmo'th. v. a. To level, to make even on the ſurface; to work into a ſoft uniform maſs; to make eaſy, to rid from obſtructions; to make flowing, to free from harſhneſs; to palliate, to ſoften; to calm, to mollify; to eaſe; to flatter, to ſoften with blandiſhments.

SMOOTHFACED, ſmo'th-faſt. a. Mild looking, having a ſoft air.

SMOOTHLY, ſmo'th-ly. ad. Evenly; with even glide; without obſtruction, eaſily, readily; with ſoft and bland language.

SMOOTHNESS, ſmo'th-nis. ſ. Evenneſs on the ſurface; ſoftneſs or mildneſs on the palate; ſweetneſs and ſoftneſs of numbers; blandneſs and gentleneſs of ſpeech.

SMOTE, ſmo'te. The preterite of Smite.

To SMOTHER, ſmuth'-ur. v. a. To ſuffocate with ſmoke, or by excluſion of the air; to ſuppreſs.

SMOTHER, ſmuth'-ur. ſ. A ſtate of ſuppreſſion; ſmoke, thick duſk.

To SMOTHER, ſmuth'-ur. v. a. To ſmoke without vent; to be ſuppreſſed or kept cloſe.

SMOULDERING, ſmo'l-der-ing. } a. Burn-
SMOULDRY, ſmo'l-dry. } ing and ſmoking without vent.

SMUG, ſmug'. a. Nice, ſpruce, dreſſed with affectation of niceneſs.

To SMUGGLE, ſmug'l. v. a. To import or export goods without payment of the cuſtoms.

SMUGGLER, ſmug'-glur. ſ. A wretch, who imports or exports goods without payment of the cuſtoms.

SMUGLY, ſmug'-ly. ad. Neatly, ſprucely.

SMUGNESS, ſmug'-nis. ſ. Spruceneſs, neatneſs.

SMUT, ſmut'. ſ. A ſpot made with ſoot or coal; muſt or blackneſs gathered on corn, mildew; obſcenity.

To SMUT, ſmut'. v. a. To ſtain, to mark with ſoot or coal; to taint with mildew.

To SMUT, ſmut'. v. n. To gather muſt.

To SMUTCH, ſmutſh'. v. a. To black with ſmoke.

SMUTTILY, ſmut'-ty-ly. ad. Blackly, ſmokily; obſcenely.

SMUTTINESS, ſmut'-ty-nis. ſ. Soil from ſmoke; obſceneneſs.

SMUTTY, ſmut'-ty. a. Black with ſmoke or coal; tainted with mildew; obſcene.

SNACK, ſnak'. ſ. A ſhare, a part taken by compact.

SNAFFLE, ſnaf'l. ſ. A bridle which croſſes the noſe; a kind of bit for a bridle.

To

To SNAFFLE, snăf'l. v. a. To bridle, to hold in a bridle, to manage.

SNAG, snăg'. ſ. A jag or ſharp protuberance; a tooth left by itſelf, or ſtanding beyond the reſt.

SNAGGED, snăg'-gĭd. } a. Full of ſnags, full
SNAGGY, snăg'-gy. } of ſharp protuberances; ſhooting into ſharp points.

SNAIL, snā'le. ſ. A ſlimy animal which creeps on plants, ſome with ſhells on their backs; a name given to a drone from the ſlow motion of a ſnail.

SNAKE, snā'ke. ſ. A ſerpent of the oviparous kind, diſtinguiſhed from the viper. The ſnake's bite is harmleſs.

SNAKEROOT, snā'ke-rŏt. ſ. A ſpecies of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNAKESHEAD, snā'ks-hĕd. ſ. A plant.

SNAKEWEED, snā'ke-wĕd. ſ. A plant.

SNAKEWOOD, snā'ke-wŭd. ſ. A kind of wood uſed in medicine.

SNAKY, snā'k-y. a. Serpentine, belonging to a ſnake, reſembling a ſnake; having ſerpents.

To SNAP, snăp'. v. a. To break at once, to break ſhort; to ſtrike with a ſharp ſhort noiſe; to bite; to catch ſuddenly and unexpectedly; to treat with ſharp language.

To SNAP, snăp'. v. n. To break ſhort, to fall aſunder; to make an effort to bite with eagerneſs.

SNAP, snăp'. ſ. The act of breaking with a quick motion; a greedy fellow; a quick eager bite; a catch, a theft.

SNAPDRAGON, snăp'-drăg-ŭn. ſ. A plant; a kind of play.

SNAPPER, snăp'-pŭr. ſ. One who ſnaps.

SNAPPISH, snăp'-pĭſh. a. Eager to bite; peeviſh, ſharp in reply.

SNAPPISHLY, snăp'-pĭſh-ly. ad. Peeviſhly, tartly.

SNAPPISHNESS, snăp'-pĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Peeviſhneſs, tartneſs.

SNAPSACK, năp'-săk. ſ. A ſoldier's bag.

SNARE, snā're. ſ. Any thing ſet to catch an animal, a gin, a net; any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

To SNARE, snā're. v. a. To intrap, to intangle.

To SNARL, snā'rl. v. n. To growl as an angry animal; to ſpeak roughly, to talk in rude terms.

SNARLER, snā'r-lŭr. ſ. One who ſnarls, a growling, ſurly, quarrelſome fellow.

SNARY, snā'r-y. a. Intangling, inſidious.

To SNATCH, snătſh'. v. a. To ſeize any thing haſtily; to tranſport or carry ſuddenly.

SNATCH, snătſh'. ſ. A haſty catch; a ſhort fit of vigorous action; a broken or interrupted action, a ſhort fit.

SNATCHER, snătſh'-ŭr. ſ. One that ſnatches.

SNATCHINGLY, snătſh'-ĭng-ly. ad. Haſtily, with interruption.

To SNEAK, snē'k. v. n. To creep ſlily, to come or go as if afraid to be ſeen; to behave with meanneſs and ſervility, to crouch.

SNEAKER, snē'k-ŭr. ſ. A ſmall bowl of punch.

SNEAKING, snē'k-ĭng. participial a. Servile, mean, low; covetous, niggardly.

SNEAKINGLY, snē'k-ĭng-ly. ad. Meanly, ſervilely.

SNEAKUP, snē'k-ŭp. ſ. A cowardly, creeping, inſidious ſcoundrel.

To SNEAP, snē'p. v. a. To reprimand, to check; to nip. Not in uſe.

To SNEER, snē'r. v. n. To ſhow contempt by looks; to inſinuate contempt by covert expreſſions; to utter with grimace; to ſhow aukward mirth.

SNEER, snē'r. ſ. A look of contemptuous ridicule; an expreſſion of ludicrous ſcorn.

To SNEEZE, snē'z. v. n. To emit wind audibly by the noſe.

SNEEZE, snē'z. ſ. Emiſſion of wind audibly by the noſe.

SNEEZEWORT, snē'z-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

SNET, snĕt'. ſ. The fat of a deer.

SNICK AND SNEE, snĭk'-ănd-snē'. ſ. A combat with knives.

To SNIFF, snĭf'. v. n. To draw breath audibly by the noſe.

To SNIP, snĭp'. v. a. To cut at once with ſciſſars.

SNIP, ſnip'. ſ. A ſingle cut with ſciſſars; a ſmall ſhred.

SNIPE, ſnī'pe. ſ. A ſmall fen fowl with a long bill; a fool, a blockhead.

SNIPPER, ſnip'-pŭr. ſ. One that ſnips.

SNIPPET, ſnip'-pit. ſ. A ſmall part, a ſhare.

SNIPSNAP, ſnip'-ſnăp'. ſ. Tart dialogue.

SNIVEL, ſniv'l. ſ. Snot, the running of the noſe.

To SNIVEL, ſniv'l. v. n. To run at the noſe; to cry as children.

SNIVELLER, ſniv'-lŭr. ſ. A weeper, a weak lamenter.

To SNORE, ſnō're. v. n. To breathe hard through the noſe, as men in ſleep.

SNORE, ſnō're. ſ. Audible reſpiration of ſleepers through the noſe.

To SNORT, ſnōrt'. v. n. To blow through the noſe as a high mettled horſe.

SNOT, ſnŏt'. ſ. The mucus of the noſe.

SNOTTY, ſnŏt'-tȳ. a. Full of ſnot.

SNOUT, ſnoŭ't. ſ. The noſe of a beaſt; the noſe of a man, in contempt; the noſel or end of any hollow pipe.

SNOUTED, ſnoŭ't-id. a. Having a ſnout.

SNOW, ſnō'. ſ. The ſmall particles of water frozen before they unite into drops.

To SNOW, ſnō'. v. n. To have ſnow fall.

To SNOW, ſnō'. v. a. To ſcatter like ſnow.

SNOWBALL, ſnō'-bāl. ſ. A round lump of congelated ſnow.

SNOWBROTH, ſnō'-brŏth. ſ. Very cold liquor.

SNOWDROP, ſnō'-drŏp. ſ. An early flower.

SNOW-WHITE, ſnō'-hwī'te. a. White as ſnow.

SNOWY, ſnō'-ȳ. a. White like ſnow; abounding with ſnow.

To SNUB, ſnŭb'. v. a. To check, to reprimand; to nip.

SNUFF, ſnŭf'. ſ. The uſeleſs excreſcence of a candle; a candle almoſt burnt out; the fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame; reſentment expreſſed by ſhifling, perverſe reſentment; powdered tobacco taken by the noſe.

To SNUFF, ſnŭf'. v. a. To draw in with the breath; to ſcent; to crop the candle.

To SNUFF, ſnŭf'. v. n. To ſnort, to draw breath by the noſe; to ſnuff in contempt.

SNUFFBOX, ſnŭf'-bŏks. ſ. The box in which ſnuff is carried.

SNUFFERS, ſnŭf'-fŭrz. ſ. The inſtrument with which the candle is clipped.

To SNUFFLE, ſnŭf'l. v. n. To ſpeak through the noſe, to breath hard through the noſe.

To SNUG, ſnŭg'. v. n. To lie cloſe.

SNUG, ſnŭg'. a. Cloſe, free from any inconvenience; cloſe, out of notice; ſlily or inſidiouſly cloſe.

To SNUGGLE, ſnŭg'l. v. n. To lie cloſe, to lie warm.

SO, sō'. ad. In like manner; it anſwers to As either preceding or following; to ſuch a degree; in ſuch a manner, in the ſame manner; thus, in this manner; therefore, for this reaſon, in conſequence of this; on theſe terms, noting a conditional petition; provided that, on condition that; in like manner, noting conceſſion of one propoſition and aſſumption of another, anſwering to As; it notes a kind of abrupt beginning, Well; a word of aſſumption, thus be it; a form of petition; So ſo, an exclamation after ſomething done or known; indifferently, not much amiſs or well; So then, thus then it is that, therefore.

To SOAK, sō'k. v. n. To lie ſteeped in moiſture; to enter by degrees into pores; to drink gluttonouſly and intemperately.

To SOAK, sō'k. v. a. To macerate, in any moiſture, to ſteep, to keep wet till moiſture is imbibed, to drench; to drain, to exhauſt.

SOAP, sō'p. ſ. A ſubſtance uſed in waſhing.

SOAPBOILER, sō'p-boil-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make ſoap.

SOAPWORT, sō'p-wŭrt. ſ. Is a ſpecies of campion.

To SOAR, sō'r. v. n. To fly aloft, to tower, to mount, properly to fly without viſible action of the wings; to mount intellectually, to tower with the mind; to riſe high.

SOAR, sō'r. ſ. Towering flight.

To SOB, sŏb′. v. n. To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow, to sigh with convulsion.

SOB, sŏb′. s. A convulsive sigh, a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

SOBER, sō′-bŭr. a. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not overpowered by drink; not mad, right in the understanding; regular, calm, free from inordinate passion; serious, solemn, grave.

To SOBER, sō′-bŭr. v. a. To make sober.

SOBERLY, sō′-bŭr-lў. ad. Without intemperance; without madness; temperately, moderately; coolly, calmly.

SOBERNESS, sō′-bŭr-nĭs. s. Temperance in drink; calmness, freedom from enthusiasm, coolness.

SOBRIETY, sō-brī′-ĕ-tў. s. Temperance in drink; general temperance; freedom from inordinate passion; calmness, coolness; seriousness, gravity.

SOCCAGE, sŏk′-kĕdzh. s. A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

SOCIABLE, sō′-shĕbl. a. Fit to be conjoined; ready to unite in a general interest; friendly, familiar; inclined to company.

SOCIABLENESS, sō′-shĕbl-nĭs. s. Inclination to company and converse; freedom of conversation, good fellowship.

SOCIABLY, sō′-shĕb-lў. ad. Conversibly, as a companion.

SOCIAL, sō′-shĕl. a. Relating to a general or publick interest; easy to mix in friendly gaiety; consisting in union or converse with another.

SOCIALNESS, sō′-shĕl-nĭs. s. The quality of being social.

SOCIETY, sō-sī′-ĕ-tў. s. Union of many in one general interest; numbers united in one interest, community; company, converse; partnership, union on equal terms.

SOCK, sŏk′. s. Something put between the foot and shoe; the shoe of the ancient comick actors.

SOCKET, sŏk′-kĭt. s. Any hollow pipe, generally the hollow of a candlestick; the receptacle of the eye; any hollow that receives something inserted.

SOCLE, sŏk′l. s. With architects, a flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases.

SOD, sŏd′. s. A turf, a clod.

SODALITY, sō-dăl′-ĭt-ў. s. A fellowship, a fraternity.

SODDEN, sŏd′n. the participle passive of Seethe. Boiled, seethed.

To SODER, sŏd′-dŭr. v. a. To cement with some metallick matter.

SODER, sŏd′-dŭr. s. Metallick cement.

SOEVER, sō-ĕv′-ŭr. ad. A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as whosoever, whatsoever, howsoever.

SOFA, sō′-fă. s. A splendid seat covered with carpets.

SOFT, sâft. a. Not hard; ductile; flexible, yielding; tender, timorous; mild, gentle, meek, civil; placid; effeminate, viciously nice; delicate, elegantly tender; weak, simple; smooth, flowing.

SOFT, sâft. interject. Hold, stop, not so fast.

To SOFTEN, sâf′fn. v. a. To make soft, to make less hard; to make less fierce or obstinate; to make easy, to compose; to make less harsh.

To SOFTEN, sâf′fn. v. n. To grow less hard; to grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.

SOFTLY, sâf′-lў. ad. Without hardness; not violently, not forcibly; not loudly; gently, placidly; mildly, tenderly.

SOFTNER, sâf′-nŭr. s. That which makes soft; one who palliates.

SOFTNESS, sâf′-nĭs. s. Quality contrary to hardness; mildness; gentleness; effeminacy, vicious delicacy; timorousness, pusillanimity; quality contrary to harshness; easiness to be affected; meekness.

SOHO, sō-hō′. interject. A form of calling from a distant place.

To SOIL, sŏil. v. a. To foul, to dirt, to pollute, to stain, to sully; to dung, to manure.

SOIL, ſoil. ſ. Dirt, ſpot, pollution, foulneſs; ground, earth, conſidered with relation to its vegetative qualities; land, country; dung, compoſt; cut graſs given to cattle.

SOILINESS, ſoi'l-ỳ-nis. ſ. Stain, foulneſs.

SOILURE, ſoi'l-yůr. ſ. Stain, pollution. Not in uſe.

To SOJOURN, sŏ'-dzhůrn. v. n. To dwell any where for a time, to live as not at home, to inhabit as not in a ſettled habitation.

SOJOURN, sŏ'-dzhůrn. ſ. A temporary reſidence, a caſual and no ſettled habitation.

SOJOURNER, sŏ'-dzhůr-nůr. ſ. A temporary dweller.

To SOLACE, sŏl'-lĕs. v. a. To comfort, to cheer, to amuſe.

To SOLACE, sŏl'-lĕs. v. n. To take comfort.

SOLACE, sŏl'-lĕs. ſ. Comfort, pleaſure, alleviation, that which gives comfort or pleaſure.

SOLAR, sŏ'-lĕr. } a. Being of the ſun;
SOLARY, sŏ'-lĕr-ỳ. } belonging to the ſun; meaſured by the ſun.

SOLD, sŏ'ld. The preterite and participle paſſ. of Sell.

SOLD, sŏ'ld. ſ. Military pay, warlike entertainment.

SOLDAN, sŏl'-dăn. ſ. The emperor of the Turks.

To SOLDER, sŏd'-důr. v. a. To unite or faſten with any kind of metallick cement; to mend, to unite any thing broken.

SOLDER, sŏd'-důr. ſ. Metallick cement.

SOLDERER, sŏd'-dĕr-ůr. ſ. One that ſolders or mends.

SOLDIER, sŏ'l-dzhĕr. ſ. A fighting man, a warrior; it is generally uſed of the common men, as diſtinct from the commanders.

SOLDIERLIKE, sŏ'l-dzhĕr-lĭke. } a. Martial,
SOLDIERLY, sŏ'l-dzhĕr-lỳ. } military, becoming a ſoldier.

SOLDIERSHIP, sŏ'l-dzhĕr-ſhip. ſ. Military character, martial qualities, behaviour becoming a ſoldier.

SOLDIERY, sŏ'l-dzhĕr-ỳ. ſ. Body of military men, ſoldiers collectively; ſoldierſhip, martial ſkill.

SOLE, sŏ'le. ſ. The bottom of the foot; the bottom of the ſhoe; the part of any thing that touches the ground; a kind of ſea fiſh.

To SOLE, sŏ'le. v. a. To furniſh with ſoles, as to Sole a pair of ſhoes.

SOLE, sŏ'le. a. Single, only; in law, not married.

SOLECISM, sŏl'-ĕ-sizm. ſ. Unfitneſs of one word to another.

SOLELY, sŏ'le-lỳ. ad. Singly, only.

SOLEMN, sŏl'-lĕm. a. Anniverſary, obſerved once a year; religiouſly grave; awful, ſtriking with ſeriouſneſs; grave, affectedly ſerious.

SOLEMNESS, sŏl'-lĕm-nis. } ſ. Ceremony or
SOLEMNITY, sŏ-lĕm'-nit-ỳ. } rite annually performed; religious ceremony; awful ceremony or proceſſion; manner of acting awfully ſerious; gravity, ſteady ſeriouſneſs; awful grandeur, ſober dignity; affected gravity.

SOLEMNIZATION, sŏl-lĕm-nĭ-zā'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of ſolemnizing, celebration.

To SOLEMNIZE, sŏl'-lĕm-nize. v. a. To dignify by particular formalities, to celebrate; to perform religiouſly once a year.

SOLEMNLY, sŏl'-lĕm-lỳ. ad. With annual religious ceremonies; with formal gravity and ſtatelineſs; with affected gravity; with religious ſeriouſneſs.

To SOLICIT, sŏ-lĭs'-sit. v. a. To importune, to intreat; to call to action, to excite; to implore, to aſk; to attempt, to try to obtain; to diſturb, to diſquiet.

SOLICITATION, sŏl-lis-ỳ-tā'-ſhůn. ſ. Importunity; act of importuning; invitation, excitement.

SOLICITOR, sŏ-lĭs'-it-ůr. ſ. One who petitions for another; one who does in Chancery the buſineſs which is done by attorneys in other courts.

SOLICITOUS, sŏ-lĭs'-sit-ůs. a. Anxious, careful, concerned.

SOLICITOUSLY, sŏ-lĭs'-sit-ůs-lỳ. ad. Anxiouſly; carefully.

SOLI-

SOLICITUDE, sŏ-lĭs′-ĭ-tūde. ſ. Anxiety, carefulneſs.

SOLICITRESS, sŏ-lĭs′-ĭt-trĭs. ſ. A woman who petitions for another.

SOLID, sŏl′-ĭd. a. Not fluid; not hollow, compact, denſe; having all the geometrical dimenſions; ſtrong, firm; ſound, not weakly; real, not empty; true, not fallacious; not light, not ſuperficial, grave, profound.

SOLID, sŏl′-ĭd. ſ. In phyſick, the part containing the fluids.

SOLIDITY, sŏ-lĭd′-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Fulneſs of matter, not hollowneſs; firmneſs, hardneſs, compactneſs; denſity; truth, not fallaciouſneſs, intellectual ſtrength, certainty.

SOLIDLY, sŏl′-lĭd-lȳ. ad. Firmly, denſely, compactly; truly, on good ground.

SOLIDNESS, sŏl′-lĭd-nĭs. ſ. Firmneſs, denſity.

SOLILOQUY, sŏ-lĭl′-lŏ-kwȳ. ſ. A diſcourſe made by one in ſolitude to himſelf.

SOLITAIRE, sŏl-lȳ-tā′re. ſ. A recluſe, a hermit; an ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY, sŏl′-lȳ-tĕr-ĭl-ȳ. ad. In ſolitude; without company.

SOLITARINESS, sŏl′-lȳ-tĕr-ȳ-nĭs. ſ. Solitude, forbearance of company, habitual retirement.

SOLITARY, sŏl′-lȳ-tĕr-ȳ. a. Living alone; retired, gloomy, diſmal; ſingle.

SOLITARY, sŏl′-lȳ-tĕr-ȳ. ſ. One that lives alone, an hermit.

SOLITUDE, sŏl′-lȳ-tūd. ſ. Lonely life, ſtate of being alone; a lonely place, a deſert.

SOLO, sō′-lō. ſ. A tune played by a ſingle inſtrument.

SOLSTICE, sŏl′-ſtĭs. ſ. The point beyond which the ſun does not go, the tropical point, the point at which the day is longeſt in ſummer, or ſhorteſt in winter; it is taken of itſelf commonly for the ſummer ſolſtice.

SOLSTITIAL, sŏl-ſtȳſh′-ăl. a. Belonging to the ſolſtice; happening at the ſolſtice.

SOLVIBLE, sŏl′-vĭbl. a. Poſſible to be cleared by reaſon or inquiry.

SOLUBLE, sŏl′-ūbl. a. Capable of diſſolution or ſeparation of parts.

SOLUBILITY, sŏl-ū-bĭl′-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Suſceptiveneſs of ſeparation of parts.

To SOLVE, sŏlv′. v. a. To clear, to explain, to untie an intellectual knot.

SOLVENCY, sŏl′-vĕn-sȳ. ſ. Ability to pay.

SOLVENT, sŏl′-vĕnt. a. Having the power to cauſe diſſolution; able to pay debts contracted.

SOLUND-GOOSE, sŏ″-lŭnd-gō′s. ſ. A fowl in bigneſs and feather very like a tame gooſe, but his bill longer; his wings alſo much longer.

SOLUTION, sō-lū′-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſjunction, ſeparation; matter diſſolved, that which contains any thing diſſolved; reſolution of a doubt, removal of an intellectual difficulty.

SOLUTIVE, sŏl′-ū-tĭv. a. Laxative, cauſing relaxation.

SOME, sŭm′. a. More or leſs, noting an indeterminate quantity; more or fewer, noting an indeterminate number; certain perſons; Some is often uſed abſolutely for ſome people; Some is oppoſed to Some, or to Others; one, any without determining which.

SOMEBODY, sŭm′-bŏd-ȳ. ſ. One, a perſon indiſcriminate and undetermined; a perſon of conſideration.

SOMERSET, sŭm′-mĕr-sĕt. ſ. A leap by which a jumper throws himſelf from a beam, and turns over his head.

SOMEHOW, sŭm′-how. a. One way or other.

SOMETHING, sŭm′-thĭng. ſ. A thing indeterminate; more or leſs; part; diſtance not great.

SOMETHING, sŭm′-thĭng. ad. In ſome degree.

SOMETIME, sŭm′-tīme. ad. Once, formerly.

SOMETIMES, sŭm′-tīmz. ad. Now and then, at one time or other; at one time, oppoſed to Sometimes, or to Another time.

SOMEWHAT, sŭm′-hwŏt. ſ. Something, not nothing.

nothing, though it be uncertain what; more or leſs; part greater or leſs.

SOMEWHAT, sŭm'-hwŏt. ad. In ſome degree.

SOMEWHERE, sŭm'-hwêre. ad. In one place or other.

SOMEWHILE, sŭm'-hwîle. ſ. Once, for a time.

SOMNIFEROUS, sŏm-nĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Cauſing ſleep, procuring ſleep.

SOMNIFICK, sŏm-nĭf'-fĭk. a. Cauſing ſleep.

SOMNOLENCY, sŏm'-nō-lĕn-ſy. ſ. Sleepineſs, inclination to ſleep.

SON, sŭn'. ſ. A male child, correlative to father or mother; deſcendant however diſtant; compellation, of an old to a young man; native of a country; the ſecond perſon of the Trinity; product of any thing.

SON-IN-LAW, sŭn'-ĭn-lâ. ſ. One married to one's daughter.

SONSHIP, sŭn'-ſhip. ſ. Filiation.

SONATA, sō-nâ'-tâ. ſ. A tune.

SONG, sŏng'. ſ. Any thing modulated in the utterance; a poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad; a poem, lay, ſtrain; poetry, poeſy; notes of birds; An old Song, a trifle.

SONGISH, sŏng'-ĭſh. a. Containing ſongs, conſiſting of ſongs. A low word.

SONGSTER, sŏng'-ſtŭr. ſ. A ſinger.

SONGSTRESS, sŏng'-ſtrĭs. ſ. A female ſinger.

SONNET, sŏn'-nĭt. ſ. A ſmall poem.

SONNETTEER, sŏn-nĕt-tē'r. ſ. A ſmall poet, in contempt.

SONIFEROUS, sō-nĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Giving or bringing ſound.

SONORIFICK, sō-nō-rĭf'-fĭk. a. Producing ſound.

SONOROUS, sō-nō'-rŭs. a. Loud ſounding, giving loud or ſhrill ſound; high ſounding, magnificent of ſound.

SONOROUSLY, sō-nō'-rŭs-lў. ad. With high ſound, with magnificence of ſound.

SONOROUSNESS, sō-nō'-rŭs-nĭs. ſ. The quality of giving ſound; magnificence of ſound.

SOON, sō'n. ad. Before long time be paſt, ſhortly after any time aſſigned; early, oppoſed to late; readily, willingly; Soon as, immediately.

SOOPBERRY, sō'p-bĕr-ry. ſ. A plant.

SOOT, sŭt'. ſ. Condenſed or embodied ſmoke.

SOOTED, sŭt'-tĭd. a. Smeared, manured, or covered with ſoot.

SOOTERKIN, sō'-tĕr-kĭn. ſ. A kind of falſe birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from ſitting over their ſtoves.

SOOTH, sō'th. ſ. Truth, reality. Obſolete.

SOOTH, sō'th. a. Pleaſing, delightful.

To SOOTH, sō'th. v. a. To flatter, to pleaſe; to calm, to ſoften; to gratify.

SOOTHER, sō'th-ŭr. ſ. A flatterer, one who gains by blandiſhments.

To SOOTHSAY, sō'th-sâ. v. n. To predict, to foretell.

SOOTHSAYER, sō'th-sâ-ŭr. ſ. A foreteller, a prognoſticator.

SOOTINESS, sŭt'-ў-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being ſooty.

SOOTY, sō'-tў. a. Breeding ſoot; conſiſting of ſoot; black, dark, duſky.

SOP, sŏp'. ſ. Any thing ſteeped in liquor to be eaten; any thing given to pacify.

To SOP, sŏp'. v. a. To ſteep in liquor.

SOPE, sō'pe. ſ. See SOAP.

SOPH, sŏf'. ſ. A young man who has been two years at the univerſity.

SOPHI, sō'-fў. ſ. The emperor of Perſia.

SOPHISM, sŏf'-fĭzm. ſ. A fallacious argument.

SOPHIST, sŏf'-fĭſt. ſ. A profeſſor of philoſophy.

SOPHISTER, sŏf'-fĭs-tŭr. ſ. A diſputant fallaciouſly ſubtle, an artful but inſidious logician; a name given to thoſe of a certain claſs in the univerſity between Freſhmen and Batchelors.

SOPHISTICAL, sō-fĭs'-tў-kĕl. a. Fallaciouſly ſubtle, logically deceitful.

SOPHISTICALLY, sō-fĭs'-tў-kĕl-ў. ad. With fallacious ſubtilty.

To SOPHISTICATE, sō-fĭs'-tў-kâte. v. a. To adulterate, to corrupt with ſomething ſpurious.

SOPHIS-

SOPHISTICATE, sō-fĭs'-tȳ-kāt. part. a. Adulterate, not genuine.

SOPHISTICATION, sō-fĭs-tȳ-kā'-shŭn. ſ. Adulteration, not genuineneſs.

SOPHISTICATOR, sō-fĭs'-tȳ-kā-tŭr. ſ. Adulterator, one that makes things not genuine.

SOPHISTRY, sŏf'-fĭs-trȳ. ſ. Fallacious ratiocination.

SOPORIFEROUS, sō-pō-rĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Productive of ſleep, opiate.

SOPORIFEROUSNESS, sō-pō-rĭf'-fĕr-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. The quality of cauſing ſleep.

SOPORIFICK, sō-pō-rĭf'-fĭk. a. Cauſing ſleep, opiate.

SORBS, sā'rbz. ſ. The berries of the ſorb or ſervicetree.

SORCERER, sā'r-sĕr-ŭr. ſ. A conjurer, an enchanter, a magician.

SORCERESS, sā'rs-rĭs. ſ. A female magician, an enchantreſs.

SORCERY, sā'r-sĕr-ȳ. ſ. Magick, enchantment, conjuration.

SORD, sŏd'. ſ. Turf, graſſy ground.

SORDID, sā'r-dĭd. a. Foul, filthy; mean, vile, baſe; covetous, niggardly.

SORDIDLY, sā'r-dĭd-lȳ. ad. Meanly, poorly, covetouſly.

SORDIDNESS, sā'r-dĭd-nĭs. ſ. Meanneſs, baſeneſs; naſtineſs.

SORE, sō're. ſ. A place tender and painful, a place excoriated, an ulcer.

SORE, sō're. a. Tender to the touch; tender in the mind, eaſily vexed; violent with pain, afflictively vehement.

SORE, sō're. ad. With painful or dangerous vehemence.

SOREL, sō'-rĕl. ſ. The buck is called the firſt year a fawn, the ſecond a pricket, the third a Sorel.

SORELY, sō're-lȳ. ad. With a great degree of pain or diſtreſs; with vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

SORENESS, sō're-nĭs. ſ. Tenderneſs of a hurt.

SORITES, sō-rī'-tēz. ſ. An argument where one propoſition is accumulated on another.

SORORICIDE, sō-rŏ'-rȳ-ſide. ſ. The murder of a ſiſter.

SORREL, sŏr'-rĭl. ſ. A plant like dock, but having an acid taſte.

SORRILY, sŏr'-rȳ-lȳ. ad. Meanly, deſpicably, wretchedly.

SORRINESS, sŏr'-rȳ-nĭs. ſ. Meanneſs, deſpicableneſs.

SORROW, sŏr'-rō. ſ. Grief, pain for ſomething paſt; ſadneſs, mourning.

To SORROW, sŏr'-rō. v. n. To grieve, to be ſad, to be dejected.

SORROWED, sŏr'-rōd. a. Accompanied with ſorrow. Obſolete.

SORROWFUL, sŏr'-rō-fŭl. a. Sad for ſomething paſt, mournful, grieving; expreſſing grief, accompanied with grief.

SORRY, sŏr'-rȳ. a. Grieved for ſomething paſt; vile, worthleſs, vexatious.

SORT, sŏrt'. ſ. A kind, a ſpecies; a manner, a form of being or acting; a degree of any quality; a claſs, or order of perſons; rank, condition above the vulgar; a lot. In this laſt ſenſe out of uſe.

To SORT, sŏrt'. v. a. To ſeparate into diſtinct and proper claſſes; to reduce to order from a ſtate of confuſion; to conjoin, to put together in diſtribution; to cull, to chuſe, to ſelect.

To SORT, sŏrt'. v. n. To be joined with others of the ſame ſpecies; to conſort, to join; to ſuit, to fit; to fall out.

SORTANCE, sā'r-tĕns. ſ. Suitableneſs, agreement. Not in uſe.

SORTILEGE, sā'r-tȳ-lĕdzh. ſ. The act of drawing lots.

SORTMENT, sŏrt'-mĕnt. ſ. The act of ſorting, diſtribution; a parcel ſorted or diſtributed.

To SOSS, sŏs'. v. n. To fall at once into a chair.

SOT, sŏt'. ſ. A blockhead, a dull ignorant ſtupid fellow, a dolt; a wretch ſtupified by drinking.

To SOT, sŏt'. v. a. To ſtupify, to beſot.

To SOT, sŏt'. v. n. To tipple to ſtupidity.

SOTTISH, sŏt'-tĭſh. a. Dull, ſtupid, doltiſh; dull with intemperance.

SOTTISHLY, sŏt'-tĭsh-lȳ. ad. Stupidly, dully, ſenſeleſsly.

SOTTISHNESS, sŏt'-tĭsh-nĭs. ſ. Dulneſs, ſtupidity, inſenſibility.

SOVEREIGN, sŭv'-ĕr-ĕn. a. Supreme in power, having no ſuperiour; ſupremely efficacious.

SOVEREIGN, sŭv'-ĕr-ĕn. ſ. Supreme lord.

SOVEREIGNLY, sŭv'-ĕr-ĕn-lȳ. ad. Supremely, in the higheſt degree.

SOVEREIGNTY, sŭv'-ĕr-ĕn-tȳ. ſ. Supremacy, higheſt place, higheſt degree of excellence.

SOUGHT, sâ't. The preterite and participle paſſ. of Seek.

SOUL, sō'le. ſ. The immaterial and immortal ſpirit of man; vital principle; ſpirit, eſſence, principal part; interiour power; a familiar appellation joined to words expreſſing the qualities of the mind; human being; active power; ſpirit, fire, grandeur of mind; intelligent being in general.

SOULED, sō'ld. a. Furniſhed with mind.

SOULLESS, sō'l-lĭs. a. Mean, low, ſpiritleſs.

SOUND, ſou'nd. a. Healthy, hearty; right, not erroneous; ſtout, luſty; valid; faſt, hearty.

SOUND, ſou'nd. ad. Soundly, heartily, completely faſt.

SOUND, ſou'nd. ſ. A ſhallow ſea, ſuch as may be ſounded.

SOUND, ſou'nd. ſ. A probe, an inſtrument uſed by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

To SOUND, ſou'nd. v. a. To ſearch with a plummet, to try depth; to try, to examine.

To SOUND, ſou'nd. v. n. To try with the ſounding line.

SOUND, ſou'nd. ſ. Any thing audible, a noiſe, that which is perceived by the ear; mere empty noiſe oppoſed to meaning.

To SOUND, ſou'nd. v. n. To make a noiſe, to emit a noiſe; to exhibit by likeneſs of ſound.

To SOUND, ſou'nd. v. a. To cauſe to make a noiſe, to play on; to betoken or direct by a ſound; to celebrate by ſound.

SOUNDBOARD, ſou'nd-bord. ſ. Board which propagates the ſound in organs.

SOUNDING, ſou'nd-ing. a. Sonorous, having a magnificent ſound.

SOUNDING-BOARD, ſou'nd-ing-bord. ſ. The canopy of the pulpit; the ceiling over the front of the ſtage.

SOUNDLY, ſou'nd-lȳ. ad. Healthily, heartily; luſtily, ſtoutly, ſtrongly; truly, rightly; faſt, cloſely.

SOUNDNESS, ſou'nd-nĭs. ſ. Health, heartineſs; truth, rectitude, incorrupt ſtate; ſtrength, ſolidity.

SOUP, sō'p. ſ. Strong decoction of fleſh for the table.

SOUR, ſou'r. a. Acid, auſtere; harſh of temper, crabbed, peeviſh; afflictive, painful; expreſſing diſcontent.

SOUR, ſou'r. ſ. Acid ſubſtance.

To SOUR, ſou'r. v. a. To make acid; to make harſh; to make uneaſy, to make leſs pleaſing; to make diſcontented.

To SOUR, ſou'r. v. n. To become acid; to grow peeviſh or crabbed.

SOURCE, sō'-rſe. ſ. Spring, fountain, head; original, firſt producer.

SOURISH, ſou'r-ĭſh. a. Somewhat ſour.

SOURLY, ſou'r-lȳ. ad. With acidity; with acrimony.

SOURNESS, ſou'r-nĭs. ſ. Acidity, auſtereneſs of taſte; aſperity, harſhneſs of temper.

SOUS, sō'. ſ. A ſmall denomination of money.

SOUSE, ſou'ſe. ſ. Pickle made of ſalt; any thing kept parboiled in a ſalt pickle.

To SOUSE, ſou'ſe. v. n. To fall as a bird on its prey.

To SOUSE, ſou'ſe. v. a. To ſtrike with ſudden violence, as a bird ſtrikes his prey.

SOUSE, ſou'ſe. ad. With ſudden violence. A low word.

SOUTERRAIN, sō'-tĕr-rân. ſ. A grotto, or cavern in the ground.

SOUTH, ſou'th. ſ. The part where the ſun is

to

to us at noon; the ſouthern regions of the globe; the wind that blows from the South.

SOUTH, ſou'th. a. Southern, meridional.

SOUTH, ſou'th. ad. Towards the ſouth; from the ſouth.

SOUTHING, ſou'th-ing. a. Going towards the ſouth.

SOUTHEAST, ſouth-ē'ſt. ſ. The point between the eaſt and ſouth.

SOUTHERLY, ſŭth'-ĕr-lȳ. a. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the ſouth, not abſolutely ſouthern; lying towards the ſouth; coming from about the ſouth.

SOUTHERN, ſŭth'-ĕrn. a. Belonging to the ſouth, meridional; lying towards the ſouth; coming from the ſouth.

SOUTHERNWOOD, ſŭth'-ĕrn-wŭd. ſ. A plant.

SOUTHMOST, ſou'th-mŭſt. a. Fartheſt toward the ſouth.

SOUTHSAY, ſŏ'th-ſā. ſ. Prediction.

To SOUTHSAY, ſŏ'th-ſā. v. n. To predict. See SOOTHSAY.

SOUTHSAYER, ſŏ'th-ſā-ŭr. ſ. A predicter.

SOUTHWARD, ſŭth'-ĕrd. ad. Towards the ſouth.

SOUTHWEST, ſouth-wĕſt'. ſ. Point between the ſouth and weſt.

SOW, ſow'. ſ. A female pig, the female of a boar; an oblong maſs of lead; an inſect, a millepede.

To SOW, ſō'. v. n. To ſcatter ſeed in order to a harveſt.

To SOW, ſō'. v. a. part. paſſ. Sown; to ſcatter in the ground in order to growth; to ſpread, to propagate; to impregnate or ſtock with ſeed; to beſprinkle.

To SOW, ſō'. v. a. For Sew; which ſee.

To SOWCE, ſows'e. v. a. To throw into the water.

SOWER, ſō'-ŭr. ſ. He that ſprinkles the ſeed; a ſcatterer; a breeder, a promoter.

SOWINS, ſou'-ĭnz. ſ. Flummery, ſomewhat ſoured and made of oatmeal.

To SOWL, ſow'l. v. a. To pull by the ears. Obſolete.

SOWN, ſō'ne. The participle of Sow.

SOWTHISTLE, ſou'-thĭſſl. ſ. A weed.

SPACE, ſpā'ſe. ſ. Room, local extenſion; any quantity of place; quantity of time; a ſmall time, a while.

SPACIOUS, ſpā'-ſhŭs. a. Wide, extenſive, roomy.

SPACIOUSNESS, ſpā'-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Roominеſs, wide extenſion.

SPADDLE, ſpăd'l. ſ. A little ſpade.

SPADE, ſpā'de. ſ. The inſtrument of digging; a ſuit of cards.

SPADILLE, ſpă-dĭl'. ſ. The ace of ſpades at ombre and quadrille.

SPAKE, ſpā'ke. The old preterite of Speak.

SPALT, ſpălt'. ſ. A white, ſcaly, ſhining ſtone, frequently uſed to promote the fuſion of metals.

SPAN, ſpăn'. ſ. The ſpace from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; any ſhort duration.

To SPAN, ſpăn'. v. a. To meaſure by the hand extended; to meaſure.

SPANCOUNTER, ſpăn'-koun-tŭr. } ſ. A play
SPANFARTHING, ſpăn'-făr-thing. } at which money is thrown within a ſpan or mark.

SPANGLE, ſpăng'l. ſ. A ſmall plate or boſs of ſhining metal; any thing ſparkling and ſhining.

To SPANGLE, ſpăng'l. v. a. To beſprinkle with ſpangles or ſhining bodies.

SPANIEL, ſpăn'-nyĕl. ſ. A dog uſed for ſport in the field, remarkable for ſagacity and obedience; a low, mean, ſneaking fellow.

SPANKER, ſpănk'-ŭr. ſ. A ſmall coin.

SPAR, ſpā'r. ſ. Marcaſite; a ſmall beam, the bar of a gate.

To SPAR, ſpā'r. v. n. To fight like cocks with preluſive ſtrokes.

To SPAR, ſpā'r. v. a. To ſhut, to cloſe, to bar. Obſolete.

To SPARE, ſpā're. v. a. To uſe frugally; to ſave for any particular uſe; to do without, to loſe willingly; to omit, to forbear; to uſe tenderly, to treat with pity; to grant, to allow.

To

To SPARE, ſpā're. v. n. To live frugally, to be parſimonious; to forbear, to be ſcrupulous; to uſe mercy, to forgive, to be tender.

SPARE, ſpā're. a. Scanty, parſimonious; ſuperfluous, unwanted; lean, wanting fleſh.

SPARER, ſpā'r-ur. ſ. One who avoids expence.

SPARERIB, ſpā're-rib. ſ. Some part cut off from the ribs.

SPARGEFACTION, ſpār-dzhē-fāk'-ſhun. ſ. The act of ſprinkling.

SPARING, ſpā'r-ing. a. Scarce; ſcanty; parcimonious.

SPARINGLY, ſpā'r-ing-lȳ. ad. Frugally, parcimoniouſly; with abſtinence; not with great frequency; cautiouſly, tenderly.

SPARK, ſpā'rk. ſ. A ſmall particle of fire, or kindled matter; any thing ſhining; any thing vivid or active; a lively, ſhowy, ſplendid, gay man.

To SPARK, ſpā'rk. v. n. To emit particles of fire, to ſparkle.

SPARKFUL, ſpā'rk-fūl. a. Lively, briſk, airy.

SPARKISH, ſpā'rk-iſh. a. Airy, gay; ſhowy, well-dreſſed, fine.

SPARKLE, ſpā'rkl. ſ. A ſpark, a ſmall particle of fire; any luminous particle.

To SPARKLE, ſpā'rkl. v. n. To emit ſparks; to iſſue in ſparks; to ſhine, to glitter.

SPARKLINGLY, ſpā'rk-ling-lȳ. ad. With vivid and twinkling luſtre.

SPARKLINGNESS, ſpā'rk-ling-nis. ſ. Vivid and twinkling luſtre.

SPARROW, ſpār'-rō. ſ. A ſmall bird.

SPARROWHAWK, ſpār'-rō-hāk. ſ. The female of the muſket hawk.

SPARROWGRASS, ſpār'-rō-grās. ſ. Corrupted from Aſparagus.

SPARRY, ſpār'-rȳ. a. Conſiſting of ſpar.

SPASM, ſpāz'm. ſ. Convulſion, violent and involuntary contraction.

SPASMODICK, ſpāz-mod'-ik. a. Convulſive.

SPAT, ſpāt'. The preterite of Spit.

To SPATIATE, ſpā'-ſhāte. v. n. To rove, to range, to ramble at large.

To SPATTER, ſpāt'-tur. v. a. To ſprinkle with dirt, or any thing offenſive; to throw out any thing offenſive; to aſperſe, to defame.

To SPATTER, ſpāt'-tur. v. n. To ſpit, to ſputter as at any thing nauſeous taken into the mouth.

SPATTERDASHES, ſpāt'-tēr-dāſh-iz. ſ. Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPATTLING POPPY, ſpāt'-ling-pop'-pȳ. ſ. White behen; a plant.

SPATULA, ſpāt'-tſhū-lā. ſ. A ſpattle or ſlice, uſed by apothecaries and ſurgeons in ſpreading plaiſters or ſtirring medicines.

SPAVIN, ſpāv'-in. ſ. This diſeaſe in horſes is a bony excreſcence or cruſt as hard as a bone, that grows on the inſide of the hough.

SPAW, ſpā'. ſ. A place famous for mineral waters, any mineral water.

To SPAWL, ſpā'l. v. n. To throw moiſture out of the mouth.

SPAWL, ſpā'l. ſ. Spittle, moiſture ejected from the mouth.

SPAWN, ſpā'n. ſ. The eggs of fiſh or of frogs; any product or offspring.

To SPAWN, ſpā'n. v. a. To produce as fiſhes do eggs; to generate, to bring forth.

To SPAWN, ſpā'n. v. n. To iſſue as eggs from fiſh; to iſſue, to proceed.

SPAWNER, ſpā'n-ur. ſ. The female fiſh.

To SPAY, ſpā'. v. a. To caſtrate female animals.

To SPEAK, ſpē'k. v. n. preterite Spake or Spoke; participle paſſive Spoken. To utter articulate ſounds, to expreſs thoughts by words; to harangue, to make a ſpeech; to talk for or againſt, to diſpute; to diſcourſe, to make mention; to give ſound; To Speak with, to addreſs, to converſe with.

To SPEAK, ſpē'k. v. a. To utter with the mouth, to pronounce; to proclaim, to celebrate; to addreſs, to accoſt; to exhibit.

SPEAKABLE, ſpē'k-ebl. a. Poſſible to be ſpoken; having the power of ſpeech.

SPEAKER, ſpē'k-ur. ſ. One that ſpeaks; one that ſpeaks in any particular manner; one that celebrates,

proclaims or mentions; the prolocutor of the commons.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, ſpē'k-ing-trump'-it. ſ. Trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great diſtance.

SPEAR, ſpē'r. ſ. A long weapon with a ſharp point, uſed in thruſting or throwing; a lance; a lance generally with prongs to kill fiſh.

To SPEAR, ſpē'r. v. a. To kill or pierce with a ſpear.

To SPEAR, ſpē'r. v. n. To ſhoot or ſprout.

SPEARGRASS, ſpē'r-grās. ſ. Long ſtiff graſs.

SPEARMAN, ſpē'r-mān. ſ. One who uſes a launce in fight.

SPEARMINT, ſpē'r-mint. ſ. A plant, a ſpecies of mint.

SPEARWORT, ſpē'r-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

SPECIAL, ſpĕſh'-ĕl. a. Noting a ſort or ſpecies; particular, peculiar; appropriate, deſigned for a particular purpoſe; extraordinary, uncommon; chief in excellence.

SPECIALLY, ſpĕſh'-ĕl-ȳ. ad. Particularly above others; not in a common way, peculiarly.

SPECIALTY, ſpĕſh'-ĕl-tȳ. } ſ. Particu-
SPECIALITY, ſpē-ſhăl'-it-ȳ. } larity.

SPECIES, ſpē'-ſhēz. ſ. A ſort, a ſubdiviſion of a general term; claſs of nature, ſingle order of beings; appearance to the ſenſes; repreſentation to the mind; circulating money, pronounced ſpē'-ſhē; ſimples that have place in a compound.

SPECIFICAL, ſpē-ſĭf'-fȳ-kĕl. } a. That which
SPECIFICK, ſpē-ſĭf'-fĭk. } makes a thing of the ſpecies of which it is; appropriated to the cure of ſome particular diſtemper.

SPECIFICALLY, ſpē-ſĭf'-fȳ-kĕl-ȳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to conſtitute a ſpecies, according to the nature of the ſpecies.

To SPECIFICATE, ſpē-ſĭf'-fȳ-kāte. v. a. To mark by notation of diſtinguiſhing particularities.

SPECIFICATION, ſpĕs-ſĭf-fȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſtinct notation, determination by a peculiar mark; particular mention.

To SPECIFY, ſpĕ'-ſȳ-fȳ. v. a. To mention, to ſhow by ſome particular mark of diſtinction.

SPECIMEN, ſpĕ'-ſȳ-mĕn. ſ. A ſample, a part of any thing exhibited that the reſt may be known.

SPECIOUS, ſpē'-ſhŭs. a. Showy, pleaſing to the view; plauſible; ſuperficially, not ſolidly right.

SPECIOUSLY, ſpē'-ſhŭſ-lȳ. ad. With fair appearance.

SPECK, ſpĕk'. ſ. A ſmall diſcolouration, a ſpot.

To SPECK, ſpĕk'. v. a. To ſpot, to ſtain in drops.

SPECKLE, ſpĕk'l. ſ. Small ſpeck, little ſpot.

To SPECKLE, ſpĕk'l. v. a. To mark with ſmall ſpots.

SPECTACLE, ſpĕk'-tĭkl. ſ. A ſhow, a gazing ſtock, any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; any thing perceived by the ſight; in the plural, glaſſes to aſſiſt the ſight.

SPECTACLED, ſpĕk'-tĭkld. a. Furniſhed with ſpectacles.

SPECTATOR, ſpĕk-tā'-tŭr. ſ. A looker on, a beholder.

SPECTATORSHIP, ſpĕk-tā'-tŭr-ſhip. ſ. Act of beholding.

SPECTRE, ſpĕk'-tŭr. ſ. Apparition, appearance of perſons dead.

SPECTRUM, ſpĕk'-trŭm. ſ. An image, a viſible form.

SPECULAR, ſpĕk'-kŭ-lĕr. ſ. Having the qualities of a mirrour or looking-glaſs; aſſiſting ſight.

To SPECULATE, ſpĕk'-kŭ-lāte. v. n. To meditate, to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

To SPECULATE, ſpĕk'-kŭ-lāte. v. a. To conſider attentively, to look through with the mind.

SPECULATION, ſpĕk-ŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Examination by the eye, view; mental view, intellectual examination, contemplation; a train of thoughts formed by meditation; mental ſcheme not reduced to practice; power of ſight.

SPECULATIVE, ſpĕk′-kŭ-lā-tĭv. a. Given to ſpeculation, contemplative; theoretical, not practical.

SPECULATIVELY, ſpĕk′-kŭ-lā-tĭv′-lȳ. ad. Contemplatively, with meditation; ideally, theoretically, not practically.

SPECULATOR, ſpĕk′-kŭ-lā-tŭr. ſ. One who forms theories; an obſerver, a contemplator; a ſpy, a watcher.

SPECULATORY, ſpĕk′-kŭ-lā-tŭr′-ȳ. a. Exerciſing ſpeculation.

SPECULUM, ſpĕk′-kŭ-lŭm. ſ. A mirrour, a looking-glaſs.

SPED, ſpĕd′. The preterite and part. paſſive of Speed.

SPEECH, ſpē′tſh. ſ. The power of articulate utterance, the power of expreſſing thoughts by vocal words; language, words conſidered as expreſſing thoughts; particular language as diſtinct from others; any thing ſpoken; talk, mention; oration, harangue.

SPEECHLESS, ſpē′tſh-lĭs. a. Deprived of the power of ſpeaking, made mute or dumb; mute, dumb.

To SPEED, ſpē′d. v. n. pret. and part. paſſ. Sped and Speeded. To make haſte, to move with celerity; to have ſucceſs; to have any condition good or bad.

To SPEED, ſpē′d. v. a. To diſpatch in haſte; to diſpatch, to deſtroy, to kill; to haſten, to put into quick motion; to execute, to diſpatch; to aſſiſt, to help forward; to make proſperous.

SPEED, ſpē′d. ſ. Quickneſs, celerity; haſte, hurry, diſpatch; the courſe or pace of a horſe; ſucceſs, event.

SPEEDILY, ſpē′d-ĭl-ȳ. ad. With haſte, quickly.

SPEEDINESS, ſpē′d-ȳ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being ſpeedy.

SPEEDWELL, ſpē′d-wĕl. ſ. A plant.

SPEEDY, ſpē′d-ȳ. a. Quick, ſwift, nimble, quick of diſpatch.

SPELL, ſpĕl′. ſ. A charm conſiſting of ſome words of occult power; a turn of work.

To SPELL, ſpĕl′. v. a. To write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters ſingly; to charm.

To SPELL, ſpĕl′. v. n. To form words of letters; to read.

SPELTER, ſpĕlt′-ŭr. ſ. A kind of ſemi-metal.

To SPEND, ſpĕnd′. v. a. To conſume, to lay out; to beſtow as expence, to expend; to effuſe; to ſquander, to laviſh; to paſs; to waſte, to wear out; to fatigue, to haraſs.

To SPEND, ſpĕnd′. v. n. To make expence; to prove in the uſe; to be loſt or waſted.

SPENDER, ſpĕnd′-ŭr. ſ. One who ſpends; a prodigal, a laviſher.

SPENDTHRIFT, ſpĕnd′-thrĭft. ſ. A prodigal, a laviſher.

SPERM, ſpĕrm′. ſ. Seed; that by which the ſpecies is continued.

SPERMACETI, ſpĕr-mā-sĭt′-tȳ. ſ. Corruptedly pronounced Parmaſitty.

SPERMATICAL, ſpĕr-măt′-tȳ-kĕl. } a. Semi-
SPERMATICK, ſpĕr-măt′-tĭk. } nal, conſiſting of ſeed; belonging to the ſperm.

SPERMATIZE, ſpĕr′-mā-tīze. v. n. To yield ſeed.

To SPERSE, ſpĕrs′e. v. a. To diſperſe, to ſcatter.

To SPET, ſpĕt′. v. a. To bring or pour abundantly. Not in uſe.

To SPEW, ſpū′. v. a. To vomit, to eject from the ſtomach; to eject, to caſt forth; to eject with loathing.

To SPEW, ſpū′. v. n. To vomit, to eaſe the ſtomach.

To SPHACELATE, ſfās′-sē-lāte. v. a. To affect with a gangrene.

SPHACELUS, ſfās′-sē-lŭs. ſ. A gangrene, a mortification.

SPHERE, ſfē′r. ſ. A globe, an orbicular body; a body of which the center is at the ſame diſtance from every point of the circumference; any globe of the mundane ſyſtem; a globe repreſenting the earth or ſky; orb, circuit of motion; province, compaſs of knowledge or action.

To SPHERE, ſfē′r. v. a. To place in a ſphere; to form into roundneſs.

SPHE-

SPHERICAL, sfĕr'-rȳ-kĕl. } a. Round, orbicu-
SPHERICK, sfĕr'-rĭk. } lar, globular; planetary, relating to orbs of the planets.

SPHERICALLY, sfĕr'-rȳ-kĕl-ȳ. ad. In form of a ſphere.

SPHERICALNESS, sfĕr'-rȳ-kĕl-nĭs. }
SPHERICITY, sfē-rĭs'-ĭt-ȳ. } f. Roundneſs, rotundity.

SPHEROID, sfē'-roid. f. A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a ſphere.

SPHEROIDICAL, sfē-roi'd-ȳ-kĕl. a. Having the form of a ſpheroid.

SPHERULE, sfĕr'-ūl. f. A little globe.

SPHINX, sfĭnks'. f. The Sphinx was a famous monſter in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.

SPICE, ſpī'ſe. f. A vegetable production, fragrant to the ſmell and pungent to the palate, an aromatick ſubſtance uſed in ſauces; a ſmall quantity.

To SPICE, ſpī'ſe. v. a. To ſeaſon with ſpice.

SPICER, ſpī's-ŭr. f. One who deals in ſpice.

SPICERY, ſpī's-ĕr-ȳ. f. The commodity of ſpices; a repoſitory of ſpices.

SPICK AND SPAN, ſpĭk'-ănd-ſpăn'. Quite new, now firſt uſed.

SPICKNEL, ſpĭk'-nĕl. f. The herb mald-mony or bearwort.

SPICY, ſpī's-ȳ. a. Producing ſpice, abounding with aromaticks; aromatick, having the qualities of ſpice.

SPIDER, ſpī'-dŭr. f. The animal that ſpins a web for flies.

SPIDERWORT, ſpī'-dĕr-wŭrt. f. A plant with a lily-flower, compoſed of ſix petals.

SPIGNEL, ſpĭg'-nĕl. f. A plant.

SPIGOT, ſpĭg'-ŭt. f. A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

SPIKE, ſpī'ke. f. An ear of corn; a long nail of iron or wood, a long rod of iron ſharpened; a ſmaller ſpecies of lavender.

To SPIKE, ſpī'ke. v. a. To faſten with long nails; to ſet with ſpikes.

SPIKENARD, ſpī'k-nărd. f. The name of a plant; the oil produced from the plant.

SPILL, ſpĭl'. f. A ſmall ſhiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; a ſmall quantity of money.

To SPILL, ſpĭl'. v. a. To ſhed, to loſe by ſhedding; to throw away.

To SPILL, ſpĭl'. v. n. To waſte, to be laviſh; to be ſhed, to be loſt by being ſhed.

SPILTH, ſpĭlth'. f. Any thing poured out or waſted. Not in uſe.

To SPIN, ſpĭn'. v. a. preter. Spun or Span; part. Spun. To draw out into threads; to form threads by drawing out and twiſting any filamentous matter; to protract, to draw out; to form by degrees, to draw out tediouſly.

To SPIN, ſpĭn'. v. n. To exerciſe the art of ſpinning; to ſtream out in a thread or ſmall current; to move round as a ſpindle.

SPINAGE, ſpĭn'-nidzh. f. A plant.

SPINAL, ſpī'n-ĕl. a. Belonging to the back-bone.

SPINDLE, ſpĭn'dl. f. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated; a long ſlender ſtalk; any thing ſlender.

SPINDLESHANKED, ſpĭn'dl-ſhăŋkt. a. Having ſmall legs.

SPINDLETREE, ſpĭn'dl-trē. f. Prickwood; a plant.

SPINE, ſpī'ne. f. The back-bone.

SPINEL, ſpĭn'-nĭl. f. A ſort of mineral.

SPINET, ſpĭn-nĕt'. f. A ſmall harpſichord; an inſtrument with keys.

SPINIFEROUS, ſpī-nĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing thorns.

SPINNER, ſpĭn'-nŭr. f. One ſkilled in ſpinning; a garden ſpider with long jointed legs.

SPINNING-WHEEL, ſpĭn'-nĭng-hwē'l. f. The wheel by which, ſince the diſuſe of the rock, the thread is drawn.

SPINOSITY, ſpī-nŏs'-sĭt-ȳ. f. Crabbedneſs, thorny or briary perplexity.

SPINOUS, ſpī'-nŭs. a. Thorny, full of thorns.

SPINSTER, ſpĭns'-tŭr. f. A woman that ſpins; the general term for a girl or maiden woman.

SPINSTRY, ſpĭns'-trȳ. f. The work of ſpinning.

SPINY, ſpī'n-ȳ. a. Thorny, briary, perplexed.

SPIRACLE,

SPIRACLE, ſpī-rĕkl. ſ. A breathing hole, a vent, a ſmall aperture.

SPIRAL, ſpī r-ĕl. a. Curve, winding, circularly involved.

SPIRALLY, ſpī r-ĕl-ȳ. ad. In a ſpiral form.

SPIRE, ſpī re. ſ. A curve line, any thing wreathed or contorted, a curl, a twiſt, a wreath any thing growing up taper, a round pyramid, a ſteeple; the top or uppermoſt point.

To SPIRE, ſpī re. v. n. To ſhoot up pyramidically.

SPIRIT, ſpĕr'-ĭt. ſ. Breath, wind in motion; an immaterial ſubſtance; the ſoul of man; an apparition; ardour, courage; genius, vigour of mind; intellectual powers diſtinct from the body; ſentiment; eagerneſs, deſire; man of activity, man of life; that which gives vigour or cheerfulneſs to the mind; any thing eminently pure and refined; that which hath power of energy; an inflammable liquor raiſed by diſtillation.

To SPIRIT, ſpĕr'-ĭt. v. a. To animate or actuate as a ſpirit; to excite, to animate, to encourage; to draw, to entice.

SPIRITED, ſpĕr'-ĭt-ĭd. a. Lively, full of fire.

SPIRITEDNESS, ſpĕr'-ĭt-ĭd-nĭs. ſ. Diſpoſition or make of mind.

SPIRITFULNESS, ſpĕr'-ĭt-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Sprightlineſs, livelineſs.

SPIRITLESS, ſpĕr'-ĭt-lĭs. a. Dejected, low, deprived of vigour, depreſſed.

SPIRITOUS, ſpĕr'-ĭt-ŭs. a. Refined, advanced near to ſpirit.

SPIRITOUSNESS, ſpĕr'-ĭt-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. Fineneſs and activity of parts.

SPIRITUAL, ſpĕr'-ĭt-tſhŭ-ĕl. a. Diſtinct from matter, immaterial, incorporeal; mental, intellectual; not groſs, refined from external things, relative only to the mind; not temporal, relating to the things of heaven.

SPIRITUALITY, ſpĕr-ĭt-tſhŭ-ăl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Immateriality, eſſence diſtinct from matter; intellectual nature; acts independent of the body, pure acts of the ſoul, mental refinement; that which belongs to any one as an eccleſiaſtick.

SPIRITUALTY, ſpĕr'-ĭt-tſhŭ-ăl-tȳ. ſ. Eccleſiaſtical body.

SPIRITUALIZATION, ſpĕr'-ĭt-tſhŭ-ăl-ĭ-zā''-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſpiritualizing.

To SPIRITUALIZE, ſpĕr'-ĭt-tſhŭ-ă-lize. v. a. To refine the intellect, to purify from the feculencies of the world.

SPIRITUALLY, ſpĕr'-ĭt-tſhŭ-ĕl-lȳ. ad. Without corporeal groſſneſs, with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPIRITUOUS, ſpĕr'-ĭt-tſhŭ-ŭs. a. Having the quality of ſpirit, tenuity and activity of parts; lively, gay, vivid, airy.

SPIRITUOSITY, ſpĕr-ĭt-tſhŭ-ŏs'-sĭt-ȳ. } ſ.
SPIRITUOUSNESS, ſpĕr'-ĭt-tſhŭ-ŭſ-nĭs. }
The quality of being ſpirituous, tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT, ſpŭrt'. v. n. To ſpring out in a ſudden ſtream, to ſtream out by intervals.

To SPIRT, ſpŭrt'. v. a. To throw out in a jet.

To SPIRTLE, ſpŭrt'l. v. a. To diſſipate.

SPIRY, ſpī r-ȳ. a. Pyramidal, wreathed, curled.

SPISSITUDE, ſpĭs'-sȳ-tſhŭd. ſ. Groſſneſs, thickneſs.

SPIT, ſpĭt'. ſ. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire; ſuch a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the ſpade.

To SPIT, ſpĭt'. v. a. preterite Spat; participle paſſ. Spit or Spitted. To put upon a ſpit; to thruſt through.

To SPIT, ſpĭt'. v. n. To eject from the mouth; to throw out ſpittle or moiſture of the mouth.

To SPITCHCOCK, ſpĭtſh'-kŏk. v. a. To cut an eel in pieces and roaſt him.

SPITE, ſpī te. ſ. Malice, rancour, hate; Spite of, or In Spite of, notwithſtanding, in defiance of.

To SPITE, ſpī te. v. a. To vex, to thwart malignantly; to fill with ſpite, to offend.

SPITEFUL, ſpī te-fŭl. a. Malicious, malignant.

SPITEFULLY, ſpī te-fŭl-ȳ. ad. Maliciouſly, malignantly.

SPITE-

SPITEFULNESS, ſpi'te-fûl-nĭs. ſ. Malignity, deſire of vexing.

SPITTED, ſpit'-tĭd. a. Shot out into length.

SPITTER, ſpit'-tûr. ſ. One who puts meat on a ſpit; one who ſpits with his mouth; a young deer.

SPITTLE, ſpit'l. ſ. Corrupted from Hoſpital. Not in uſe.

SPITTLE, ſpit'l. ſ. Moiſture of the mouth.

SPITVENOM, ſpit'-vĕn-ŭm. ſ. Poiſon ejected from the mouth.

To SPLASH, ſplăſh'. v. a. To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLASHY, ſplăſh'-ў. a. Full of dirty water, apt to daub.

SPLAYFOOT, ſplā'-fût. a. Having the foot turned inward.

SPLAYMOUTH, ſplā'-mouth. ſ. Mouth widened by deſign.

SPLEEN, ſplē'n. ſ. The milt, one of the viſcera; it is ſuppoſed the ſeat of anger and melancholy; anger, ſpite, ill-humour; a fit of anger; melancholy, hypochondriacal vapours.

SPLEENED, ſplē'nd. a. Deprived of the ſpleen.

SPLEENFUL, ſplē'n-fûl. a. Angry, peeviſh, fretful.

SPLEENLESS, ſplē'n-lĭs. a. Kind, gentle, mild.

SPLEENWORT, ſplē'n-wûrt. ſ. Miltwaſte; a plant.

SPLEENY, ſplē'n-ў. a. Angry, peeviſh.

SPLENDENT, ſplĕn'-dĕnt. a. Shining, gloſſy.

SPLENDID, ſplĕn'-dĭd. a. Showy, magnificent, ſumptuous.

SPLENDIDLY, ſplĕn'-dĭd-lў. ad. Magnificently, ſumptuouſly.

SPLENDOUR, ſplĕn'-dûr. ſ. Luſtre, power of ſhining; magnificence, pomp.

SPLENETICK, ſplĕn'-ĕ-tĭk. a. Troubled with the ſpleen, fretful, peeviſh.

SPLENICK, ſplĕn'-ĭk. a. Belonging to the ſpleen.

SPLENISH, ſplē'n-ĭſh. a. Fretful, peeviſh.

SPLENITIVE, ſplĕn'-ĭt-tĭv. a. Hot, fiery, paſſionate. Not in uſe.

SPLENT, ſplĕnt'. ſ. Splent is a callous hard ſubſtance, or an inſenſible ſwelling, which breeds on or adheres to the ſhank-bone, and when it grows big ſpoils the ſhape of the leg.

To SPLICE, ſplī'ſe. v. a. To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT, ſplĭnt'. ſ. A thin piece of wood or other matters uſed by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly ſet.

To SPLINTER, ſplĭnt'-ûr. v. a. To ſecure by ſplints; to ſhiver, to break into fragments.

SPLINTER, ſplĭnt'-ûr. ſ. A fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

To SPLINTER, ſplĭnt'-ûr. v. n. To be broken into fragments.

To SPLIT, ſplĭt'. v. a. pret. Split. To cleave, to rive, to divide longitudinally in two; to divide, to part; to daſh and break on a rock; to divide, to break into diſcord.

To SPLIT, ſplĭt'. v. n. To burſt in ſunder, to crack; to be broken againſt rocks.

SPLITTER, ſplĭt'-tûr. ſ. One who ſplits.

SPLUTTER, ſplŭt'-tûr. ſ. Buſtle, tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL, ſpoi'l. v. a. To rob; to plunder; to corrupt, to mar, to make uſeleſs.

To SPOIL, ſpoi'l. v. n. To practice robbery or plunder; to grow uſeleſs, to be corrupted.

SPOIL, ſpoi'l. ſ. That which is taken by violence, plunder, pillage, booty; the act of robbery; corruption, cauſe of corruption; the ſlough, the caſt-off ſkin of a ſerpent.

SPOILER, ſpoi'l-ûr. ſ. A robber, a plunderer, one who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPOILFUL, ſpoi'l-fûl. a. Waſteful, rapacious.

SPOKE, ſpō'ke. ſ. The bar of a wheel that paſſes from the nave to the felly.

SPOKE, ſpō'ke. The preterite of Speak.

SPOKEN, ſpō'kn. Participle paſſive of Speak.

SPOKESMAN, ſpō'kz-măn. ſ. One who ſpeaks for another.

To SPOLIATE, ſpō'-lyāte. v. a. To rob, to plunder.

SPOLIATION, ſpō-lyā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of robbery or privation.

SPONDEE, ſpŏn'-dy. ſ. A foot of two long ſyllables.

SPONDYLE, ſpŏn'-dile. ſ. A vertebra; a joint of the ſpine.

SPONGE, ſpŭndzh'. ſ. A ſoft porous ſubſtance remarkable for ſucking up water.

To SPONGE, ſpŭndzh'. v. a. To blot, to wipe away as with a ſponge.

To SPONGE, ſpŭndzh'. v. n. To ſuck in as a ſponge; to gain by mean arts.

SPONGER, ſpŭndzh'-ŭr. ſ. One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

SPONGINESS, ſpŭndzh'-y-nĭs. ſ. Softneſs and fulneſs of cavities like a ſponge.

SPONGIOUS, ſpŭndzh'-ŭs. a. Full of ſmall cavities like a ſponge.

SPONGY, ſpŭndzh'-y. a. Soft and full of ſmall interſtitial holes; wet, drenched, ſoaked.

SPONK, ſpŭnk'. ſ. Touchwood.

SPONSAL, ſpŏn'-sĕl. a. Relating to marriage.

SPONSION, ſpŏn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of becoming ſurety for another.

SPONSOR, ſpŏn'-sŭr. ſ. A ſurety, one who makes a promiſe or gives ſecurity for another.

SPONTANEITY, ſpŏn-tă-nē'-ĭt-y. ſ. Voluntarineſs, accord uncompelled.

SPONTANEOUS, ſpŏn-tā'-nyŭs. a. Voluntary, acting without compulſion.

SPONTANEOUSLY, ſpŏn-tā'-nyŭſ-ly. ad. Voluntarily, of its own accord.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, ſpŏn-tā'-nyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Voluntarineſs, accord unforced.

SPOOL, ſpōl. ſ. A ſmall piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon, a quill.

To SPOOM, ſpōm. v. n. To paſs ſwiftly. Not in uſe.

SPOON, ſpōn. ſ. A concave veſſel with a handle, uſed in eating liquids.

SPOONBILL, ſpōn'-bĭl. ſ. A bird; the end of its bill is broad.

SPOONFUL, ſpōn'-fŭl. ſ. As much as is generally taken at once in a ſpoon; any ſmall quantity of liquid.

SPOONMEAT, ſpōn'-mēt. ſ. Liquid food, nouriſhment taken with a ſpoon.

SPOONWORT, ſpōn'-wŭrt. ſ. Scurvygraſs.

SPORT, ſpōrt. ſ. Play, diverſion, game, frolick, and tumultuous merriment; mock, contemptuous mirth; that with which one plays; play, idle gingle; diverſion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fiſhing.

To SPORT, ſpōrt. v. a. To divert, to make merry; to repreſent by any kind of play.

To SPORT, ſpōrt. v. n. To play, to frolick, to game, to wanton; to trifle.

SPORTFUL, ſpōrt'-fŭl. a. Merry, frolick, wanton, ludicrous, done in jeſt.

SPORTFULLY, ſpōrt'-fŭl-y. ad. Wantonly, merrily.

SPORTFULNESS, ſpōrt'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Wantonneſs, play, merriment, frolick.

SPORTIVE, ſpōr'-tĭv. a. Gay, merry, frolick, wanton, playful, ludicrous.

SPORTIVENESS, ſpōr'-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. Gaiety, play.

SPORTSMAN, ſpōrts'-măn. ſ. One who purſues the recreations of the field.

SPORTULE, ſpōr'-tſhŭl. ſ. An alms, a doſe.

SPOT, ſpŏt'. ſ. A blot, a mark made by diſcoloration; a taint, a diſgrace, a reproach; a ſmall extent of place; any particular place.

To SPOT, ſpŏt'. v. a. To mark with diſcolorations; to corrupt, to diſgrace, to taint.

SPOTLESS, ſpŏt'-lĭs. a. Free from ſpots; immaculate, pure.

SPOTTER, ſpŏt'-tŭr. ſ. One that ſpots.

SPOTTY, ſpŏt'-ty. a. Full of ſpots.

SPOUSAL, ſpou'z-ĕl. a. Nuptial, matrimonial, bridal.

SPOUSAL, ſpou'z-ĕl. ſ. Marriage, nuptials.

SPOUSE, ſpou'z. ſ. One joined in marriage, a huſband or wife.

SPOUSED, ſpou'zd. a. Wedded, eſpouſed, joined together as in matrimony.

SPOUSELESS, ſpou'z-lĭs. a. Wanting a huſband or wife.

SPOUT, ſpout'. ſ. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or veſſel out of which any thing is poured; water falling in a body, a cataract.

To SPOUT, ſpout'. v. a. To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a ſpout.

To SPOUT, ſpout'. v. n. To iſſue as from a ſpout.

To SPRAIN, ſprā'n. v. a. To ſtretch the ligaments of a joint without diſlocation of the joint.

SPRAIN, ſprā'n. ſ. Extenſion of ligaments without diſlocation of the joint.

SPRANG, ſprăng'. The preterite of Spring.

SPRAT, ſprăt'. ſ. A ſmall ſea fiſh.

To SPRAWL, ſprā'l. v. n. To ſtruggle as in the convulſions of death; to tumble with agitation.

SPRAY, ſprā'. ſ. The extremity of a branch; the foam of the ſea, commonly written Spry.

To SPREAD, ſprĕd'. v. a. To extend, to expand, to make to cover or fill a large ſpace; to cover by extenſion; to cover over; to ſtretch, to extend; to publiſh, to divulge; to emit as effluvia or emanations.

To SPREAD, ſprĕd'. v. n. To extend or expand itſelf.

SPREAD, ſprĕd'. ſ. Extent, compaſs; expanſion of parts.

SPREADER, ſprĕd'-ŭr. ſ. One that ſpreads, publiſher, divulger.

SPRENT, ſprĕnt'. part. Sprinkled.

SPRIG, ſprĭg'. ſ. A ſmall branch, a ſpray.

SPRIGGY, ſprĭg'-gy. a. Full of ſmall branches.

SPRIGHT, ſprī'te. ſ. Spirit, ſhade, ſoul, incorporeal agent; walking ſpirit, apparition.

SPRIGHTFUL, ſprī'te-fŭl. a. Lively, briſk, gay, vigorous.

SPRIGHTFULLY, ſprī'te-fŭl-y. ad. Briſkly, vigorouſly.

SPRIGHTLINESS, ſprī'te-ly-nĭs. ſ. Livelineſs, briſkneſs, vigour, gaiety, vivacity.

SPRIGHTLY, ſprī'te-ly. a. Gay, briſk, lively, vigorous, airy, vivacious.

To SPRING, ſprĭng'. v. n. preterite Sprung or Sprang; anciently Sprong. To ariſe out of the ground and grow by vegetative power; to begin to grow; to proceed as from ſeed; to come into exiſtence, to iſſue forth; to ariſe, to appear; to iſſue with effect or force; to proceed as from anceſtors; to proceed as from a ground, cauſe, or reaſon; to grow, to thrive; to bound, to leap, to jump; to fly with elaſtick power; to riſe from a covert; to iſſue from a fountain; to proceed as from a ſource; to ſhoot, to iſſue with ſpeed and violence.

To SPRING, ſprĭng'. v. a. To ſtart, to rouſe game; to produce to light; to cauſe by ſtarting a plank; to diſcharge a mine; to contrive a ſudden expedient, to offer unexpectedly; to produce haſtily.

SPRING, ſprĭng'. ſ. The ſeaſon in which plants ſpring and vegetate; an elaſtick body, a body which when diſtorted has the power of reſtoring itſelf; elaſtick force; any active power, any cauſe by which motion is produced or propagated; a leap, a bound, a jump, a violent effort, a ſudden ſtruggle; a fountain, an iſſue of water from the earth; a ſource, that by which any thing is ſupplied; riſe, beginning; courſe, original.

SPRINGE, ſprĭndzh'. ſ. A gin, a nooſe which catches by a ſpring or jerk.

SPRINGER, ſprĭng'-ŭr. ſ. One who rouſes game.

SPRINGHALT, ſprĭng'-hălt. ſ. A lameneſs by which the horſe twitches up his legs.

SPRINGINESS, ſprĭn'-jy-nĭs. ſ. Elaſticity, power of reſtoring itſelf.

SPRINGLE, ſprĭng'l. ſ. A ſpringe, an elaſtick nooſe.

SPRINGTIDE, ſprĭng'-tīde. ſ. Tide at the new moon, high tide.

SPRINGY, ſprĭn'-jy. a. Elaſtick, having the power of reſtoring itſelf; full of ſprings or fountains.

To SPRINKLE, ſprĭnk'l. v. a. To ſcatter, to diſperſe in ſmall maſſes; to ſcatter in drops; to beſprinkle, to waſh, wet, or duſt by ſprinkling.

To SPRINKLE, ſprĭnk'l. v. n. To perform the act of ſcattering in ſmall drops.

To SPRIT, ſprĭt'. v. a. To throw out, to eject with force.

To

To SPRIT, ſprit′. v. n. To ſhoot, to germinate, to ſprout.

SPRIT, ſprit′. ſ. Shoot, ſprout.

SPRITSAIL, ſprit′-ſăl. ſ. The ſail which belongs to the boltſprit-maſt.

SPRITE, ſpri′te. ſ. A ſpirit, an incorporeal agent.

SPRITEFULLY, ſpri′te-fŭl-y. ad. Vigorouſly, with life and ardour.

To SPROUT, ſprout′. v. n. To ſhoot by vegetation, to germinate; to ſhoot into ramifications; to grow.

SPROUT, ſprout′. ſ. A ſhoot of a vegetable.

SPRUCE, ſprō′s. a. Nice, trim, neat.

To SPRUCE, ſprō′s. v. n. To dreſs with affected neatneſs.

SPRUCEBEER, ſprō′s-bē′r. ſ. Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

SPRUCELEATHER, ſprō′s-lĕth′-ŭr. ſ. Pruſſian leather.

SPRUCENESS, ſprō′s-nĭs. ſ. Neatneſs without elegance.

SPRUNG, ſprŭng′. The preterite and participle paſſive of Spring.

SPUD, ſpŭd′. ſ. A ſhort knife.

SPUME, ſpū′me. ſ. Foam, froth.

To SPUME, ſpū′me. v. n. To foam, to froth.

SPUMOUS, ſpū′m-ŭs. } a. Frothy, foamy.
SPUMY, ſpū′m-y. }

SPUN, ſpŭn′. The preterite and part. paſſ. of Spin.

SPUNGE, ſpŭndzh′. ſ. A ſponge.

To SPUNGE, ſpŭndzh′. v. n. To hang on others for maintenance.

SPUNGINGHOUSE, ſpŭndzh′-ĭng-hous. ſ. A houſe to which debtors are taken before commitment to priſon.

SPUNGY, ſpŭndzh′-y. a. Full of ſmall holes, and ſoft like a ſponge; wet, moiſt, watery; drunken, wet with liquor.

SPUNK, ſpŭnk′. ſ. Rotten wood, touchwood.

SPUR, ſpŭr′. ſ. A ſharp point fixed in the rider's heel; incitement, inſtigation; a ſtimulus, any thing that galls and teazes; the ſharp points on the legs of a cock; any thing ſtanding out, a ſnag.

To SPUR, ſpŭr′. v. a. To prick with the ſpur, to drive with the ſpur; to inſtigate, to incite, to urge forward; to drive by force.

To SPUR, ſpŭr′. v. n. To travel with great expedition; to preſs forward.

SPURGALLED, ſpŭr′-gâld. a. Hurt with the ſpur.

SPURGE, ſpŭrdzh′. ſ. A plant violently purgative.

SPURIOUS, ſpū′-ryŭs. a. Not genuine, counterfeit, adulterine; not legitimate, baſtard.

SPURLING, ſpŭr′-lĭng. ſ. A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

To SPURN, ſpŭrn′. v. a. To kick, to ſtrike or drive with the foot; to reject, to ſcorn, to put away with contempt, to diſdain; to treat with contempt.

To SPURN, ſpŭrn′. v. n. To make contemptuous oppoſition; to toſs up the heels, to kick or ſtruggle.

SPURN, ſpurn′. ſ. Kick, inſolent and contemptuous treatment.

SPURNEY, ſpŭr′-ny. ſ. A plant.

SPURRER, ſpŭr′-rŭr. ſ. One who uſes ſpurs.

SPURRIER, ſpŭr′-ryŭr. ſ. One who makes ſpurs.

SPURRY, ſpŭr′-ry. ſ. A plant.

To SPURT, ſpŭrt′. v. n. To fly out with a quick ſtream. See to SPIRT.

SPUTATION, ſpū-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſpitting.

To SPUTTER, ſpŭt′-tŭr. v. n. To emit moiſture in ſmall flying drops; to fly out in ſmall particles with ſome noiſe; to ſpeak haſtily and obſcurely.

To SPUTTER, ſpŭt′-tŭr. v. a. To throw out with noiſe.

SPUTTERER, ſpŭt′-tĕr-ŭr. ſ. One that ſputters.

SPY, ſpy′. ſ. One ſent to watch the conduct or motions of others.

To SPY, ſpy′. v. a. To diſcover by the eye at a diſtance; to diſcover by cloſe examination; to ſearch or diſcover by artifice.

To SPY, ſpy′. v. n. To ſearch narrowly.

SPYBOAT, ſpy′-bŏt. ſ. A boat ſent out for intelligence.

SQUAB, skwŏb′. a. Unfeathered, newly hatched; fat, thick and ſtout, awkwardly bulky.

SQUAB, skwŏb′. ſ. A kind of ſofa or couch, a ſtuffed cuſhion.

SQUAB, skwŏb′. ad. With a heavy ſudden fall.

SQUABPIE, skwŏb′-pȳ′. ſ. A pie made of many ingredients.

SQUABBISH, skwŏb′-bĭſh. a. Thick, heavy, fleſhy.

To SQUABBLE, skwŏb′l. v. n. To quarrel, to debate peeviſhly, to wrangle.

SQUABBLE, skwŏb′l. ſ. A low brawl, a petty quarrel.

SQUABBLER, skwŏb′-lŭr. ſ. A quarrelſome fellow, a brawler.

SQUADRON, skwā′-drŭn. ſ. A body of men drawn up ſquare; a part of an army, a troop; part of a fleet, a certain number of ſhips.

SQUADRONED, skwā′-drŭnd. a. Formed into ſquadrons.

SQUALID, skwŏl′-lĭd. a. Foul, naſty, filthy.

To SQUALL, skwā′l. v. n. To ſcream out as a child or woman frighted.

SQUALL, skwā′l. ſ. Loud ſcream; ſudden guſt of wind.

SQUALLER, skwā′l-lŭr. ſ. Screamer, one that ſcreams.

SQUALLY, skwā′l-lȳ. a. Windy, guſty.

SQUAMOUS, skwā′-mŭs. a. Scaly, covered with ſcales.

To SQUANDER, skwŏn′-dŭr. v. a. To ſcatter laviſhly, to ſpend profuſely; to ſcatter, to diſſipate, to diſperſe.

SQUANDERER, skwŏn′-dĕr-ŭr. ſ. A ſpendthrift, a prodigal, a waſter.

SQUARE, skwā′re. a. Cornered, having right angles; forming a right angle; cornered, having angles of whatever content; parallel, exactly ſuitable; ſtrong, well ſet; exact, honeſt, fair; in geometry, Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itſelf, produces the Square, as four is the Square root of ſixteen.

SQUARE, skwā′re. ſ. A figure with right angles and equal ſides; an area of four ſides, with houſes on each ſide; contention; angle; a rule or inſtrument by which workmen meaſure or form their angles; rule, regularity; ſquadron, troops formed ſquare; level, equality, quartile, the aſtrological ſituation of planets diſtant ninety degrees from each other; rule, conformity; Squares go, the game proceeds.

To SQUARE, skwā′re. v. a. To form with right angles; to reduce to a ſquare; to meaſure, to reduce to a meaſure; to adjuſt, to regulate, to mould, to ſhape; to accommodate, to fit.

To SQUARE, skwā′re. v. n. To ſuit with, to fit with; to quarrel, to go to oppoſite ſides.

SQUARENESS, skwā′re-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſquare.

SQUASH, ſqwŏſh′. ſ. Any thing ſoft and eaſily cruſhed; a plant; any thing unripe, any thing ſoft; a ſudden fall; a ſhock of ſoft bodies.

To SQUASH, skwŏſh′. v. a. To cruſh into pulp.

To SQUAT, skwŏt′. v. n. To ſit cowering, to ſit cloſe to the ground.

SQUAT, skwŏt′. a. Cowering, cloſe to the ground; ſhort and thick, having one part cloſe to another, as thoſe of an animal contracted and cowering.

SQUAT, skwŏt′. ſ. The poſture of cowering or lying cloſe; a ſudden fall.

To SQUEAK, skwē′k. v. n. To ſet up a ſudden dolorous cry; to cry with a ſhrill acute tone; to break ſilence or ſecrecy for fear or pain.

SQUEAK, skwē′k. ſ. A ſhrill quick cry.

To SQUEAL, skwē′l. v. n. To cry with a ſhrill ſharp voice, to cry with pain.

SQUEAMISH, skwē′m-ĭſh. a. Nice, faſtidious, eaſily diſguſted, having the ſtomach eaſily turned.

SQUEAMISHNESS, skwē′m-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Niceneſs, delicacy, faſtidiouſneſs.

To SQUEEZE, ſqwē′z. v. a. To preſs, to cruſh between two bodies; to oppreſs, to cruſh, to haraſs by extortion; to force between cloſe bodies.

To SQUEEZE, skwēz. v. n. To ait or paſs in conſequence of compreſſion; to force way through cloſe bodies.

SQUEEZE, skwēz. ſ. Compreſſion, preſſure.

SQUELCH, skwelth. ſ. Heavy fall.

SQUIB, skwib. ſ. A ſmall pipe of paper filled with wildfire; any petty fellow.

SQUILL, skwil. ſ. A plant; a fiſh; an inſect.

SQUINT, skwint. a. Looking obliquely, looking ſuſpiciouſly.

To SQUINT, skwint. v. n. To look obliquely, to look not in a direct line of viſion.

To SQUINT, skwint. v. a. To form the eye to oblique viſion; to turn the eye obliquely.

SQUINTEYED, skwint-īde. a. Having the ſight directed oblique; indirect, oblique, malignant.

To SQUINY, skwin-ny. v. n. To look aſquint. Obſolete cant word.

SQUIRE, skwīre. ſ. A gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a noble warriour.

SQUIRREL, skwēr-ril. ſ. A ſmall animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree.

To SQUIRT, skwērt. v. a. To throw out in a quick ſtream.

To SQUIRT, skwērt. v. n. To prate, to let fly.

SQUIRT, skwērt. ſ. An inſtrument by which a quick ſtream is ejected; a ſmall quick ſtream.

SQUIRTER, skwērt-ur. ſ. One that plies a ſquirt.

To STAB, ſtāb. v. a. To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally or miſchievouſly.

STAB, ſtāb. ſ. A wound with a ſharp pointed weapon; a dark injury, a ſly miſchief; a ſtroke, a blow.

STABBER, ſtāb-bur. ſ. One who ſtabs, a private murderer.

STABILIMENT, ſtā-bil-ly-ment. ſ. Support, firmneſs, act of making firm.

STABILITY, ſtā-bil-it-y. ſ. Steadineſs, ſtrength to ſtand; fixedneſs; firmneſs of reſolution.

STABLE, stā-bl. a. Fixed, able to ſtand, ſteady, conſtant.

STABLE, stā-bl. ſ. A houſe for beaſts.

To STABLE, stā-bl. v. n. To kennel, to dwell as beaſts.

STABLEBOY, stā-bl-boy. } ſ. One who at-
STABLEMAN, stā-bl-man. } tends in the ſtable.

STABLENESS, stā-bl-nis. ſ. Power to ſtand; ſteadineſs, conſtancy, ſtability.

To STABLISH, stāb-lish. v. a. To eſtabliſh, to fix, to ſettle.

STACK, stāk. ſ. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood; a number of chimneys or funnels.

To STACK, stāk. v. a. To pile up regularly in ricks.

STACTE, stākt. ſ. An aromatick, the gum that diſtils from the tree which produces myrrh.

STADTHOLDER, stāt-hōl-dur. ſ. The chief magiſtrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF, staf. ſ. plur. Staves. A ſtick with which a man ſupports himſelf in walking; a prop, a ſupport; a ſtick uſed as a weapon; any long piece of wood; an enſign of an office; a ſtanza, a ſeries of verſes regularly diſpoſed, ſo as that, when the ſtanza is concluded, the ſame order begins again.

STAFFTREE, staf-trē. ſ. A ſort of evergreen privet.

STAG, stāg. ſ. The male red deer; the male of the hind.

STAGE, stā-dzh. ſ. A floor raiſed to view on which any ſhow is exhibited; the theatre, the place of ſcenick entertainments; any place where any thing is publickly tranſacted or performed; a place in which reſt is taken on a journey; a ſingle ſtep of gradual proceſs.

To STAGE, stā-dzh. v. a. To exhibit publickly. Not in uſe.

STAGECOACH, stā-dzh-kō-tsh. ſ. A coach that keeps its ſtages, a coach that paſſes and repaſſes on certain days for the accommodation of paſſengers.

STAGEPLAY, stā-dzh-plā. ſ. Theatrical entertainment.

STAGER,

STAGER, ſtā'dzh-ŭr. ſ. A player; one who has long acted on the ſtage of life, a practitioner.

STAGGARD, ſtăg'-gĕrd. ſ. A four year old ſtag.

To STAGGER, ſtăg'-gŭr. v. n. To reel, not to ſtand or walk ſteadily; to faint, to begin to give way; to heſitate, to fall into doubt.

To STAGGER, ſtăg'-gŭr. v. a. To make to ſtagger, to make to reel; to ſhock, to alarm.

STAGGERS, ſtăg'-gŭrz. ſ. A kind of horſe apoplexy; madneſs, wild conduct. In this laſt ſenſe out of uſe.

STAGNANCY, ſtăg'-nĕn-ſy. ſ. The ſtate of being without motion or ventilation.

STAGNANT, ſtăg'-nĕnt. a. Motionleſs, ſtill.

To STAGNATE, ſtăg'-nāte. v. n. To lie motionleſs, to have no courſe or ſtream.

STAGNATION, ſtăg-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Stop of courſe, ceſſation of motion.

STAID, ſtā'd. part. adj. Sober, grave, regular.

STAIDNESS, ſtā'd-nĭs. ſ. Sobriety, gravity, regularity.

To STAIN, ſtā'ne. v. a. To blot, to ſpot, to diſgrace, to ſpot with guilt or infamy.

STAIN, ſtā'ne. ſ. Blot, ſpot, diſcoloration; taint of guilt or infamy; cauſe of reproach, ſhame.

STAINER, ſtā'n-ŭr. ſ. One who ſtains, one who blots.

STAINLESS, ſtā'n-lĭs. a. Free from blots or ſpots; free from ſin or reproach.

STAIR, ſtā're. ſ. Steps by which we riſe in an aſcent from the lower part of a building to the upper.

STAIRCASE, ſtā'rē-kāſe. ſ. The part of a fabrick that contains the ſtairs.

STAKE, ſtā'ke. ſ. A poſt or ſtrong ſtick fixed in the ground; a piece of wood; any thing placed as a paliſade or fence; the poſt to which a beaſt is tied to be baited; any thing pledged or wagered; the ſtate of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

To STAKE, ſtā'ke. v. a. To faſten, ſupport, or defend with poſts ſet upright; to wager, to hazard, to put to hazard.

STALE, ſtā'le. a. Old, long kept; altered by time; uſed till it is of no uſe or eſteem.

STALE, ſtā'le. ſ. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpoſe. In this ſenſe little uſed; in Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify a proſtitute.

To STALE, ſtā'le. v. a. To wear out, to make old. Not in uſe.

To STALE, ſtā'le. v. n. To make water.

STALELY, ſtā'le-ly. ad. Of old, long time.

STALENESS, ſtā'le-nĭs. ſ. Oldneſs, ſtate of being long kept, ſtate of being corrupted by time.

To STALK, ſtā'k. v. n. To walk with high and ſuperb ſteps; to walk behind a ſtalking-horſe or cover.

STALK, ſtā'k. ſ. High, proud, wide, and ſtately ſtep; the ſtem on which flowers or fruits grow; the ſtem of a quill.

STALKINGHORSE, ſtā'k-ĭng-hŏrs. ſ. A horſe either real or fictitious by which a fowler ſhelters himſelf from the ſight of the game; a maſk.

STALKY, ſtā'k-y. a. Hard like a ſtalk.

STALL, ſtā'l. ſ. A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horſe is kept in the ſtable; a bench or form where any thing is ſet to ſale; a ſmall houſe or ſhed in which certain trades are practiſed; the ſeat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

To STALL, ſtā'l. v. a. To keep in a ſtall or ſtable; to inveſt.

STALLFED, ſtā'l-fĕd. a. Fed not with graſs but dry feed.

STALLION, ſtăl'-lyŭn. ſ. A horſe kept for mares.

STAMINA, ſtăm'-ĭn-ă. ſ. The firſt principles of any thing; the ſolids of a human body; thoſe little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants.

STAMINEOUS, ſtă-mĭn'-yŭs. a. Conſiſting of threads.

To STAMMER, ſtăm'-mŭr. v. n. To ſpeak with unnatural heſitation, to utter words with difficulty.

STAMMERER, ſtăm'-mĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who ſpeaks with heſitation.

To STAMP, ſtămp'. v. a. To ſtrike by preſſing the foot haſtily downwards; to impreſs with ſome mark or figure; to mint, to form, to coin.

To STAMP, ſtămp'. v. n. To ſtrike the foot ſuddenly downward.

STAMP, ſtămp'. ſ. Any inſtrument by which a hollow impreſſion is made; a mark ſet on any thing, impreſſion; a thing marked or ſtamped; a picture cut in wood or metal; a mark ſet upon things that pay cuſtoms to the government; a character of reputation good or bad; authority, currency, value; make, caſt, form.

STAMPER, ſtămp'-ŭr. ſ. An inſtrument of pounding.

To STANCH, ſtănſh'. v. a. To ſtop blood, to hinder from running.

To STANCH, ſtănſh'. v. n. To ſtop.

STANCH, ſtănſh'. a. Sound, ſuch as will not run out; firm, ſound of principle, truſty, hearty, determined; ſtrong, not to be broken.

STANCHION, ſtăn'-ſhŭn. ſ. A prop, a ſupport.

STANCHLESS, ſtănſh'-lĭs. a. Not to be ſtopped.

To STAND, ſtănd'. v. n. preterite I Stood; I have Stood. To be upon the feet, not to ſit or lie down; to be not demoliſhed or overthrown; to be placed as an edifice; to remain erect, not to fall; to become erect; to ſtop, to halt, not to go forward; to be at a ſtationary point without progreſs or regreſſion; to be in a ſtate of firmneſs; to be in any poſture of reſiſtance or defence; to be in a ſtate of hoſtility; not to yield, not to fly, not to give way; to be placed with regard to rank or order; to remain in the preſent ſtate; to be in any particular ſtate; not to become void, to remain in force; to conſiſt, to have its being or eſſence; to be with reſpect to terms of a contract; to hold a place; to be in any ſtate at the time preſent; to be in a permanent ſtate; to be with regard to condition or fortune; to have any particular reſpect; to depend, to reſt, to be ſupported; to be with regard to ſtate of mind; to be reſolutely of a party; to be in the place; to be repreſentative; to hold a courſe; to offer as a candidate; to place himſelf, to be placed; to ſtagnate, not to flow; to be without motion; to inſiſt, to dwell with many words; to perſiſt, to perſevere; to adhere, to abide; to be conſiſtent; To Stand by, to ſupport, to defend, not to deſert; to be preſent without being an actor; to repoſe on, to reſt in; To Stand for, to propoſe one's ſelf a candidate; to maintain, to profeſs to ſupport; To Stand off, to keep at a diſtance; not to comply; to forbear friendſhip or intimacy; to have relief, to appear protuberant or prominent; To Stand out, to hold reſolution, to hold a poſt; not to comply, to ſecede; to be prominent or protuberant; To Stand to, to ply, to perſevere; to remain fixed in a purpoſe; To Stand under, to undergo, to ſuſtain; To Stand up, to ariſe in order to gain notice; To Stand upon, to concern, to intereſt; to value, to take pride; to inſiſt.

To STAND, ſtănd'. v. a. To endure, to reſiſt without flying or yielding; to await, to abide, to ſuffer; to keep, to maintain.

STAND, ſtănd'. ſ. A ſtation, a place where one waits ſtanding; rank, poſt, ſtation; a ſtop, a halt; ſtop, interruption; the act of oppoſing; higheſt mark, ſtationary point; a point beyond which one cannot proceed; difficulty, perplexity, embarraſſment, heſitation; a frame or table on which veſſels are placed.

STANDARD, ſtăn'-dĕrd. ſ. An enſign in war, particularly the enſign of the horſe; that which is of undoubted authority, that which is the teſt of other things of the ſame kind; that which has been tried by the proper teſt; a ſettled rate; a ſtanding ſtem or tree.

STANDARDBEARER, ſtăn'-dĕrd-bĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who bears a ſtandard or enſign.

STANDER, ſtănd'-ŭr. ſ. One who ſtands; a

tree

tree that has ſtood long; Stander by, one preſent, a mere ſpectator.

STANDING, ſtănd'-ing. part. a. Settled, eſtabliſhed; laſting, not tranſitory; ſtagnant, not running; placed on feet.

STANDING, ſtănd'-ing. ſ. Continuance, long poſſeſſion of an office; ſtation, place to ſtand in; power to ſtand; rank, condition; competition, candidateſhip.

STANDISH, ſtăn'-dĭſh. ſ. A caſe for pen and ink.

STANG, ſtăng'. ſ. A perch, a meaſure of five yards and a half.

STANK, ſtănk'. The preterite of Stink.

STANNARY, ſtăn'-nĕr-ȳ. a. Relating to the tinworks.

STANZA, ſtăn'-zȧ. ſ. A number of lines regularly adjuſted to each other, ſo much of a poem as contains every variation of meaſure or relation of rhyme.

STAPLE, ſtā'pl. ſ. A ſettled mart, an eſtabliſhed emporium.

STAPLE, ſtā'pl. a. Settled, eſtabliſhed in commerce; according to the laws of commerce.

STAPLE, ſtā'pl. ſ. A loop of iron, a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

STAR, ſtȧ'r. ſ. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal ſky; the pole ſtar; configuration of the planets ſuppoſed to influence fortune; a mark of reference.

STARAPPLE, ſtȧ'r-ăpl. ſ. A plant.

STARBOARD, ſtȧ'r-bŏrd. ſ. Is the right-hand ſide of the ſhip, as larboard is the left.

STARCH, ſtȧ'rtſh. ſ. A kind of viſcous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is ſtiffened.

To STARCH, ſtȧ'rtſh. v. a. To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

STARCHAMBER, ſtȧ'r-tſhām-bŭr. ſ. A kind of criminal court of equity.

STARCHED, ſtȧ'rtſht. a. Stiffened with ſtarch; ſtiff, preciſe, formal.

STARCHER, ſtȧ'rtſh-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to ſtarch.

STARCHLY, ſtȧ'rtſh-lȳ. ad. Stiffly, preciſely.

STARCHNESS, ſtȧ'rtſh-nĭs. ſ. Stiffneſs, preciſeneſs.

To STARE, ſtā're. v. n. To look with fixed eyes, to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, ſtupidity, horror; To Stare in the face, to be undeniably evident; to ſtand out.

STARE, ſtā're. ſ. Fixed look; ſtarling.

STARER, ſtā'r-ŭr. ſ. One who looks with fixed eyes.

STARFISH, ſtȧ'r-fĭſh. ſ. A fiſh branching out into ſeveral points.

STARGAZER, ſtȧ'r-gā'z-ŭr. ſ. An aſtronomer, or aſtrologer.

STARHAWK, ſtȧ'r-hȧk. ſ. A ſort of hawk.

STARK, ſtȧ'rk. a. Stiff, ſtrong, rugged; deep, full; mere, ſimple, plain, groſs.

STARK, ſtȧ'rk. ad. Is uſed to intend or augment the ſignification of a word, as Stark mad, mad in the higheſt degree.

STARKLY, ſtȧ'rk-lȳ. ad. Stiffly, ſtrongly.

STARLESS, ſtȧ'r-lĕs. a. Having no light of ſtars.

STARLIGHT, ſtȧ'r-līte. ſ. Luſtre of the ſtars.

STARLIGHT, ſtȧ'r-līte. a. Lighted by the ſtars.

STARLIKE, ſtȧ'r-līke. a. Having various points reſembling a ſtar in luſtre; bright, illuſtrious.

STARLING, ſtȧ'r-ling. ſ. A bird; it is one of thoſe that may be taught to whiſtle, and articulate words.

STARPAVED, ſtȧ'r-pāvd. a. Studded with ſtars.

STARPROOF, ſtȧ'r-prōf. a. Impervious to ſtarlight.

STARRED, ſtȧ'rd. a. Influenced by the ſtars with reſpect to fortune; decorated with ſtars.

STARRY, ſtȧ'r-rȳ. a. Decorated with ſtars; conſiſting of ſtars, ſtellar; reſembling ſtars.

STARRING, ſtȧ'r-ring. a. Shining with ſtellar light.

STARSHOOT, ſtȧ'r-ſhōt. ſ. An emiſſion from a ſtar.

To START, ſtȧrt'. v. n. To feel a ſudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame; to riſe ſuddenly; to move with ſudden

ſudden quickneſs; to ſhrink, to winch; to deviate; to ſet out from the barrier at a race; to ſet out on any purſuit.

To START, ſtärt'. v. a. To alarm, to diſturb ſuddenly; to make to ſtart or fly haſtily from a hiding place; to bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to diſcover, to bring within purſuit; to put ſuddenly out of place.

START, ſtärt'. ſ. A motion of terror, a ſudden twitch or contraction of the frame; a ſudden rouſing to action, excitement; ſally, vehement eruption; ſudden effuſion; ſudden fit; intermitted action; a quick ſpring or motion; firſt emiſſion from the barrier, act of ſetting out; To get the Start, to begin before another, to obtain advantage over another.

STARTER, ſtärt'-ŭr. ſ. One that ſhrinks from his purpoſe.

STARTINGLY, ſtärt' ĭng-lў. ad. By ſudden fits, with frequent intermiſſion.

To STARTLE, ſtärt'l. v. n. To ſhrink, to move on feeling a ſudden impreſſion.

To STARTLE, ſtärt'l. v. a. To fright, to ſhock, to impreſs with ſudden terror.

STARTLE, ſtärt'l. ſ. Sudden alarm, ſhock, ſudden impreſſion of terror.

STARTUP, ſtärt'-ŭp. ſ. One that comes ſuddenly into notice.

To STARVE, ſtä'rv. v. n. To periſh, to be deſtroyed; to periſh with hunger; to be killed with cold; to ſuffer extreme poverty; to be deſtroyed with cold.

To STARVE, ſtä'rv. v. a. To kill with hunger; to ſubdue by famine; to kill with cold; to deprive of force or vigour.

STARVLING, ſtärv'-lĭng. ſ. An animal thin and weak for want of nouriſhment.

STARWORT, ſtä'r-wŭrt. ſ. Elecampane.

STATARY, ſtä'-tĕr-ў. a. Fixed, ſettled.

STATE, ſtä'te. ſ. Condition, circumſtances of nature or fortune; modification of any thing; eſtate, ſigniory, poſſeſſion; the community, the publick, the commonwealth; a republick, a government not monarchical; rank, condition, quality; ſolemn pomp, appearance of greatneſs; dignity, grandeur; a ſeat of dignity; the principal perſons in the government.

To STATE, ſtä'te. v. a. To ſettle, to regulate; to repreſent in all the circumſtances of modification.

STATELINESS, ſtä'te-lў-nĭs. ſ. Grandeur, majeſtick appearance, auguſt manner, dignity; appearance of pride, affected dignity.

STATELY, ſtä'te-lў. a. Auguſt, grand, lofty, elevated; elevated in mien or ſentiment.

STATELY, ſtä'te-lў. a. Majeſtically.

STATESMAN, ſtä'ts-măn. ſ. A politician, one verſed in the arts of government; one employed in publick affairs.

STATESWOMAN, ſtä'ts-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. A woman who meddles with publick affairs.

STATICAL, ſtät'-tў-kĕl. } a. Relating to the
STATICK, ſtät'-tĭk. } ſcience of weighing.

STATICKS, ſtät'-tĭks. ſ. The ſcience which conſiders the weight of bodies.

STATION, ſtä'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſtanding; a ſtate of reſt; a place where any one is placed; poſt aſſigned, office; ſituation, poſition; employment, office; rank, condition of life.

To STATION, ſtä'-ſhŭn. v. a. To place in a certain poſt, rank, or place.

STATIONARY, ſtä'-ſhŏ-ner-ў. a. Fixed, not progreſſive.

STATIONER, ſtä'-ſhŭn-ŭr. ſ. A bookſeller; a ſeller of paper.

STATIST, ſtä't-ĭſt. ſ. A ſtateſman, a politician. Not in uſe.

STATUARY, ſtät'-tſhŭ-ĕr-ў. ſ. The art of carving images or repreſentations of life; one that practiſes or profeſſes the art of making ſtatues.

STATUE, ſtät'-tſhŭ. ſ. An image, a ſolid repreſentation of any living being.

To STATUE, ſtät'-tſhŭ. v. a. To place as a ſtatue. Not uſed.

STATURE, ſtät'-tſhŭr. ſ. The height of any animal.

STATUTABLE, ſtät'-tſhŭ-tĕbl. a. According to ſtatute.

STATUTE, ſtät'-tſhŭt. ſ. A law, an edict of the legiſlature.

To

To STAVE, ſtāve. v. a. To break in pieces; to puſh off as with a ſtaff; to pour out by breaking the caſk.

STAVES, ſtāvz. ſ. The plural of Staff.

To STAY, ſtā. v. n. To continue in a place, to forbear departure; to continue in a ſtate; to wait, to attend; to ſtop, to be long; to dwell, to be long; to reſt confidently.

To STAY, ſtā. v. a. To ſtop, to withhold, to repreſs; to delay, to obſtruct, to hinder from progreſſion; to keep from departure; to prop, to ſupport, to hold up.

STAY, ſtā. ſ. Continuance in a place, forbearance of departure; ſtand, ceſſation of progreſſion; a ſtop, an obſtruction, a hindrance from progreſs; reſtraint, prudence, caution; a fixed ſtate; a prop, a ſupport; tackling; boddice.

STAYED, ſtād. part. a. Fixed, ſettled, ſerious, not volatile; ſtopped.

STAYEDLY, ſtād-lȳ. ad. Compoſedly, gravely, prudently, ſoberly.

STAYEDNESS, ſtād-nis. ſ. Compoſure, prudence, gravity, judiciouſneſs.

STAYER, ſtā-ur. ſ. One who ſtops, holds or ſupports.

STAYLACE, ſtā-lāſe. ſ. A lace with which women faſten boddice.

STAYS, ſtāz. ſ. without ſingular. Boddice, a kind of ſtiff waiſtcoat worn by ladies; ropes in a ſhip to keep the maſt from falling; any ſupport, any thing that keeps another extended.

STEAD, ſtĕd. ſ. Room, place which another had or might have; uſe, help; the frame of a bed.

To STEAD, ſtēd. v. a. To help, to ſupport, to aſſiſt. Little uſed.

STEADFAST, ſtĕd-fāſt. a. Faſt in place, firm, fixed; conſtant, reſolute.

STEADFASTLY, ſtĕd-fāſt-lȳ. ad. Firmly, conſtantly.

STEADFASTNESS, ſtĕd-fāſt-nis. ſ. Immutability, fixedneſs; firmneſs, conſtancy, reſolution.

STEADILY, ſtĕd-y-lȳ. ad. Without tottering, without ſhaking; without variation or irregularity.

STEADINESS, ſtĕd-y-nis. ſ. State of being not tottering nor eaſily ſhaken; firmneſs, conſtancy; conſiſtent unvaried conduct.

STEADY, ſtĕd-y. a. Firm, fixed, not tottering; not wavering, not fickle, not changeable with regard to reſolution or attention.

STEAK, ſtāke. ſ. A ſlice of fleſh broiled or fried, a collup.

To STEAL, ſtēl. v. a. preterite, I Stole; part. paſſ. Stolen. To take by theft, to take clandeſtinely, to take without right; to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain or effect by private means.

STEALER, ſtēl-ur. ſ. One who ſteals, a thief.

STEALINGLY, ſtēl-ing-lȳ. ad. Slily, by inviſible motion.

STEALTH, ſtĕlth. ſ. The act of ſtealing, theft; the thing ſtolen; ſecret act, clandeſtine practice.

STEALTHY, ſtĕlth-y. a. Done clandeſtinely, performed by ſtealth.

STEAM, ſtēm. ſ. The ſmoke or vapour of any thing moiſt and hot.

To STEAM, ſtēm. v. n. To ſmoke or vapour with moiſt heat; to ſend up vapours; to paſs in vapours.

STEED, ſtēd. ſ. A horſe for ſtate or war.

STEEL, ſtēl. ſ. Steel is a kind of iron, refined and hardened, of great uſe in the making of tools and inſtruments of all kinds; it is often uſed for weapons or armour; chalybeate medicines; it is uſed proverbially for hardneſs, as heads of Steel.

To STEEL, ſtēl. v. a. To point or edge with ſteel; to make hard or firm.

STEELY, ſtēl-y. a. Made of ſteel; hard, firm.

STEELYARD, ſtēl-yārd. ſ. A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

STEEP, ſtēp. a. Riſing or deſcending with little inclination.

STEEP, ſtē'p. ſ. Precipice, aſcent or deſcent approaching to perpendicularity.

To STEEP, ſtē'p. v. a. To ſoak, to macerate, to imbue, to dip.

STEEPLE, ſtē'pl. ſ. A turret of a church generally furniſhed with bells.

STEEPLY, ſtē'p-ly. ad. With precipitous declivity.

STEEPNESS, ſtē'p-ỳ-nis. ſ. Precipitous declivity.

STEEPY, ſtē'p-ỳ. a. Having a precipitous declivity.

STEER, ſtē'r. ſ. A young bullock.

To STEER, ſtē'r. v. a. To direct, to guide a veſſel in a paſſage.

To STEER, ſtē'r. v. n. To direct a courſe.

STEERAGE, ſtē'r-idzh. ſ. The act or practice of ſteering; direction, regulation of a courſe; that by which any courſe is guided; regulation or management of any thing; the ſtern or hinder part of the ſhip.

STEERSMATE, ſtē'rz-māte. } ſ. A pilot, one
STEERSMAN, ſtē'rz-mān. } who ſteers a ſhip.

STEGANOGRAPHY, ſtĕg-ā-nŏg'-grāf-fỳ. ſ. The art of ſeceet writing by characters or cyphers.

STEGNOTICK, ſtĕg-nŏt'-tik. a. Binding, rendering coſtive.

STELLAR, ſtĕl'-lĕr. a. Aſtral, relating to the ſtars.

STELLATE, ſtĕl'-lāte. a. Pointed in the manner of a painted ſtar.

STELLATION, ſtĕl-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Emiſſion of light as from a ſtar.

STELLIFEROUS, ſtĕl-lĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Having ſtars.

STEM, ſtĕm'. ſ. The ſtalk, the twig; family, race, generation; the prow or forepart of a ſhip.

To STEM, ſtĕm'. v. a. To oppoſe a current, to paſs croſs or forward notwithſtanding the ſtream.

STENCH, ſtĕntſh'. ſ. A ſtink, a bad ſmell.

STENOGRAPHY, ſtē-nŏg'-grāf-fỳ. ſ. Shorthand.

STENTOROPHONICK, ſtĕn-tō-rō-fŏn'-ĭk. a. Loudly ſpeaking or ſounding.

To STEP, ſtĕp'. v. n. To move by a ſingle change of the place of the foot; to advance by a ſudden progreſſion; to move mentally; to go, to walk; to take a ſhort walk; to walk gravely and ſlowly.

STEP, ſtĕp'. ſ. Progreſſion by one removal of the foot; one remove in climbing; quantity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by one removal of the foot; a ſmall length, a ſmall ſpace; walk, paſſage; progreſſion, act of advancing; footſtep, print of the foot; gait, manner of walking; action, inſtance of conduct.

STEP, ſtĕp'. in compoſition, ſignifies one who is related only by marriage.

STEPPINGSTONE, ſtĕp'-ping-ſtōne. ſ. Stone laid to catch the foot, and ſave it from wet or dirt.

STERCORACEOUS, ſtĕr-kō-rā'-ſhŭs. a. Belonging to dung.

STERCORATION, ſtĕr-kō-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of dunging.

STEREOGRAPHY, ſtē'-rỳ-ŏg'-grāf-fỳ. ſ. The art of drawing the forms of ſolids upon a plane.

STEREOMETRY, ſtē'-rỳ-ŏm'-mĕt-trỳ. ſ. The art of meaſuring all ſorts of ſolid bodies.

STERIL, ſtĕr'-ril. a. Barren, unfruitful, not productive, wanting fecundity.

STERILITY, ſtē-ril'-it-ty. ſ. Barrenneſs, want of fecundity, unfruitfulneſs.

To STERILIZE, ſtĕr'-ril-ize. v. a. To make barren, to deprive of fecundity.

STERLING, ſtĕr'-ling. a. An epithet by which genuine Engliſh money is diſcriminated; genuine, having paſt the teſt.

STERLING, ſtĕr'-ling. ſ. Engliſh coin, money; ſtandard rate.

STERN, ſtĕrn'. a. Severe of countenance, ſevere of manners, harſh, unrelenting; hard, afflictive.

STERN, ſtĕrn'. ſ. The hind part of the ſhip where the rudder is placed; poſt of management, direction; the hinder part of any thing.

STERNAGE, ſtĕr′-nĭdzh. ſ. The ſteerage or ſtern.

STERNLY, ſtĕrn′-lȳ. ad. In a ſtern manner, ſeverely.

STERNNESS, ſtĕrn′-nĭs. ſ. Severity of look; ſeverity or harſhneſs of manners.

STERNON, ſtĕr′-nŏn. ſ. The breaſt-bone.

STERNUTATION, ſtĕr-nū-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, ſtĕr-nū′-tă-tĭv. a. Having the quality of ſneezing.

STERNUTATORY, ſtĕr-nū′-tă-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. Medicine that provokes to ſneeze.

To STEW, ſtū′. v. a. To ſeeth any thing in a ſlow moiſt heat.

To STEW, ſtū′. v. n. To be ſeethed in a ſlow moiſt heat.

STEW, ſtū′. ſ. A bagnio, a hot-houſe; a brothel, a houſe of proſtitution; a ſtorepond, a ſmall pond where fiſh are kept for the table.

STEWARD, ſtū′rd. ſ. One who manages the affairs of another; an officer of ſtate.

STEWARDSHIP, ſtū′rd-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a ſteward.

STICK, ſtĭk′. ſ. A piece of wood ſmall and long.

To STICK, ſtĭk′. v. a. To faſten on ſo as that it may adhere.

To STICK, ſtĭk′. v. n. To adhere, to unite itſelf by its tenacity or penetrating power; to be inſeparable, to be united with any thing; to reſt upon the memory painfully; to ſtop, to loſe motion; to reſiſt emiſſion; to be conſtant, to adhere with firmneſs; to be troubleſome by adhering; to remain, not to be loſt; to dwell upon, not to forſake; to cauſe difficulties or ſcruple; to ſcruple, to heſitate; to be ſtopped, to be unable to proceed; to be embarraſſed, to be puzzled; To Stick out, to be prominent with deformity; to be unemployed.

To STICK, ſtĭk′. v. a. To ſtab, to pierce with a pointed inſtrument; to fix upon a pointed body; to faſten by tranſfixion; to ſet with ſomething pointed.

STICKINESS, ſtĭk′-kȳ-nĭs. ſ. Adheſive quality, glutinouſneſs, tenacity.

To STICKLE, ſtĭk′l. v. n. To take part with one ſide or other; to conteſt, to altercate, to contend rather with obſtinacy than vehemence; to trim, to play faſt and looſe.

STICKLEBAG, ſtĭk′l-bȧg. ſ. The ſmalleſt of freſh-water fiſh.

STICKLER, ſtĭk′-lŭr. ſ. A ſideſman to fencers, a ſecond to a duelliſt; an obſtinate contender about any thing.

STICKY, ſtĭk′-kȳ. a. Viſcous, adheſive, glutinous.

STIFF, ſtĭf′. a. Rigid, inflexible; not ſoft, not giving way, not fluid; ſtrong, not eaſily reſiſted; hardy, ſtubborn, not eaſily ſubdued; obſtinate, pertinacious; harſh, not written with eaſe, conſtrained; formal, rigorous in certain ceremonies.

To STIFFEN, ſtĭf′n. v. a. To make ſtiff, to make inflexible, to make unpliant; to make obſtinate.

To STIFFEN, ſtĭf′n. v. n. To grow ſtiff, to grow rigid, to become unpliant; to grow hard, to be hardened; to grow leſs ſuſceptive of impreſſion, to grow obſtinate.

STIFFHEARTED, ſtĭf″-hȧ′rt-ĭd. a. Obſtinate, ſtubborn, contumacious.

STIFFLY, ſtĭf′-lȳ. ad. Rigidly, inflexibly, ſtubbornly.

STIFFNECKED, ſtĭf′-nĕkt. a. Stubborn, obſtinate, contumacious.

STIFFNESS, ſtĭf′-nĭs. ſ. Rigidity, inflexibility; inaptitude to motion; tenſion, not laxity; obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs, contumaciouſneſs; unpleaſing formality, conſtraint; rigorouſneſs, harſhneſs; manner of writing, not eaſy but harſh and conſtrained.

To STIFLE, ſtī′fl. v. a. To oppreſs or kill by cloſeneſs of air, to ſuffocate; to keep in, to hinder from emiſſion; to extinguiſh by hindering communication; to extinguiſh by artful or gentle means; to ſuppreſs, to conceal.

STIGMA, ſtĭg′-mȧ. ſ. A brand, a mark with a hot iron; a mark of infamy.

STIGMATICAL, stig-mat'-ty-kel. } a. Branded
STIGMATICK, stig-mat'-tik. } or marked with ſome token of infamy.

To STIGMATIZE, stig'-ma-tize. v. a. To mark with a brand, to diſgrace with a note of reproach.

STILE, sti'le. ſ. A ſet of ſteps to paſs from one encloſure to another; a pin to caſt the ſhadow in a ſun-dial.

STILETTO, stil-let'-to. ſ. A ſmall dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a ſharp point.

To STILL, stil'. v. a. To ſilence, to make ſilent; to quiet, to appeaſe; to make motionleſs.

STILL, stil'. a. Silent, uttering no noiſe; quiet, calm; motionleſs.

STILL, stil'. ſ. Calm, ſilence.

STILL, stil'. ad. To this time, till now; nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding; in an encreaſing degree; always, ever, continually; after that; in continuance.

STILL, stil'. ſ. A veſſel for diſtillation, an alembick.

To STILL, stil'. v. a. To diſtil, to extract or operate upon by diſtillation.

STILLATITIOUS, stil-la-tish'-us. a. Falling in drops, drawn by a ſtill.

STILLATORY, stil'-la-tur-y. ſ. An alembick, a veſſel in which diſtillation is performed; the room in which ſtills are placed, laboratory.

STILLBORN, stil'-born. a. Born lifeleſs, dead in the birth.

STILLNESS, stil'-nis. ſ. Calm, quiet, ſilence, taciturnity.

STILLY, stil'-ly. ad. Silently, not loudly; calmly, not tumultuouſly.

STILTS, stilts'. ſ. Supports on which boys raiſe themſelves when they walk.

To STIMULATE, stim'-mu-late. v. a. To prick; to prick forward, to excite by ſome pungent motive; in phyſick, to excite a quick ſenſation, with a derivation towards the part.

STIMULATION, stim-mu-la'-shun. ſ. Excitement, pungency.

To STING, sting'. v. a. preterite, I Stung; participle paſſive, Stang, and Stung. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of waſps or ſcorpions; to pain acutely.

STING, sting'. ſ. A ſharp point with which ſome animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the point in the laſt verſe of an epigram.

STINGILY, stin'-dzhy-ly. ad. Covetouſly.

STINGINESS, stin'-dzhy-nis. ſ. Avarice, covetouſneſs, niggardlineſs.

STINGLESS, sting'-lis. a. Having no ſting.

STINGO, sting'-go. ſ. Old beer.

STINGY, stindzh'-y. a. Covetous, niggardly, avaricious.

To STINK, stink'. v. n. preterite, I Stunk or Stank. To emit an offenſive ſmell, commonly a ſmell of putrefaction.

STINK, stink'. ſ. Offenſive ſmell.

STINKARD, stink'-ard. ſ. A mean ſtinking paltry fellow.

STINKER, stink'-ur. ſ. Something intended to offend by the ſmell.

STINKINGLY, stink'-ing-ly. ad. With a ſtink.

STINKPOT, stink'-pot. ſ. An artificial compoſition offenſive to the ſmell.

To STINT, stint'. v. a. To bound, to limit, to confine, to reſtrain, to ſtop.

STINT, stint'. ſ. Limit, bound, reſtraint; a proportion, a quantity aſſigned.

STIPEND, sti'-pend. ſ. Wages, ſettled pay.

STIPENDIARY, sti-pen'-dzher-y. a. Receiving ſalaries, performing any ſervice for a ſtated price.

STIPENDIARY, sti-pen'-dzher-y. ſ. One who performs any ſervice for a ſettled payment.

STIPTICAL, stip'-ty-kel. } a. Having the
STIPTICK, stip'-tik. } power to ſtaunch blood, aſtringent.

To STIPULATE, stip'-pu-late. v. n. To contract, to bargain, to ſettle terms.

STIPULATION, stip-u-la'-shun. ſ. Bargain.

To STIR, stur'. v. a. To move, to remove from its place; to agitate, to bring into debate; to incite, to inſtigate, to animate; To

Stir

Stir up, to incite, to animate, to inſtigate; to put in action.

To STIR, ſtûr'. v. n. To move one's ſelf, to go out of the place, to change place; to be in motion, not to be ſtill; to become the object of notice; to riſe in the morning.

STIR, ſtûr'. ſ. Tumult, buſtle; commotion, publick diſturbance; tumultuous diſorder; agitation, conflicting paſſion.

STIRP, ſtêrp'. ſ. Race, family, generation.

STIRRER, ſtûr'-rûr. ſ. One who is in motion, one who puts in motion; a riſer in the morning; Stirrer up, an incitor, an inſtigator.

STIRRUP, ſtûr'-rûp. ſ. An iron hoop ſuſpended by a ſtrap, in which the horſeman ſets his foot when he mounts or rides.

To STITCH, ſtîtch'. v. a. To ſew, to work on with a needle; to join, to unite; To Stitch up, to mend what was rent.

To STITCH, ſtîtſh'. v. n. To practiſe needlework.

STITCH, ſtîtſh'. ſ. A paſs of the needle and thread through any thing; a ſharp ſudden pain.

STITCHERY, ſtîtſh'-êr-ŷ. ſ. Needlework.

STITCHWORT, ſtîtſh'-wûrt. ſ. Camomile.

STITHY, ſtîth'-ŷ. ſ. An anvil, the iron body on which the ſmith forges his work.

STOCCADO, ſtôk-kâ'-dô. ſ. A thruſt with the rapier.

STOCK, ſtôk'. ſ. The trunk, the body of a plant; the trunk into which a graft is inſerted; a log, a poſt; a man proverbially ſtupid; the handle of any thing; a ſupport of a ſhip while it is building; a thruſt, a ſtoccado; ſomething made of linen, a cravat, a cloſe neckcloth; a race, a lineage, a family; the principal, capital ſtore, fund already provided; quantity, ſtore, body; a fund eſtabliſhed by the government, of which the value riſes and falls by artifice or chance.

To STOCK, ſtôk'. v. a. To ſtore, to fill ſufficiently; to lay in ſtore; to put in the ſtocks; To Stock up, to extirpate.

STOCKDOVE, ſtôk'-dûv. ſ. Ringdove.

STOCKFISH, ſtôk'-fiſh. ſ. Dried cod, ſo called from its hardneſs.

STOCKGILLYFLOWER, ſtôk-dzhîl'-lŷ-flow-ûr. ſ. A plant.

STOCKING, ſtôk'-ing. ſ. The covering of the leg.

STOCKJOBBER, ſtôk'-dzhôb-bûr. ſ. One who gets money by buying and ſelling in the funds.

STOCKISH, ſtôk'-iſh. a. Hard, blockiſh.

STOCKLOCK, ſtôk'-lôk. ſ. Lock fixed in wood.

STOCKS, ſtôks'. ſ. Priſon for the legs.

STOCKSTILL, ſtôk'-ſtîl'. a. Motionleſs.

STOICK, ſtô'-ik. ſ. A philoſopher of the ſect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things.

STOLE, ſtô'le. ſ. A long veſt.

STOLE, ſtô'le. The preterite of Steal.

STOLEN, ſtô'ln. Participle paſſive of Steal.

STOLIDITY, ſtô-lîd'-ît-ŷ. ſ. Stupidity, want of ſenſe. Not uſed.

STOMACH, ſtûm'-mûk. ſ. The ventricle in which food is digeſted; appetite, deſire of food; inclination, liking; anger, reſolution; ſullenneſs, reſentment, pride, haughtineſs.

To STOMACH, ſtûm'-mûk. v. a. To reſent, to remember with anger and malignity.

To STOMACH, ſtûm'-mûk. v. n. To be angry.

STOMACHED, ſtûm'-mûkt. a. Filled with paſſions of reſentment.

STOMACHER, ſtûm'-mîdzh-ûr. ſ. An ornamental covering worn by women on the breaſt.

STOMACHFUL, ſtûm'-mûk-fûl. a. Sullen, ſtubborn, perverſe.

STOMACHFULNESS, ſtûm'-mûk-fûl-nîs. ſ. Stubbornneſs, ſullenneſs, obſtinacy.

STOMACHICAL, ſtô-mâk'-ŷ-kêl. } a. Relat-
STOMACHICK, ſtô-mâk'-îk. } ing to the ſtomach, pertaining to the ſtomach.

STOMACHICK, ſtô-mâk'-îk. ſ. A medicine for the ſtomach.

STONE, ſtô'ne. ſ. Stones are bodies inſipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor ſoluble in water; piece of ſtone cut for building; gem, precious

precious ſtone; calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed; teſticle; a weight containing fourteen pounds; Stone is uſed by way of exaggeration, as Stone ſtill, Stone dead; To leave no Stone unturned, to do every thing that can be done.

STONE, ſtō′ne. a. Made of ſtone.

To STONE, ſtō′ne. v. a. To pelt or beat or kill with ſtones; to harden.

STONEBREAK, ſtō′ne-brēk. ſ. An herb.

STONECHATTER, ſtō′ne-tſhăt-tŭr. ſ. A bird.

STONECROP, ſtō′ne-krŏp. ſ. A ſort of tree.

STONECUTTER, ſtō′ne-kŭt-tŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to hew ſtones.

STONEFERN, ſtō′ne-fĕrn. ſ. A plant.

STONEFLY, ſtō′ne-flȳ. ſ. An inſect.

STONEFRUIT, ſtō′ne-frōt. ſ. Fruit of which the ſeed is covered with a hard ſhell enveloped in the pulp.

STONEHAWK, ſtō′ne-hăk. ſ. A kind of hawk.

STONEHORSE, ſtō′ne-hŏrs. ſ. A horſe not caſtrated.

STONEPIT, ſtō′ne-pĭt. ſ. A quarry, a pit where ſtones are dug.

STONEPITCH, ſtō′ne-pĭtſh. ſ. Hard inſpiſſated pitch.

STONEPLOVER, ſtō′ne-plŭv-ŭr. ſ. A bird.

STONEWORK, ſtō′ne-wŭrk. ſ. Building of ſtone.

STONINESS, ſtō′n-ȳ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of having many ſtones.

STONY, ſtō′n-ȳ. a. Made of ſtone; abounding with ſtones; petrifick; hard, inflexible, unrelenting.

STOOD, ſtŭd′. The preterite of To ſtand.

STOOL, ſtōl. ſ. A ſeat without a back, ſo diſtinguiſhed from a chair; evacuation by purgative medicines.

STOOLBALL, ſtōl-bâl. ſ. A play where balls are driven from ſtool to ſtool.

To STOOP, ſtōp. v. n. To bend down, to bend forward; to lean forward ſtanding or walking; to yield, to bend; to ſubmit; to deſcend from rank or dignity; to yield, to be inferior; to ſink from reſolution or ſuperiority, to condeſcend; to come down on prey as a falcon; to alight from the wing; to ſink to a lower place.

STOOP, ſtōp. ſ. Act of ſtooping, inclination downward; deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority; fall of a bird upon his prey; a veſſel of liquor.

STOOPINGLY, ſtōp-ĭng-lȳ. ad. With inclination downwards.

To STOP, ſtŏp′. v. a. To hinder from progreſſive motion; to hinder from any change of ſtate, whether to better or worſe; to hinder from action; to put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to ſuppreſs; to regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers; to cloſe any aperture; to obſtruct, to encumber.

To STOP, ſtŏp′. v. n. To ceaſe to go forward.

STOP, ſtŏp′. ſ. Ceſſation of progreſſive motion; hindrance of progreſs, obſtruction; hindrance of action; ceſſation of action; interruption; prohibition of ſale; that which obſtructs, obſtacle, impediment; inſtrument by which the ſounds of wind muſick are regulated; regulation of muſical chords by the fingers; the act of applying the ſtops in muſick; a point in writing, by which ſentences are diſtinguiſhed.

STOPCOCK, ſtŏp′-kŏk. ſ. A pipe made to let out liquor, ſtopped by a turning cock.

STOPPAGE, ſtŏp′-pĭdzh. ſ. The act of ſtopping, the ſtate of being ſtopped.

STOPPLE, ſtŏp′l. ſ. That by which any hole or the mouth of any veſſel is filled up.

STORAXTREE, ſtō′-răks-trē. ſ. A tree; a reſinous and odoriferous gum.

STORE, ſtō′re. ſ. Large number, large quantity, plenty; a ſtock accumulated, a ſupply hoarded; the ſtate of being accumulated, hoard; ſtorehouſe, magazine.

STORE, ſtō′re. a. Hoarded, laid up, accumulated.

To STORE, ſtō′re. v. a. To furniſh, to repleniſh;

plenish; to ſtock againſt a future time; to lay up, to hoard.

STOREHOUSE, ſtō′re-hous. ſ. Magazine, treaſury.

STORER, ſtō′r-ur. ſ. One who lays up.

STORIED, ſtō′-ryd. a. Adorned with hiſtorical pictures.

STORK, ſtā′rk. ſ. A bird of paſſage famous for the regularity of its departure.

STORKSBILL, ſtā′rks-bil. ſ. An herb.

STORM, ſtā′rm. ſ. A tempeſt, a commotion of the elements; aſſault on a fortified place; commotion, tumult, clamour; calamity, diſtreſs; violence, vehemence, tumultuous force.

To STORM, ſtā′rm. v. a. To attack by open force.

To STORM, ſtā′rm. v. n. To raiſe tempeſts; to rage, to fume, to be loudly angry.

STORMY, ſtā′rm-y. a. Tempeſtuous; violent, paſſionate.

STORY, ſtō′-ry. ſ. Hiſtory, account of things paſt; ſmall tale, petty narrative; an idle or triſling tale, a petty fiction; a floor, a flight of rooms.

To STORY, ſtō′-ry. v. a. To tell in hiſtory, to relate.

STORYTELLER, ſtō′-ry-tel-lur. ſ. One who relates tales.

STOVE, ſtō′ve. ſ. A hot houſe, a place artificially made warm; a place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

To STOVE, ſtō′ve. v. a. To keep warm in a houſe artificially heated.

STOUT, ſtout′. a. Strong, luſty, valiant; brave, bold, intrepid; obſtinate, reſolute, proud; ſtrong, firm.

STOUT, ſtout′. ſ. A cant name for ſtrong beer.

STOUTLY, ſtout′-ly. ad. Luſtily, boldly, obſtinately.

STOUTNESS, ſtout′-nis. ſ. Strength, valour; boldneſs, fortitude; obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs.

To STOW, ſtō′. v. a. To lay up, to repoſite in order, to lay in the proper place.

STOWAGE, ſtō′-idzh. ſ. Room for laying up; the ſtate of being laid up.

To STRADDLE, ſtrād′l. v. n. To ſtand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.

To STRAGGLE, ſtrāg′l. v. n. To wander without any certain direction, to rove, to ramble; to wander diſperſedly; to exuberate, to ſhoot too far; to be diſperſed, to be apart from any main body.

STRAGGLER, ſtrāg′-lur. ſ. A wanderer, a rover, one who forſakes his company; any thing that puſhes beyond the reſt, or ſtands ſingle.

STRAIGHT, ſtrā′t. a. Not crooked, right; narrow, cloſe.

STRAIGHT, ſtrā′t. ad. Immediately, directly.

To STRAIGHTEN, ſtrā′tn. v. a. To make ſtraight.

STRAIGHTNESS, ſtrā′t-nis. ſ. Rectitude, the contrary to crookedneſs.

STRAIGHTWAYS, ſtrā′t-wāz. ad. Immediately, ſtraight.

To STRAIN, ſtrā′n. v. a. To ſqueeze through ſomething; to purify by filtration; to ſqueeze in an embrace; to ſprain, to weaken by too much violence; to put to its utmoſt ſtrength; to make ſtrait or tenſe; to puſh beyond the proper extent; to force, to conſtrain, to make uneaſy or unnatural.

To STRAIN, ſtrā′n. v. n. To make violent efforts; to be filtred by compreſſion.

STRAIN, ſtrā′n. ſ. An injury by too much violence; race, generation, deſcent; hereditary diſpoſition; a ſtile or manner of ſpeaking; ſong, note, ſound; rank, character, turn, tendency.

STRAINER, ſtrān′-ur. ſ. An inſtrument of filtration.

STRAIT, ſtrēt′. a. Narrow, cloſe, not wide; cloſe, intimate; ſtrict, rigorous; difficult, diſtreſsful; it is uſed in oppoſition to crooked, but is then more properly written Straight.

STRAIT, ſtrēt′. ſ. A narrow paſs, or frith; diſtreſs, difficulty.

To STRAIT, ſtrēt′. v. n. To put to difficulties.

To STRAITEN, ſtrēt′n. v. a. To make narrow;

row; to contract, to confine; to make tight, to intend; to deprive of neceſſary room; to diſtreſs, to perplex.

STRAITLY, ſtrĕt'-lȳ. ad. Narrowly; ſtrictly, rigorouſly; cloſely, intimately.

STRAITNESS, ſtrĕt'-nĭs. ſ. Narrowneſs; ſtrictneſs, rigour; diſtreſs, difficulty; want, ſcarcity.

STRAITLACED, ſtrĕt'-lāſt. a. Stiff, conſtrained, without freedom.

STRAND, ſtrănd'. ſ. The verge of the ſea or of any water.

To STRAND, ſtrănd'. v. a. To drive or force upon the ſhallows.

STRANGE, ſtrā'ndzh. a. Foreign, of another country; not domeſtick; wonderful, cauſing wonder; odd, irregular; unknown, new; uncommonly good or bad; unacquainted.

STRANGE, ſtrā'ndzh. interj. An expreſſion of wonder.

STRANGELY, ſtrā'ndzh-lȳ. ad. With ſome relation to foreigners; wonderfully, in a way to cauſe wonder.

STRANGENESS, ſtrā'ndzh-nĭs. ſ. Foreignneſs, the ſtate of belonging to another country; uncommunicativeneſs, diſtance of behaviour; remoteneſs from common apprehenſion; mutual diſlike; wonderfulneſs, power of raiſing wonder.

STRANGER, ſtrā'ndzh-ŭr. ſ. A foreigner, one of another country; one unknown; a gueſt, one not a domeſtick; one unacquainted; one not admitted to any communication or fellowſhip.

To STRANGER, ſtrā'ndzh-ŭr. v. a. To eſtrange, to alienate. Not uſed.

To STRANGLE, ſtrăng'-gl. v. a. To choak, to ſuffocate, to kill by intercepting the breath; to ſuppreſs, to hinder from birth or appearance.

STRANGLER, ſtrăng'-glŭr. ſ. One who ſtrangles.

STRANGLES, ſtrăng'-glz. ſ. Swellings in a horſe's throat.

STRANGULATION, ſtrăng-gŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſtrangling, ſuffocation.

STRANGURY, ſtrăng'-gŭ-rȳ. ſ. A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP, ſtrăp'. ſ. A narrow long ſlip of cloth or leather.

STRAPPADO, ſtrăp-pā'-dō. ſ. Chaſtiſement by blows.

STRAPPING, ſtrăp'-pĭng. a. Vaſt, large, bulky.

STRATA, ſtrā'-tă. ſ. Beds, layers.

STRATAGEM, ſtrăt'-tă-dzhĕm. ſ. An artifice in war, a trick by which an enemy is deceived; an artifice, a trick.

STRATUM, ſtrā'-tŭm. ſ. A bed, a layer.

STRAW, ſtrā'. ſ. The ſtalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threſhed; any thing proverbially worthleſs.

STRAWBERRY, ſtrā'-bĕr-rȳ. ſ. A plant; the fruit.

STRAWBUILT, ſtrā'-bĭlt. a. Made up of ſtraw.

STRAWCOLOURED, ſtrā'-kŭl-ŭrd. a. Of a light yellow.

STRAWWORM, ſtrā'-wŭrm. ſ. A worm bred in ſtraw.

STRAWY, ſtrā'-ȳ. a. Made of ſtraw, conſiſting of ſtraw.

To STRAY, ſtrā'. v. n. To wander, to rove; to rove out of the way; to err, to deviate from the right.

STRAY, ſtrā'. ſ. Any creature wandering beyond its limits, any thing loſt by wandering; act of wandering.

STREAK, ſtrē'k. ſ. A line of colour different from that of the ground.

To STREAK, ſtrē'k. v. a. To ſtripe, to variegate in hues, to dapple.

STREAKY, ſtrē'k-ȳ. a. Striped, variegated by hues.

STREAM, ſtrē'm. ſ. A running water, the courſe of running water, current; any thing iſſuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts; any thing forcible and continued.

To STREAM, ſtrē'm. v. n. To flow, to run in a continuous current; to flow with a current, to pour out water in a ſtream; to iſſue forth with continuance.

STREAMER, ſtrē'm-ŭr. ſ. An enſign, a flag, a pennon.

STREAMY, ſtrē'm-ȳ. a. Abounding in running water; flowing with a current.

STREET, ſtrē't. ſ. A way, properly a paved way; proverbially, a publick place.

STREETWALKER, ſtrē't-wȧk-ŭr. ſ. A common proſtitute that offers herſelf to ſale.

STRENGTH, ſtrĕnk'th. ſ. Force, vigour, power of the body; power of endurance, firmneſs, durability; vigour of any kind; potency of liquors; fortification, fortreſs; armament, force, power; argumentative force.

To STRENGTHEN, ſtrĕnk'thn. v. a. To make ſtrong; to confirm, to eſtabliſh; to animate, to fix in reſolution; to make to increaſe in power or ſecurity.

To STRENGTHEN, ſtrĕnk'thn. v. n. To grow ſtrong.

STRENGTHENER, ſtrĕnk'th-nŭr. ſ. That which gives ſtrength, that which makes ſtrong; in medicine, ſtrengtheners add to the bulk and firmneſs of the ſolids.

STRENGTHLESS, ſtrĕnk'th-lĭs. a. Wanting ſtrength, deprived of ſtrength; wanting potency, weak.

STRENUOUS, ſtrĕn'-ū-ŭs. a. Brave, bold, active, valiant; zealous, vehement.

STRENUOUSLY, ſtrĕn'-ū-ŭſ-lȳ. ad. Vigorouſly, actively; zealouſly, vehemently, with ardour.

STREPEROUS, ſtrĕp'-ĕr-ŭs. a. Loud, noiſy.

STRESS, ſtrĕs'. ſ. Importance, important part; violence, force, either acting or ſuffered.

To STRETCH, ſtrĕtſh'. v. a. To extend, to ſpread out to a diſtance; to expand, to diſplay, to ſtrain to the utmoſt; to carry by violence farther than is right.

To STRETCH, ſtrĕtſh'. v. n. To be extended; to bear extenſion without rupture; to ſally beyond the truth.

STRETCH, ſtrĕtſh'. ſ. Extenſion, reach, occupation of more ſpace; force of body extended; effort, ſtruggle, from the act of running; utmoſt extent of meaning; utmoſt reach of power.

STRETCHER, ſtrĕtſh'-ŭr. ſ. Any thing uſed for extenſion; the timber againſt which the rower plants his feet.

To STREW, ſtrō'. v. a. To ſpread by being ſcattered; to ſpread by ſcattering; to ſcatter looſely.

STREWMENT, ſtrō'-mĕnt. ſ. Any thing ſcattered in decoration.

STRICKEN, ſtrĭck'n. The ancient participle of Strike.

STRICKLE, ſtrĭk'l. ſ. That which ſtrikes the corn to level it with the buſhel.

STRICT, ſtrĭkt'. a. Exact, accurate, rigorouſly nice; ſevere, rigorous; confined, not extenſive; cloſe, tight; tenſe, not relaxed.

STRICTLY, ſtrĭkt'-lȳ. ad. Exactly, with rigorous accuracy; rigorouſly, ſeverely, without remiſſion.

STRICTNESS, ſtrĭkt'-nĭs. ſ. Exactneſs, rigorous accuracy, nice regularity; ſeverity, rigour.

STRICTURE, ſtrĭk'-tſhŭr. ſ. A ſtroke, a touch; contraction, cloſure by contraction; a ſlight touch upon a ſubject, not a ſet diſcourſe.

STRIDE, ſtrī'de. ſ. A long ſtep, a ſtep taken with great violence, a wide ſtreteh of the legs.

To STRIDE, ſtrī'de. v. n. preter. I Strode or Strid; part. paſſ. Stridden. To walk with long ſteps; to ſtand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE, ſtrī'de. v. a. To paſs by a ſtep.

STRIDULOUS, ſtrĭd'-ū-lŭs. a. Making a ſmall noiſe.

STRIFE, ſtrī'fe. ſ. Contention; conteſt, diſcord; contrariety.

STRIFEFUL, ſtrī'fe-fŭl. a. Contentious, diſcordant.

To STRIKE, ſtrī'ke. v. a. preter. I Struck or Strook; part. paſſ. Struck, Strucken, Stricken. To act upon by a blow, to hit with a blow; to daſh, to throw by a quick motion; to notify by the ſound of a hammer on a bell; to ſtamp, to impreſs; to puniſh, to afflict; to contract, to lower, to vale, as to Strike ſail, or to Strike a flag;

a flag; to alarm, to put into motion; to make a bargain; to produce by a ſudden action; to affect ſuddenly in any particular manner; to cauſe to ſound by blows; to forge, to mint; it is uſed in the participle for Advanced in years, as, well Struck or Stricken in years; To Strike off, to eraſe from a reckoning or account; to ſeparate as by a blow; To Strike out, to produce by colliſion; to blot, to efface; to bring to light; to form at once by a quick effort.

To STRIKE, ſtri'ke. v. n. To make a blow; to collide, to claſh; to act by repeated percuſſion; to ſound by the ſtroke of a hammer; to make an attack; to ſound with blows; to be daſhed upon ſhallows, to be ſtranded; to paſs with a quick or ſtrong effect; to pay homage, as by lowering the ſail; to be put by ſome ſudden act or motion into any ſtate; To ſtrike in with, to conform, to ſuit itſelf to; To Strike out, to ſpread or rove, to make a ſudden excurſion.

STRIKER, ſtri'k-ur. ſ. One that ſtrikes.

STRIKING, ſtri'k-ing. part. a. Affecting, ſurpriſing.

STRING, ſtring'. ſ. A ſlender rope, a ſmall cord, any ſlender and flexible band; a thread on which many things are filed; any ſet of things filed on a line; the chord of a muſical inſtrument; a ſmall fibre; a nerve, a tendon; the nerve of the bow; any concatenation or ſeries, as a ſtring of propoſitions; To have two Strings to the bow, to have two views or two expedients.

To STRING, ſtring'. v. a. preterite, I Strang; part. paſſ. Strung. To furniſh with ſtrings; to put a ſtringed inſtrument in tune; to file on a ſtring; to make tenſe.

STRINGED, ſtringd'. a. Having ſtrings, produced by ſtrings.

STRINGENT, ſtrin'-dzhent. a. Binding, contracting.

STRINGHALT, ſtring'-halt. ſ. A ſudden twitching and ſnatching up of the hinder leg of a horſe much higher than the other.

STRINGLESS, ſtring'-lis. a. Having no ſtrings.

STRINGY, ſtring'-y. a. Fibrous, conſiſting of ſmall threads.

To STRIP, ſtrip'. v. a. To make naked, to deprive of covering; to deprive, to diveſt; to rob, to plunder, to pillage; to peel, to decorticate; to deprive of all; to take off covering; to caſt off; to ſeparate from ſomething adheſive or connected.

STRIP, ſtrip'. ſ. A narrow ſhred.

To STRIPE, ſtri'pe. v. a. To variegate with lines of different colours.

STRIPE, ſtri'pe. ſ. A lineary variation of colour; a ſhred of a different colour; a weal, or diſcolouration made by a laſh or blow; a blow, a laſh.

STRIPLING, ſtrip'-ling. ſ. A youth, one in the ſtate of adoleſcence.

To STRIVE, ſtri've. v. n. preterite, I Strove, anciently I Strived; part. paſſ. Striven. To ſtruggle, to labour, to make an effort; to conteſt, to contend, to ſtruggle in oppoſition to another; to vie, to emulate.

STRIVER, ſtri'v-ur. ſ. One who labours, one who contends.

STROKE, ſtro'ke. Old preterite of Strike, now commonly Struck.

STROKE, ſtro'ke. ſ. A blow, a knock, a ſudden act of one body upon another; a hoſtile blow; a ſudden diſeaſe or affliction; the ſound of the clock; the touch of a pencil; a touch, a maſterly or eminent effort; an effect ſuddenly or unexpectedly produced; power, efficacy.

To STROKE, ſtro'ke. v. a. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindneſs or endearment; to rub gently in one direction.

To STROLL, ſtro'le. v. n. To wander, to ramble, to rove.

STROLLER, ſtro'l-lur. ſ. A vagrant, a wanderer, a vagabond.

STROND, ſtrond'. ſ. The beach, the bank.

STRONG, ſtrong'. a. Vigorous, forceful, of great ability of body; fortified, ſecure from attack; powerful, mighty; ſupplied with forces; hale, healthy; forcibly acting in the imagination; eager, zealous; full, having any quality

quality in a great degree; potent, intoxicating; having a deep tincture; affecting the ſmell powerfully; hard of digeſtion, not eaſily nutrimental; furniſhed with abilities for any thing; valid, confirmed; violent, vehement, forcible; cogent, concluſive; firm, compact, not ſoon broken; forcibly written.

STRONGFISTED, ſtrŏng'-fiſt''-id. a. Strong-handed.

STRONGLY, ſtrŏng'-lȳ. ad. Powerfully, forcibly; with ſtrength, with firmneſs, in ſuch a manner as to laſt; vehemently, forcibly, eagerly.

STRONGWATER, ſtrŏng''-wȧ'-tŭr, ſ. Diſtilled ſpirits.

STROOK, ſtrŭk'. The preterite of Strike, uſed in poetry for Struck.

STROPHE, ſtrō'-fē. ſ. A ſtanza.

STROVE, ſtrō've. The preterite of ſtrive.

To STROW, ſtrō'. v. n. To ſpread by being ſcattered; to ſpread by ſcattering, to beſprinkle; to ſpread; to ſcatter, to throw at random.

To STROWL, ſtrō'l. v. n. To range, to wander. Now written Stroll.

STRUCK, ſtrŭk'. The preterite and participle paſſive of Strike.

STRUCTURE, ſtrŭk'-tſhŭr. ſ. Act of building, practice of building; manner of building, form, make; edifice, building.

To STRUGGLE, ſtrŭg'l. v. a. To labour, to act with effort; to ſtrive, to contend, to conteſt; to labour in difficulties, to be in agonies or diſtreſs.

STRUGGLE, ſtrŭg'l. ſ. Labour, effort, conteſt, contention; agony, tumultuous diſtreſs.

STRUMA, ſtrŏ''-mȧ. ſ. A glandular ſwelling, the king's evil.

STRUMOUS, ſtrŏ''-mŭs. a. Having ſwelling in the glands.

STRUMPET, ſtrŭm'-pit. ſ. A whore, a proſtitute.

STRUNG, ſtrŭng'. The preterite and participle paſſ. of String.

To STRUT, ſtrŭt'. v. n. To walk with affected dignity; to ſwell, to protuberate.

STRUT, ſtrŭt'. ſ. An affectation of ſtateliness in the walk.

STUB, ſtŭb'. ſ. A thick ſhort ſtock left when the reſt is cut off; a log, a block.

To STUB, ſtŭb'. v. a. To force up, to extirpate.

STUBBED, ſtŭb'-bid. a. Truncated, ſhort and thick.

STUBBEDNESS, ſtŭb'-bid-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being ſhort, thick, and truncated.

STUBBLE, ſtŭb'l. ſ. The ſtalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

STUBBORN, ſtŭb'-bŭrn. a. Obſtinate, inflexible, contumacious; perſiſting, perſevering, ſteady; ſtiff, inflexible; hardy, firm; harſh, rough, rugged.

STUBBORNLY, ſtŭb'-bŭrn-lȳ. ad. Obſtinately, contumaciouſly, inflexibly.

STUBBORNNESS, ſtŭb'-bŭrn-nis. ſ. Obſtinacy, vicious ſtoutneſs, contumacy.

STUBBY, ſtŭb'-bȳ. a. Short and thick, ſhort and ſtrong.

STUBNAIL, ſtŭb'-nȧl. ſ. A nail broken off.

STUCCO, ſtŭk'-kō. ſ. A kind of fine plaſter for walls.

STUCK, ſtŭk'. The preterite and participle paſſ. of Stick.

STUD, ſtŭd'. ſ. A poſt, a ſtake; a nail with a large head driven for ornament; a collection of breeding horſes and mares.

To STUD, ſtŭd'. v. a. To adorn with ſtuds or knobs.

STUDENT, ſtū''-dent. ſ. A man given to books, a bookiſh man.

STUDIED, ſtŭd'-ȳd. a. Learned, verſed in any ſtudy, qualified by ſtudy.

STUDIER, ſtŭd'-ȳ-ŭr. ſ. One who ſtudies.

STUDIOUS, ſtū''-dzhŭs. a. Given to books and contemplation, given to learning; diligent, buſy; attentive to, careful; contemplative, ſuitable to meditation.

STUDIOUSLY, ſtū''-dzhŭſ-lȳ. ad. Contemplatively, with cloſe application to literature; diligently, carefully, attentively.

STUDIOUSNESS, ſtū''-dzhŭſ-nis. ſ. Addiction to ſtudy.

STUDY, ſtŭd'-ẏ. ſ. Application of mind to books and learning; perplexity, deep cogitation; attention, meditation, contrivance; any particular kind of learning; apartment ſet off for literary employment.

To STUDY, ſtŭd'-ẏ. v. n. To think with very cloſe application, to muſe; to endeavour diligently.

To STUDY, ſtŭd'-ẏ. v. a. To apply the mind to; to conſider attentively; to learn by application.

STUFF, ſtŭf'. ſ. Any matter or body; materials out of which any thing is made; furniture, goods; that which fills any thing; eſſence, elemental part; any mixture or medicine; cloth or texture of any kind; textures of wool thinner and ſlighter than cloth; matter or thing, in contempt or diſlike.

To STUFF, ſtŭf'. v. a. To fill very full with any thing; to fill to uneaſineſs; to thruſt into any thing; to fill by being put into any thing; to ſwell out by ſomething thruſt in; to fill with ſomething improper or ſuperfluous; to obſtruct the organs of ſcent or reſpiration; to fill meat with ſomething of high reliſh.

To STUFF, ſtŭf'. v. n. To feed gluttonouſly.

STUFFING, ſtŭf'-fing. ſ. That by which any thing is filled; reliſhing ingredients put into meat.

STULTILOQUENCE, ſtŭl-tĭl'-lō-kwĕns. ſ. Fooliſh talk.

STUM, ſtŭm'. ſ. Wine yet unfermented; new wine uſed to raiſe fermentation in dead and vapid wines; wine revived by a new fermentation.

To STUM, ſtŭm'. v. a. To renew wine by mixing freſh wine and raiſing a new fermentation.

To STUMBLE, ſtŭm'bl. v. n. To trip in walking; to ſlip, to err, to ſlide into crimes or blunders; to ſtrike againſt by chance, to light on by chance.

To STUMBLE, ſtŭm'bl. v. a. To obſtruct in progreſs, to make to trip or ſtop; to make a boggle, to offend.

STUMBLE, ſtŭm'bl. ſ. A trip in walking; a blunder, a failure.

STUMBLER, ſtŭm'-blŭr. ſ. One that ſtumbles.

STUMBLINGBLOCK, ſtŭm'-bling-blŏk. }
STUMBLINGSTONE, ſtŭm'-bling-ſtōne. }
ſ. Cauſe of ſtumbling, cauſe of offence.

STUMP, ſtŭmp'. ſ. The part of any ſolid body remaining after the reſt is taken away.

STUMPY, ſtŭmp'-ẏ. a. Full of ſtumps, hard, ſtiff.

To STUN, ſtŭn'. v. a. To confound or dizzy with noiſe; to make ſenſeleſs or dizzy with a blow.

STUNG, ſtŭng'. The preterite and participle paſſ. of Sting.

STUNK, ſtŭnk'. The preterite of Stink.

To STUNT, ſtŭnt'. v. a. To hinder from growth.

STUPE, ſtū'pe. ſ. Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or ſore.

To STUPE, ſtū'pe. v. a. To foment, to dreſs with ſtupes.

STUPEFACTION, ſtū-pĕ-făk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Inſenſibility, dulneſs, ſtupidity.

STUPEFACTIVE, ſtū-pĕ-făk'-tĭv. a. Cauſing inſenſibility, dulling, obſtructing the ſenſes.

STUPENDOUS, ſtū-pĕn'-dŭs. a. Wonderful, amazing, aſtoniſhing.

STUPID, ſtū'-pĭd. a. Dull, wanting ſenſibility, wanting apprehenſion, heavy, ſluggiſh of underſtanding; performed without ſkill or genius.

STUPIDITY, ſtū-pĭd'-ĭt-ẏ. ſ. Dulneſs, heavineſs of mind, ſluggiſhneſs of underſtanding.

STUPIDLY, ſtū'-pĭd-lẏ. ad. With ſuſpenſion or inactivity of underſtanding; dully, without apprehenſion.

STUPIFIER, ſtū'-pẏ-fī-ŭr. ſ. That which cauſes ſtupidity.

To STUPIFY, ſtū'-pẏ-fẏ. v. a. To make ſtupid, to deprive of ſenſibility.

STUPOR, ſtū'-pŏr. ſ. Suſpenſion or diminution of ſenſibility.

To STUPRATE, ſtū'-prāte. v. a. To raviſh, to violate.

STU-

STUPRATION, ſtu-pra'-ſhun. ſ. Rape, violation.

STURDILY, ſtur'-dy-ly. ad. Stoutly, hardily; obſtinately, reſolutely.

STURDINESS, ſtur'-dy-nis. ſ. Stoutneſs, hardineſs; brutal ſtrength.

STURDY, ſtur'-dy. ad. Hardy, ſtout, brutal, obſtinate; ſtrong, forcible, ſtiff, ſtout.

STURGEON, ſtur'-dzhun. ſ. A ſea-fiſh.

STURK, ſturk'. ſ. A young ox or heifer.

To STUTTER, ſtut'-tur. v. n. To ſpeak with heſitation, to ſtammer.

STUTTER, ſtut'-tur. ſ. A ſtammer.

STUTTERER, ſtut'-ter-ur. ſ. A ſtammerer.

STY, ſty'. ſ. A cabbin to keep hogs in; any place of beſtial debauchery.

To STY, ſty'. v. a. To ſhut up in a ſty.

STYGIAN, ſte'-dzhen. a. Helliſh, infernal, pertaining to Styx one of the poetical rivers.

STYLE, ſti'le. ſ. Manner of writing with regard to language; manner of ſpeaking appropriate to particular characters; title, appellation; a pointed iron uſed anciently in writing on tables of wax; any thing with a ſharp point, as a graver, the pin of a dial; the ſtalk which riſes from amid the leaves of a flower; Style of court, is properly the practice obſerved by any court in its way of proceeding.

To STYLE, ſti'le. v. a. To call, to term, to name.

STYPTICK, ſtip'-tik. a. The ſame as aſtringent, but generally expreſſes the moſt efficacious ſort of aſtringents, or thoſe which are applied to ſtop hæmorrhages.

STYPTICITY, ſtip-tis'-it-y. ſ. The power of ſtaunching blood.

SUASIVE, ſwa'-siv. a. Having power to perſuade. Little uſed.

SUASORY, ſwa'-sur-y. a. Having tendency to perſuade.

SUAVITY, ſwav'-it-y. ſ. Sweetneſs to the ſenſes; ſweetneſs to the mind.

SUB, sub'. In compoſition, ſignifies a ſubordinate degree.

SUBACID, sub-as'-sid. a. Sour in a ſmall degree.

SUBACRID, sub-ak'-krid. a. Sharp and pungent in a ſmall degree.

To SUBACT, sub-akt'. v. a. To reduce, to ſubdue.

SUBACTION, sub-ak'-ſhun. ſ. The act of reducing to any ſtate.

SUBALTERN, sub'-al-tern. a. Inferior, ſubordinate.

SUBALTERN, sub'-al-tern. ſ. An inferior, one acting under another; it is uſed in the army of all officers below a captain.

SUBASTRINGENT, sub'-as-ſtrin''-dzhent. a. Aſtringent in a ſmall degree.

SUBBEADLE, sub''-be'dl. ſ. An under beadle.

SUBCELESTIAL, sub'-se-les''-tſhel. a. Placed beneath the heavens.

SUBCHANTER, sub'-tſhan''-tur. ſ. The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN, sub-kla'-vyen. a. Under the armpit or ſhoulder.

SUBCONSTELLATION, sub'-kon-ſtel-la''-ſhun. ſ. A ſubordinate or ſecondary conſtellation.

SUBCONTRARY, sub'-kon'-trer-y. a. Contrary to an inferior degree.

SUBCONTRACTED, sub'-kon-trak''-tid. part. a. Contracted after a former contract.

SUBCUTANEOUS, sub'-ku-ta''-nyus. a. Lying under the ſkin.

SUBDEACON, sub''-de'kn. ſ. In the Romiſh church, is the deacon's ſervant.

SUBDEAN, sub''-de'n. ſ. The vicegerent of a dean.

SUBDECUPLE, sub-dek'-kupl. a. Containing one part of ten.

SUBDITITIOUS, sub-dy-tiſh'-us. a. Put ſecretly in the place of ſomething elſe.

To SUBDIVERSIFY, sub'-dy-ver''-sy-fy. v. a. To diverſify again what is already diverſified.

To SUBDIVIDE, sub'-dy-vi''de. v. a. To divide a part into yet more parts.

SUBDIVISION, sub'-dy-vizh''-un. ſ. The act of ſubdividing; the parts diſtinguiſhed by a ſecond diviſion.

SUBDOLOUS, sub'-do-lus. a. Cunning, ſubtle, ſly.

To

To SUBDUCE, sŭb-dū′se. } v. n. To with-
To SUBDUCT, sŭb-dŭkt′. } draw, to take away; to ſubtract by arithmetical operation.

SUBDUCTION, sŭb-dŭk′-shŭn. ſ. The act of taking away; arithmetical ſubſtraction.

To SUBDUE, sŭb-dū′. v. a. To cruſh, to oppoſe, to ſink; to conquer, to reduce under a new dominion; to tame, to ſubact.

SUBDUER, sŭb-dū′-ŭr. ſ. Conqueror, tamer.

SUBDUMENT, sŭb-dū′-mĕnt. ſ. Conqueſt. Not uſed.

SUBDUPLE, sŭb′-dūpl. } a. Con-
SUBDUPLICATE, sŭb-dū′-plў-kāte. } taining one part of two.

SUBJACENT, sŭb-dzhā′-sĕnt. a. Lying under.

To SUBJECT, sŭb-dzhĕkt′. v. a. To put under; to reduce to ſubmiſſion, to make ſubordinate, to make ſubmiſſive; to enſlave, to make obnoxious; to expoſe, to make liable; to ſubmit, to make accountable; to make ſubſervient.

SUBJECT, sŭb′-dzhĕkt. a. Placed or ſituated under; living under the dominion of another; expoſed, liable, obnoxious; being that on which any action operates.

SUBJECT, sŭb′-dzhĕkt. ſ. One who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any operation either mental or material is performed; that in which any thing inheres or exiſts; in grammar, the nominative caſe to a verb, is called by grammarians the Subject of the verb.

SUBJECTION, sŭb-dzhĕk′-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſubduing; the ſtate of being under government.

SUBJECTIVE, sŭb-dzhĕk′-tiv. a. Relating not to the object, but the ſubject.

SUBINGRESSION, sŭb′-in-grĕsh″-ŭn. ſ. Secret entrance.

To SUBJOIN, sŭb-dzhoi′n. v. a. To add at the end, to add afterwards.

SUBITANEOUS, sŭb-y-tā′-nyŭs. a. Sudden, haſty.

To SUBJUGATE, sŭb′-dzhŭ-gāte. v. a. To conquer, to ſubdue, to bring under dominion by force.

SUBJUGATION, sŭb-dzhŭ-gā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſubduing

SUBJUNCTION, sŭb-dzhŭnk′-shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being ſubjoined, the act of ſubjoining.

SUBJUNCTIVE, sŭb-dzhŭnk′-tiv. a. Subjoined to ſomething elſe.

SUBLATION, sŭb-lā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of taking away.

SUBLEVATION, sŭb-lĕ-vā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of raiſing on high.

SUBLIMABLE, sŭb lī′m-ĕbl. a. Poſſible to be ſublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS, sŭb-lī′m-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Quality of admitting ſublimation.

SUBLIMATE, sŭb′-lў-mĕt. ſ. Any thing raiſed by fire in the retort; quickſilver raiſed in the retort.

To SUBLIMATE, sŭb′-lў-māte. v. a. To raiſe by the force of chemical fire; to exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

SUBLIMATION, sŭb-lў-mā′-shŭn. ſ. A chemical operation which raiſes bodies in the veſſel by the force of fire; exaltation, elevation, act of heightening or improving.

SUBLIME, sŭb-blī′me. a. High in place, exalted aloft; high in excellence, exalted by nature; high in ſtile or ſentiment, lofty, grand; elevated by joy; haughty, proud.

SUBLIME, sŭb′-blī′me. ſ. The grand or lofty ſtile.

To SUBLIME, sŭb-blī′me. v. a. To raiſe by a chemical fire; to raiſe on high; to exalt, to heighten, to improve.

To SUBLIME, sŭb-blī′me. v. n. To riſe in the chemical veſſel by the force of fire.

SUBLIMELY, sŭb-blī′me-lў. ad. Loftily, grandly.

SUBLIMITY, sŭb-blĭm′-ĭt-y. ſ. Height of place, local elevation; height of nature, excellence; loftineſs of ſtile or ſentiment.

SUBLINGUAL, sŭb-ling′-gwĕl. a. Placed under the tongue.

SUBLUNAR, sŭb-lū′-nĕr. } a. Situated
SUBLUNARY, sŭb′-lū-nĕr-y. } beneath the moon, earthly, terreſtrial.

SUBMARINE, sŭb'-mă-rĭ''n. a. Lying or acting under the ſea.

To SUBMERGE, sŭb-mĕrdzh'. v. a. To drown, to put under water.

SUBMERSION, sŭb-mĕrſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of drowning, ſtate of being drowned, the act of putting under water.

To SUBMINISTER, sŭb-mĭn'-ĭs-tŭr. } To SUBMINISTRATE, sŭb-mĭn'-ĭs-trāte. } v. a. To ſupply, to afford.

To SUBMINISTER, sŭb-mĭn'-ĭs-tŭr. v. n. To ſubſerve.

SUBMISS, sŭb-mĭs'. a. Humble, ſubmiſſive, obſequious.

SUBMISSION, sŭb-mĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Delivery of himſelf to the power of another; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance; acknowledgment of a fault, confeſſion of error, obſequiouſneſs, reſignation, obedience.

SUBMISSIVE, sŭb-mĭs'-sĭv. a. Humble, teſtifying ſubmiſſion or inferiority.

SUBMISSIVELY, sŭb-mĭs'-sĭv-lȳ. ad. Humbly, with confeſſion of inferiority.

SUBMISSIVENESS, sŭb-mĭs'-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. Humility, confeſſion of fault, or inferiority.

SUBMISSLY, sŭb-mĭs'-lȳ. ad. Humbly, with ſubmiſſion.

To SUBMIT, sŭb-mĭt'. v. a. To let down, to ſink; to reſign to authority; to leave to diſcretion, to refer to judgment.

To SUBMIT, sŭb-mĭt'. v. n. To be ſubject, to acquieſce in the authority of another, to yield.

SUBMULTIPLE, sŭb-mŭl'-tĭpl. ſ. A ſubmultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly: thus three is Submultiple of twenty-one, as being contained in it exactly ſeven times.

SUBOCTAVE, sŭb-ŏk'-tĕv. } SUBOCTUPLE, sŭb-ŏk'-tŭpl. } a. Containing one part of eight.

SUBORDINACY, sŭb-ā'r-dȳ-nă-sȳ. } SUBORDINANCY, sŭb-ā'r-dȳ-nĕn-sȳ. } ſ. The ſtate of being ſubject; ſeries of ſubordination.

SUBORDINATE, sŭb-ā'r-dȳ-nĕt. a. Inferior in order; deſcending in a regular ſeries.

SUBORDINATELY, sŭb-ā'r-dȳ-nĕt-lȳ. ad. In a ſeries regularly deſcending.

SUBORDINATION, sŭb'-ŏr-dȳ-nā''-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being inferior to another; a ſeries regularly deſcending.

To SUBORN, sŭb-ā'rn. v. a. To procure privately, to procure by ſecret colluſion; to procure by indirect means.

SUBORNATION, sŭb-ŏr-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

SUBORNER, sŭb-ā'r-nŭr. ſ. One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPŒNA, sŭb-pē'-nă. ſ. A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

SUBQUADRUPLE, sŭb-kwŏd'-drŭpl. a. Containing one part of four.

SUBQUINTUPLE, sŭb-kwĭn'-tŭpl. a. Containing one part of five.

SUBRECTOR, sŭb'-rĕk''-tŭr. ſ. The rector's vicegerent.

SUBREPTION, sŭb-rĕp'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of obtaining a favour by ſurprize or unfair repreſentation.

SUBREPTITIOUS, sŭb-rĕp-tĭſh'-ŭs. a. Fraudulently obtained.

To SUBSCRIBE, sŭb-ſkrī'be. v. a. To give conſent to, by underwriting the name; to atteſt by writing the name; to contract, to limit. Not uſed.

SUBSCRIBER, sŭb-ſkrī''-bŭr. ſ. One who ſubſcribes; one who contributes to any undertaking.

SUBSCRIPTION, sŭb-ſkrĭp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Any thing underwritten; conſent or atteſtation given by underwriting the name; the act or ſtate of contributing to any undertaking; ſubmiſſion, obedience. Not uſed in this laſt ſenſe.

SUBSECTION, sŭb-sĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſubdiviſion of a larger ſection into a leſſer. A ſection of a ſection.

SUBSEQUENCE, sŭb'-sē-kwĕns. ſ. The ſtate of following, not precedence.

SUBSECUTIVE, sŭb-sĕk'-kū-tĭv. a. Following in train.

SUBSEPTUPLE, sŭb-sĕp′-tŭpl. a. Containing one of ſeven parts.

SUBSEQUENT, sŭb′-sē-kwĕnt. a. Following in train, not preceding.

SUBSEQUENTLY, sŭb′-sē-kwĕnt-lў. ad. Not ſo as to go before, ſo as to follow in train.

To SUBSERVE, sŭb-sĕrv′. v. a. To ſerve in ſubordination, to ſerve inſtrumentally.

SUBSERVIENCE, sŭb-sĕr′-vyĕns. } f. In-
SUBSERVIENCY, sŭb-sĕr′-vyĕn-sў. } ſtrumental fitneſs or uſe.

SUBSERVIENT, sŭb-sĕr′-vyĕnt. a. Subordinate, inſtrumentally uſeful.

SUBSEXTUPLE, sŭb-sĕks′-tŭpl. a. Containing one part of ſix.

To SUBSIDE, sŭb-sī′de. v. n. To ſink, to tend downwards.

SUBSIDENCE, sŭb-sī′-dens. } f. The act
SUBSIDENCY, sŭb-sī′-dĕn-sў. } of ſinking, tendency downward.

SUBSIDIARY, sŭb-sў′-yĕr-ў. a. Aſſiſtant brought in aid.

SUBSIDY, sŭb′-sў-dў. f. Aid, commonly ſuch as is given in money.

To SUBSIGN, sŭb-sī′ne. v. a. To ſign under.

To SUBSIST, sŭb-sĭſt′. v. n. To continue, to retain the preſent ſtate or condition; to have means of living, to be maintained; to adhere, to have exiſtence.

SUBSISTENCE, sŭb-sĭs′-tĕns. f. Real being; competence, means of ſupporting life.

SUBSISTENT, sŭb-sĭs′-tĕnt. a. Having real being.

SUBSTANCE, sŭb′-ſtĕns. f. Being, ſomething exiſting, ſomething of which we can ſay that it is; that which ſupports accidents; the eſſential part; ſomething real, not imaginary; ſomething ſolid, not empty; body, corporeal nature; wealth, means of life.

SUBSTANTIAL, sŭb-ſtăn′-ſhĕl. a. Real, actually exiſting; true, ſolid, real, not merely ſeeming; corporeal, material; ſtrong, ſtout, bulky; reſponſible, moderately wealthy.

SUBSTANTIALS, sŭb-ſtăn′-ſhĕlz. f. without ſingular. Eſſential parts.

SUBSTANTIALITY, sŭb-ſtăn-ſhăl′-ĭt-ў. f. The ſtate of real exiſtence; corporeity, materiality.

SUBSTANTIALLY, sŭb-ſtăn′-ſhĕl-ў. ad. In manner of a ſubſtance, with reality of exiſtence; ſtrongly, ſolidly; truly, ſolidly, really, with fixed purpoſe; with competent wealth.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, sŭb-ſtăn′-ſhĕl-nĭs. f. The ſtate of being ſubſtantial; firmneſs, ſtrength, power of holding or laſting.

To SUBSTANTIATE, sŭb-ſtăn′-ſhāte. v. a. To make to exiſt.

SUBSTANTIVE, sŭb′-ſtăn-tĭv. f. A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

To SUBSTITUTE, sŭb′-ſtў-tſhŭt. v. a. To put in the place of another.

SUBSTITUTE, sŭb′-ſtў-tſhŭt. f. One placed by another to act with delegated power.

SUBSTITUTION, sŭb-ſtў-tſhō′-ſhŭn. f. The act of placing any perſon or thing in the room of another.

To SUBSTRACT, sŭb-ſtrăkt′. v. a. To take away part from the whole; to take one number from another.

SUBSTRACTION, sŭb-ſtrăk′-ſhŭn. f. The act of taking part from the whole; the taking of a leſſer number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number.

SUBSTRUCTION, sŭb-ſtrŭk′-ſhŭn. f. Underbuilding.

SUBSTYLAR, sŭb-ſtī′-lĕr. a. Subſtylar line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or ſtyle of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBSULTIVE, sŭb-sŭl′-tĭv. } a. Bound-
SUBSULTORY, sŭb′-sŭl-tŭr-ў. } ing, moving by ſtarts.

SUBSULTORILY, sŭb″-sŭl-tŭr′-ĭl-ў. ad. In a bounding manner.

SUBTANGENT, sŭb-tăn′-dzhĕnt. f. In any curve, is the line which determines the interſection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

To SUBTEND, sŭb-tend′. v. a. To be extended under.

SUBTENSE, sŭb-tĕns′. f. The chord of an arch, that which is extended under any thing.

SUBTERFLUENT, sŭb-tĕr′-flŭ-ĕnt. } a. Run-
SUBTERFLUOUS, sŭb-tĕr′-flŭ-ŭs. } ning under.

SUBTERFUGE, sŭb′-tĕr-fūdzh. ſ. A ſhift, an evaſion, a trick.

SUBTERRANEAL, sŭb-tĕr-rā′-nyĕl. }
SUBTERRANEAN, sŭb-tĕr-rā′-nyĕn. } a.
SUBTERRANEOUS, sŭb-tĕr-rā′-nyŭs. }
Lying under the earth, placed below the ſurface.

SUBTERRANITY, sŭb-tĕr-răn′-ĭt-y. ſ. A place under ground.

SUBTILE, sŭt′-tĭl. a. Thin, not denſe; nice, fine, delicate; piercing, acute; cunning, artful, ſly, ſubdolous; deceitful; refined, acute beyond exactneſs.

SUBTILELY, sŭb′-tĭl-lў. ad. Finely, not groſsly; artfully, cunningly.

SUBTILENESS, sŭb′-tĭl-nĭs. ſ. Fineneſs, rareneſs; cunning, artfulneſs.

To SUBTILIATE, sŭb-tўl′-yāte. v. a. To make thin.

SUBTILIATION, sŭb-tўl-yā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making thin.

SUBTILTY, sŭb′-tĭl-tў. ſ. Thinneſs, fineneſs, exility of parts; nicety; refinement, too much acuteneſs; cunning, artifice, ſlyneſs.

SUBTILIZATION, sŭb-tĭl-ĭ-zā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Subtilization is making any thing ſo volatile as to riſe readily in ſteam or vapour; refinement, ſuperfluous acuteneſs.

To SUBTILIZE, sŭb′-tĭl-īze. v. a. To make thin, to make leſs groſs or coarſe; to refine, to ſpin into uſeleſs niceties.

SUBTLE, sŭt′l. a. Sly, artful, cunning.

SUBTLETY, sŭt′l-tў. ſ. Artfulneſs, cunning.

SUBTLY, sŭt′-lў. ad. Slily, artfully, cunningly; nicely, delicately.

To SUBTRACT, sŭb-trăkt′. v. a. See SUBSTRACT.

SUBTRACTION, sŭb-trăk′-ſhŭn. ſ. See SUBSTRACTION.

SUBTRAHEND, sŭb-trā-hĕnd′. ſ. The number to be taken from a larger number.

SUBVERSION, sŭb-vĕr′-ſhŭn. ſ. Overthrow, ruin, deſtruction.

SUBVERSIVE, sŭb-vĕr′-sĭv. a. Having tendency to overturn.

To SUBVERT, sŭb-vĕrt′. v. a. To overthrow, to overturn, to deſtroy, to turn upſide down; to corrupt, to confound.

SUBVERTER, sŭb-vĕrt′-ŭr. ſ. Overthrower, deſtroyer.

SUBURB, sŭb′-ŭrb. ſ. Building without the walls of a city; the confines, the out-part.

SUBURBAN, sŭb-ŭrb′-ĕn. a. Inhabiting the ſuburb.

SUBWORKER, sŭb-wŭrk′-ŭr. ſ. Underworker, ſubordinate helper.

SUCCEDANEOUS, sŭk-sē-dā′-nyŭs. a. Supplying the place of ſomething elſe.

SUCCEDANEUM, sŭk-sē-dā′-nyŭm. ſ. That which is put to ſerve for ſomething elſe.

To SUCCEED, sŭk-sēd′. v. n. To follow in order; to come into the place of one who has quitted; to obtain one's wiſh, to terminate an undertaking in the deſired effect; to terminate according to wiſh.

To SUCCEED, sŭk-sēd′. v. a. To follow, to be ſubſequent or conſequent to; to proſper, to make ſucceſsful.

SUCCEEDER, sŭk-sēd′-ŭr. ſ. One who follows, one who comes into the place of another.

SUCCESS, sŭk-sĕs′. ſ. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy.

SUCCESSFUL, sŭk-sĕs′-fŭl. a. Proſperous, happy, fortunate.

SUCCESSFULLY, sŭk-sĕs′-fŭl-ў. ad. Proſperouſly, luckily, fortunately.

SUCCESSFULNESS, sŭk-sĕs′-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Happy concluſion, deſired event, ſeries of good fortune.

SUCCESSION, sŭk-sĕſh′-ŭn. ſ. Conſecution, ſeries of one thing or perſon following another; a ſeries of things or perſons following one another; a lineage, an order of deſcendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of anceſtors.

SUCCESSIVE, sŭk-sĕs′-sĭv. a. Following in order, continuing a courſe or conſecution uninterrupted; inherited by ſucceſſion.

SUC-

SUCCESSIVELY, sŭk-sĕs'-sĭv-lў. ad. In uninterrupted order, one after another.

SUCCESSIVENESS, sŭk-sĕs'-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſucceſſive.

SUCCESSLESS, sŭk-sĕs'-lĭs. a. Unlucky, unfortunate, failing of the event deſired.

SUCCESSOR, sŭk'-sĕs-sŭr. ſ. One that follows in the place or character of another, correlative to Predeceſſor.

SUCCINCT, sŭk-sĭnkt'. a. Tucked or girded up, having the clothes drawn up; ſhort, conciſe, brief.

SUCCINCTLY, sŭk-sĭnkt'-lў. ad. Briefly, conciſely.

SUCCORY, sŭk'-kŭr-ў. ſ. A plant.

To SUCCOUR, sŭk'-kŭr. v. a. To help, to aſſiſt in difficulty or diſtreſs, to relieve.

SUCCOUR, sŭk'-kŭr. ſ. Aid, aſſiſtance, relief of any kind, help in diſtreſs; the perſon or things that bring help.

SUCCOURER, sŭk'-kŭr-ŭr. ſ. Helper, aſſiſtant, reliever.

SUCCOURLESS, sŭk'-kŭr-lĭs. a. Wanting relief, void of friends or help.

SUCCULENCY, sŭk'-kŭ-lĕn-sў. ſ. Juicineſs.

SUCCULENT, sŭk'-kŭ-lĕnt. a. Juicy, moiſt.

To SUCCUMB, sŭk-kŭmb'. v. a. To yield, to ſink under any difficulty.

SUCCUSSION, sŭk-kŭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſhaking; in phyſick, ſuch a ſhaking of the nervous parts as is procured by ſtrong ſtimuli.

SUCH, sŭtſh'. pronoun. Of that kind, of the like kind; the ſame that; comprehended under the term premiſed; a manner of expreſſing a particular perſon or thing.

To SUCK, sŭk'. v. a. To draw in with the mouth; to draw the teat of a female; to draw with the milk; to empty by ſucking; to draw or drain.

To SUCK, sŭk'. v. n. To draw the breaſt; to draw, to imbibe.

SUCK, sŭk'. ſ. The act of ſucking; milk given by females.

SUCKER, sŭk'-kŭr. ſ. Any thing that draws by ſuction; the embolus of a pump; a pipe through which any thing is ſucked; a young twig ſhooting from the ſtock.

SUCKET, sŭk'-kĭt. ſ. A ſweat meat.

SUCKINGBOTTLE, sŭk'-kĭng-bŏtl. ſ. A bottle which to children ſupplies the want of a pap.

To SUCKLE, sŭk'l. v. a. To nurſe at the breaſt.

SUCKLING, sŭk'-lĭng. ſ. A young creature yet fed by the pap.

SUCTION, sŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſucking.

SUDATION, ſhў-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Sweat.

SUDATORY, ſhў'-dā-tŭr-ў. ſ. Hot houſe, ſweating bath.

SUDDEN, sŭd'-dĭn. a. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; haſty, violent, raſh, paſſionate, precipitate.

SUDDEN, sŭd'-dĭn. ſ. Any unexpected occurrence, ſurpriſe. Not in uſe. On a Sudden, ſooner than was expected.

SUDDENLY, sŭd'-dĭn-lў. ad. In an unexpected manner, without preparation, haſtily.

SUDDENNESS, sŭd'-dĭn-nĭs. ſ. State of being ſudden, unexpected preſence, manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

SUDORIFICK, ſhў-dŏ-rĭf'-fĭk. a. Provoking or cauſing ſweat.

SUDORIFICK, ſhў-dŏ-rĭf'-ĭk. ſ. A medicine promoting ſweat.

SUDOROUS, ſhў'-dŏ-rŭs. a. Conſiſting of ſweat.

SUDS, sŭdz'. ſ. A lixivium of ſoap and water; To be in the Suds, a familiar phraſe for being in any difficulty.

To SUE, sū'. v. a. To proſecute by law; to gain by legal procedure.

To SUE, sū'. v. n. To beg, to entreat, to petition.

SUET, ſhў'-ĭt. ſ. A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

SUETY, ſhў'-ĭt-ў. a. Conſiſting of ſuet, reſembling ſuet.

To SUFFER, sŭf'-fŭr. v. a. To bear, to undergo, to feel with ſenſe of pain; to endure,

to

to ſupport; to allow, to permit; to paſs through, to be affected by.

To SUFFER, sŭf′-fŭr. v. n. To undergo pain or inconvenience; to undergo puniſhment; to be injured.

SUFFERABLE, sŭf′-fĕr-ĕbl. a. Tolerable, ſuch as may be endured.

SUFFERABLY, sŭf′-fĕr-ĕb-lў. ad. Tolerably, ſo as to be endured.

SUFFERANCE, sŭf′-fĕr-ĕns. ſ. Pain, inconvenience, miſery; patience, moderation; toleration, permiſſion.

SUFFERER, sŭf′-fĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience; one who allows, one who permits.

SUFFERING, sŭf′-fĕr-ĭng. ſ. Pain ſuffered.

To SUFFICE, sŭf-fī′ze. v. n. To be enough, to be ſufficient, to be equal to the end or purpoſe.

To SUFFICE, sŭf-fī′ze. v. a. To afford; to ſupply; to ſatisfy.

SUFFICIENCY, sŭf-fĭſh′-ĕn-sў. ſ. State of being adequate to the end propoſed; qualification for any purpoſe; competence, enough; ſupply equal to want; it is uſed by Temple for that conceit which makes a man think himſelf equal to things above him.

SUFFICIENT, sŭf-fĭſh′-ĕnt. a. Equal to any end or purpoſe, enough, competent; qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwiſe.

SUFFICIENTLY, sŭf-fĭſh′-ĕnt-lў. ad. To a ſufficient degree, enough.

To SUFFOCATE, sŭf′-fō-kāte. v. a. To choak by excluſion, or interception of air.

SUFFOCATION, sŭf-fō-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of choaking, the ſtate of being choaked.

SUFFOCATIVE, sŭf′-fō-kā-tĭv. a. Having the power to choak.

SUFFRAGAN, sŭf′-frā-găn. ſ. A biſhop conſidered as ſubject to his metropolitan.

To SUFFRAGATE, sŭf′-frā-gāte. v. n. To vote with, to agree in voice with.

SUFFRAGE, sŭf′-frĕdzh. ſ. Vote, voice given in a controverted point.

SUFFRAGINOUS, sŭf-frădzh′-ĭn-ŭs. a. Belonging to the knee joint of beaſts.

SUFFUMIGATION, sŭf-fū-mў-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Operation of fumes raiſed by fire.

To SUFFUSE, sŭf-fū′z. v. a. To ſpread over with ſomething expanſible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

SUFFUSION, sŭf-fū′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of overſpreading with any thing; that which is ſuffuſed or ſpread.

SUGAR, ſhŭg′-ŭr. ſ. The native ſalt of the Sugar-cane, obtained by the expreſſion and evaporation of its juice; any thing proverbially ſweet; a chymical dry chryſtallization.

To SUGAR, ſhŭg′-ŭr. v. a. To impregnate or ſeaſon with ſugar; to ſweeten.

SUGARY, ſhŭg′-ŭr-ў. a. Sweet, taſting of ſugar.

To SUGGEST, sŭd-dzhĕſt′. v. a. To hint, to intimate, to inſinuate good or ill; to ſeduce, to draw to ill by inſinuation; to inform ſecretly.

SUGGESTION, sŭd-dzhĕs′-tſhŭn. ſ. Private hint, intimation, inſinuation, ſecret notification.

SUICIDE, ſhō′-ў-ſīde. ſ. Self-murder, the horrid crime of deſtroying one's ſelf.

SUIT, sū′t. ſ. A ſet, a number of things correſpondent one to the other; clothes made one part to anſwer another; a petition, an addreſs of entreaty; courtſhip; purſuit, proſecution; in law, Suit is ſometimes put for the inſtance of a cauſe, and ſometimes for the cauſe itſelf deduced in judgment.

To SUIT, sū′t. v. a. To fit, to adapt to ſomething elſe; to be fitted to, to become; to dreſs, to clothe.

To SUIT, sū′t. v. n. To agree, to accord.

SUITABLE, sū′t-ĕbl. a. Fitting, according with, agreeable to.

SUITABLENESS, sū′t-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Fitneſs, agreeableneſs.

SUITABLY, sū′t-ĕb-lў. ad. Agreeably, according to.

SUITE, ſwēt′. ſ. Conſecution, ſeries, regular order; retinue, company.

SUITER, SUITOR, sū′-tŭr. ſ. One that ſues, a petitioner, a ſupplicant; a wooer, one who courts a miſtreſs.

SUITRESS, sū′-tris. ſ. A female ſupplicant.
SULCATED, sŭl′-kā-tĭd. a. Furrowed.
SULLEN, sŭl′-lĭn. a. Gloomy, diſcontented; miſchievous, malignant; intractable, obſtinate; diſmal; heavy, dull.
SULLENLY, sŭl′-lĭn-lў. ad. Gloomily, malignantly, intractably.
SULLENNESS, sŭl′-lĭn-nĭs. ſ. Gloomineſs, moroſeneſs, ſluggiſh anger; malignity.
SULLENS, sŭl′-lĭnz. ſ. Moroſe temper, gloomineſs of mind.
To SULLY, sŭl′-lў. v. a. To ſoil, to tarniſh, to dirt, to ſpot.
SULLY, sŭl′-lў. ſ. Soil, tarniſh, ſpot.
SULPHUR, sŭl′-fŭr. ſ. Brimſtone.
SULPHUREOUS, sŭl-fū′-ryŭs. } a. Made of
SULPHUROUS, sŭl′-fŭr-ŭs. } brimſtone, having the qualities of brimſtone, containing ſulphur.
SULPHUREOUSNESS, sŭl-fū′-ryŭs-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſulphureous.
SULPHURWORT, sŭl′-fŭr-wŭrt. ſ. The ſame with Hogsfennel.
SULPHURY, sŭl′-fŭr-ў. a. Partaking of ſulphur.
SULTAN, sŭl′-tăn. ſ. The Turkiſh emperor.
SULTANA, sŭl-tā′-nă. } ſ. The queen of an
SULTANESS, sŭl′-tĕn-ĭs. } eaſtern emperor.
SULTRINESS, sŭl′-trў-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſultry.
SULTRY, sŭl′-trў. a. Hot without ventilation, hot and cloſe, hot and cloudy.
SUM, sŭm′. ſ. The whole of any thing, many particulars aggregated to a total; quantity of money; compendium, abridgment, the whole abſtracted; the amount, the reſult of reaſoning or computation; height, completion.
To SUM, sŭm′. v. a. To compute, to collect particulars into a total; to compriſe, to comprehend, to collect into a narrow compaſs; to have feathers full grown.
SUMLESS, sŭm′-lĭs. a. Not to be computed.
SUMMARILY, sŭm′-mĕr-ĭl-ў. ad. Briefly, the ſhorteſt way.
SUMMARY, sŭm′-mĕr-ў. a. Short, brief, compendious.
SUMMARY, sŭm′-mĕr-ў. ſ. Compendium, abridgment.
SUMMER, sŭm′-mŭr. ſ. The ſeaſon in which the ſun arrives at the hither ſolſtice; the principal beam of a floor.
SUMMERHOUSE, sŭm′-mĕr-hous. ſ. An apartment in a garden uſed in the ſummer.
SUMMERSAULT, } sŭm′-mĕr-sĕt. } ſ. A high
SUMMERSET, } leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.
SUMMIT, sŭm′-mĭt. ſ. The top, the utmoſt height.
To SUMMON, sŭm′-mŭn. v. a. To call with authority, to admoniſh to appear, to cite; to excite, to call up, to raiſe.
SUMMONER, sŭm′-mŭn-ŭr. ſ. One who cites.
SUMMONS, sŭm′-mŭnz. ſ. A call of authority, admonition to appear, citation.
SUMPTER, sŭmp′-tŭr. ſ. A horſe that carries the clothes or furniture.
SUMPTION, sŭmp′-shŭn. ſ. The act of taking.
SUMPTUARY, sŭm′-tshū-ĕr-ў. a. Relating to expence, regulating the coſt of life.
SUMPTUOSITY, sŭmp-tshū-ŏs′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Expenſiveneſs, coſtlineſs.
SUMPTUOUS, sŭmp′-tshū-ŭs. a. Coſtly, expenſive, ſplendid.
SUMPTUOUSLY, sŭmp′-tshū-ŭſ-lў. ad. Expenſively, with great coſt.
SUMPTUOUSNESS, sŭmp′-tshū-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Expenſiveneſs, coſtlineſs.
SUN, sŭn′. ſ. The luminary that makes the day; a ſunny place, a place eminently warmed by the ſun; any thing eminently ſplendid; Under the Sun, in this world. A proverbial expreſſion.
To SUN, sŭn′. v. a. To expoſe to the ſun.
SUNBEAM, sŭn′-bēm. ſ. Ray of the ſun.
SUNBEAT, sŭn′-bēt. part. a. Shone on by the ſun.
SUNBRIGHT, sŭn′-brīte. a. Reſembling the ſun in brightneſs.
SUNBURNING, sŭn′-bŭrn-ĭng. ſ. The effect of the ſun upon the face.

SUNBURNT, sŭn′-bŭrnt. part. a. Tanned, diſcoloured by the ſun.

SUNCLAD, sŭn′-klăd. part. a. Clothed in radiance, bright.

SUNDAY, sŭn′-dā. ſ. The day anciently dedicated to the ſun, the Chriſtian ſabbath.

To SUNDER, sŭn′-dŭr. v. a. To part, to ſeparate, to divide.

SUNDIAL, sŭn′-dī-ĕl. ſ. A marked plate on which the ſhadow points the hour.

SUNDRY, sŭn′-drў. a. Several, more than one.

SUNFLOWER, sŭn′-flow-ŭr. ſ. A plant.

SUNG, sŭng′. The preterite and participle paſſive of Sing.

SUNK, sŭnk′. The preterite and participle paſſive of Sink.

SUNLESS, sŭn′-lĭs. a. Wanting ſun, wanting warmth.

SUNLIKE, sŭn′-līke. a. Reſembling the ſun.

SUNNY, sŭn′-nў. a. Reſembling the ſun, bright; expoſed to the ſun, bright with the ſun; coloured by the ſun.

SUNRISE, sŭn′-rīze. } ſ. Morning, the
SUNRISING, sŭn′-rīz-ĭng. } appearance of the ſun.

SUNSET, sŭn′-sĕt. ſ. Cloſe of the day, evening.

SUNSHINE, sŭn′-shīne. ſ. Action of the ſun, place where the heat and luſtre of the ſun are powerful.

SUNSHINY, sŭn′-shīn-ў. a. Bright with the ſun; bright like the ſun.

To SUP, sŭp′. v. a. To drink by mouthfuls, to drink by little at a time.

To SUP, sŭp′. v. n. To eat the evening meal.

SUP, sŭp′. ſ. A ſmall draught, a mouthful of liquor.

SUPERABLE, shō′-pĕr-ĕbl. a. Conquerable, ſuch as may be overcome.

SUPERABLENESS, shō′-pĕr-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABOUND, shō-pĕr-ă-bou′nd. v. n. To be exuberant, to be ſtored with more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANCE, shō-pĕr-ă-bŭn′-dĕns. ſ. More than enough, great quantity.

SUPERABUNDANT, shō-pĕr-ă-bŭn′-dĕnt. a. Being more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, shō-pĕr-ă-bŭn′-dĕnt-lў. ad. More than ſufficiently.

To SUPERADD, shō-pĕr-ăd′. v. n. To add over and above, to join any thing ſo as to make it more.

SUPERADDITION, shō-pĕr-ăd-dĭsh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of adding to ſomething elſe; that which is added.

SUPERADVENIENT, shō-pĕr-ăd-vē′-nyĕnt. a. Coming to the increaſe or aſſiſtance of ſomething; coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERANNUATE, shō-pĕr-an′-nū-āte. v. a. To impair or diſqualify by age or length of life.

SUPERANNUATION, shō-pĕr-ăn-nū-ā′-shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being diſqualified by years.

SUPERB, shō-pĕrb′. a. Grand, pompous, lofty, auguſt, ſtately.

SUPERCARGO, shō-pĕr-kā′r-gō. ſ. An officer in the ſhip whoſe buſineſs is to manage the trade.

SUPERCELESTIAL, shō-pĕr-sĕ-lĕs′-tshĕl. a. Placed above the firmament.

SUPERCILIOUS, shō-pĕr-sĭl′-yŭs. a. Haughty, dogmatical, dictatorial, arbitrary.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, shō-pĕr-sĭl′-yŭs-lў. ad. Haughtily, dogmatically, contemptuouſly.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, shō-pĕr-sĭl′-yŭs-nĭs. ſ. Haughtineſs, contemptuouſneſs.

SUPERCONCEPTION, shō-pĕr-kŏn-sĕp′-shŭn. ſ. A conception made after another conception.

SUPERCONSEQUENCE, shō-pĕr-kŏn′-sĕ-kwĕns. ſ. Remote conſequence.

SUPERCRESCENCE, shō-pĕr-krĕs′-sĕns. ſ. That which grows upon another growing thing.

SUPEREMINENCE, shō-pĕr-ĕm′-mў-nĕns. }
SUPEREMINENCY, shō-pĕr-ĕm′-mў-nĕn-sў } ſ. Uncommon degree of eminence.

SUPEREMINENT, shō-pĕr-ĕm′-mў-nĕnt. a. Eminent in a high degree.

To

To SUPEREROGATE, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĕr'-rō-gāte. v. n. To do more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATION, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĕr-rō-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Performance of more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATORY, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĕr'-rō-ga-tŭr-ў. a. Performed beyond the ſtrict demands of duty.

SUPEREXCELLENT, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĕk'-sĕl-ĕnt. a. Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

SUPEREXCRESCENCE, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĕks-krĕs'-sĕns. ſ. Something ſuperfluouſly growing.

To SUPERFETATE, ſhŏ-pĕr-fē'-tāte. v. n. To conceive after conception.

SUPERFETATION, ſhŏ-pĕr-fē-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. One conception following another, ſo that both are in the womb together.

SUPERFICE, ſhō'-pĕr-fĭs. ſ. Outſide, ſurface. Not uſed.

SUPERFICIAL, ſhŏ-pĕr-fĭſh'-ĕl. a. Lying on the ſurface, not reaching below the ſurface; ſhallow, contrived to cover ſomething; ſhallow, not profound; ſmattering, not learned.

SUPERFICIALITY, ſhŏ-pĕr-fĭſh-ăl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. The quality of being ſuperficial.

SUPERFICIALLY, ſhŏ-pĕr-fĭſh'-ĕl-ў. ad. On the ſurface, not below the ſurface; without penetration, without cloſe heed; without going deep; without ſearching.

SUPERFICIALNESS, ſhŏ-pĕr-fĭſh'-ĕl-nĭs. ſ. Shallowneſs, poſition on the ſurface; ſlight knowledge, falſe appearance.

SUPERFICIES, ſhŏ-pĕr-fўſh'-ēz. ſ. Outſide, ſurface, ſuperfice.

SUPERFINE, ſhŏ-pĕr-fī'ne. a. Eminently fine.

SUPERFLUITANCE, ſhŏ-pĕr-flū'-ў-tăns. ſ. The act of floating above.

SUPERFLUITANT, ſhŏ-pĕr-flū'-ў-tănt. a. Floating above.

SUPERFLUITY, ſhŏ-pĕr-flū'-ĭt-ў. ſ. More than enough, plenty beyond uſe or neceſſity.

SUPERFLUOUS, ſhŏ-pĕr'-flŏ-ŭs. a. Exuberant, more than enough, unneceſſary.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, ſhŏ-pĕr'-flŏ-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſuperfluous.

SUPERFLUX, ſhō'-pĕr-flŭks. ſ. That which is more than is wanted.

SUPERIMPREGNATION, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭm-prĕg-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Superconception, ſuperfetation.

SUPERINCUMBENT, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-kŭm'-bent. ſ. Lying on the top of ſomething elſe.

To SUPERINDUCE, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-dū's. v. a. To bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe; to bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

SUPERINDUCTION, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-dŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſuperinducing.

SUPERINJECTION, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-dzhĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. An injection ſucceeding upon another.

SUPERINSTITUTION, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-ſtў-tſhō'-ſhŭn. ſ. In law, one inſtitution upon another.

To SUPERINTEND, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'. v. a. To overſee, to overlook, to take care of others with authority.

SUPERINTENDENCE, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'-ens.
SUPERINTENDENCY, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'-ĕn-sў.

ſ. Superior care, the act of overſeeing with authority.

SUPERINTENDENT, ſhŏ-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'-ĕnt. ſ. One who overlooks others authoritatively.

SUPERIORITY, ſhŏ-pē-ryŏr'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Preeminence, the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect.

SUPERIOR, ſhŏ-pē'-ryŭr. a. Higher, greater in dignity or excellence, preferable or preferred to another; upper, higher locally; free from emotion or concern, unconquered.

SUPERIOR, ſhŏ-pē'-ryŭr. ſ. One more excellent or dignified than another.

SUPERLATIVE, ſhŏ-pĕr'-lă-tĭv. a. Implying or expreſſing the higheſt degree; riſing to the higheſt degree.

SUPERLATIVELY, ſhŏ-pĕr'-lă-tĭv-lў. ad. In a manner of ſpeech expreſſing the higheſt degree; in the higheſt degree.

SUPERLATIVENESS, ſhŏ-pĕr'-lă-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being in the higheſt degree.

SUPER-

SUPERLUNAR, shō-pĕr-lū′-nĕr. a. Not ſublunary, placed above the moon.

SUPERNAL, shō-pĕr′-nĕl. a. Having an higher poſition, locally above us; relating to things above, placed above, celeſtial.

SUPERNATANT, shō-pĕr-nā′-tănt. a. Swimming above.

SUPERNATATION, shō-pĕr-nā-tā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſwimming on the top of any thing.

SUPERNATURAL, shō-pĕr-năt′-tshŭ-rĕl. a. Being above the powers of nature.

SUPERNATURALLY, shō-pĕr-năt′-shŭ-rĕl-ў. ad. In a manner above the courſe or power of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, shō-pĕr-nū′-mĕr-ĕr-ў. a. Being above a ſtated, a neceſſary, a uſual, or a round number.

To SUPERPONDERATE, shō-pĕr-pŏn′-dĕr-āte. v. a. To weigh over and above.

SUPERPROPORTION, shō-pĕr-prō-pōr′-shŭn. ſ. Overplus of proportion.

SUPERPURGATION, shō-pĕr-pŭr-gā′-shŭn. ſ. More purgation than enough.

SUPERREFLEXION, shō-pĕr-rē-flĕk′-shŭn. ſ. Reflexion of an image reflected.

SUPERSALIANCY, shō-pĕr-sā′-lyĕn-sў. ſ. The act of leaping upon any thing.

To SUPERSCRIBE, shō-pĕr-skrī′be. v. a. To inſcribe upon the top or outſide.

SUPERSCRIPTION, shō-pĕr-skrĭp′-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſuperſcribing; that which is written on the top or outſide.

To SUPERSEDE, shō-pĕr-sē′d. v. a. To make void or inefficacious by ſuperiour power, to ſet aſide.

SUPERSEDEAS, shō-pĕr-sē′-dzhăs. ſ. In law, The name of a writ to ſtop or ſet aſide ſome proceeding at law.

SUPERSERVICEABLE, shō-pĕr-sĕr′-vў-sĕbl. a. Over officious.

SUPERSTITION, shō-pĕr-stĭsh′-ŭn. ſ. Unneceſſary fear or ſcruples in religion, religion without morality; falſe religion, reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; overnicety, exactneſs too ſcrupulous.

SUPERSTITIOUS, shō-pĕr-stĭsh′-ŭs. a. Addicted to ſuperſtition, full of idle fancies or ſcruples with regard to religion; over accurate, ſcrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, shō-pĕr-stĭsh′-ŭs-lў. ad. In a ſuperſtitious manner.

To SUPERSTRAIN, shō-pĕr-strā′n. v. a. To ſtrain beyond the juſt ſtretch.

To SUPERSTRUCT, shō-pĕr-strŭkt′. v. a. To build upon any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTION, shō-pĕr-strŭk′-shŭn. ſ. An edifice raiſed on any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTIVE, shō-pĕr-strŭk′-tĭv. a. Built upon ſomething elſe.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, shō-pĕr-strŭk′-tshŭr. ſ. That which is raiſed or built upon ſomething elſe.

SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, shō-pĕr-sŭb-stăn′-shĕl. a. More than ſubſtantial.

SUPERVACANEOUS, shō-pĕr-vă-kā′-nyŭs. a. Superfluous, needleſs, unneceſſary, ſerving to no purpoſe.

SUPERVACANEOUSLY, shō-pĕr-vă-kā′-nyŭſ-lў. ad. Needleſsly.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, shō-pĕr-vă-kā′-nyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Needleſſneſs.

To SUPERVENE, shō-pĕr-vē′n. v. n. To come as an extraneous addition.

SUPERVENIENT, shō-pĕr-vē′-nyĕnt. a. Added, additional.

SUPERVENTION, shō-pĕr-vĕn′-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſupervening.

To SUPERVISE, shō-pĕr-vī′ze. v. a. To overlook, to overſee.

SUPERVISOR, shō-pĕr-vī′z-ŭr. ſ. An overſeer, an inſpector.

To SUPERVIVE, shō-pĕr-vī′ve. v. n. To overlive, to outlive.

SUPINATION, shō-pĭ-nā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of lying with the face upward.

SUPINE, shō-pī′ne. a. Lying with the face upward; leaning backwards; negligent, careleſs, indolent, drouſy.

SUPINE, shō′-pīne. ſ. In grammar, a term ſignifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPINELY, shō-pī′ne-lў. ad. With the face upward; drouſily, thoughtleſsly, indolently.

SUPINENESS, shò-pi′ne-nis. ſ. Poſture with the face upward; drouſineſs, careleſſneſs, indolence.

SUPINITY, shò-pin′-it-y. ſ. Poſture of lying with the face upwards; careleſſneſs, indolence, thoughtleſſneſs.

SUPPEDANEOUS, sŭp-pē-dā′-nyŭs. a. Placed under the feet.

SUPPER, sŭp′-pŭr. ſ. The laſt meal of the day, the evening repaſt.

SUPPERLESS, sŭp′-pĕr-lis. a. Wanting ſupper, faſting at night.

To SUPPLANT, sŭp-plănt′. v. a. To trip up the heels; to diſplace by ſtratagem, to turn out, to diſplace, to overpower, to force away.

SUPPLANTER, sŭp-plănt′-ŭr. ſ. One that ſupplants, one that diſplaces.

SUPPLE, sŭp′l. a. Pliant, flexible; yielding, ſoft, not obſtinate; flattering, fawning, bending; that which makes ſupple.

To SUPPLE, sŭp′l. v. a. To make pliant, to make ſoft, to make flexible; to make compliant.

To SUPPLE, sŭp′l. v. n. To grow ſoft, to grow pliant.

SUPPLEMENT, sŭp′-plē-mĕnt. ſ. Addition to any thing by which its defects are ſupplied.

SUPPLEMENTAL, sŭp-plē-mĕnt′-ĕl.
SUPPLEMENTARY, sŭp-plē-mĕnt′-ĕr-y. } a. Additional, ſuch as may ſupply the place of what is loſt.

SUPPLENESS, sŭp′l-nis. ſ. Pliantneſs, flexibility, readineſs to take any form; readineſs of compliance, facility.

SUPPLETORY, sŭp′-plē-tŭr-y. ſ. That which is to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPLIANT, sŭp′-plyănt. a. Entreating, beſeeching, precatory.

SUPPLIANT, sŭp′-plyănt. ſ. An humble petitioner.

SUPPLICANT, sŭp′-plў-kănt. ſ. One that entreats or implores with great ſubmiſſion.

To SUPPLICATE, sŭp′-plў-kăte. v. n. To implore, to entreat, to petition ſubmiſſively.

SUPPLICATION, sŭp-plў-kā′-shŭn. ſ. Petition humbly delivered, entreaty; petitionary worſhip, the adoration of a ſuppliant or petitioner.

To SUPPLY, sŭp-plў′. v. a. To fill up as any deficiencies happen; to give ſomething wanted, to yield, to afford; to relieve; to ſerve inſtead of; to give or bring, whether good or bad; to fill any room made vacant; to accommodate, to furniſh.

SUPPLY, sŭp-plў′. ſ. Relief of want, cure of deficiencies.

To SUPPORT, sŭp-pō′rt. v. a. To ſuſtain, to prop, to bear up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome; to endure.

SUPPORT, sŭp-pō′rt. ſ. Act or power of ſuſtaining; prop, ſuſtaining power; neceſſaries of life; maintenance, ſupply.

SUPPORTABLE, sŭp-pō′rt-ĕbl. a. Tolerable, to be endured.

SUPPORTABLENESS, sŭp-pō′rt-ĕbl-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE, sŭp-pō′rt-ĕns. ſ. Maintenance, ſupport.

SUPPORTER, sŭp-pō′rt-ŭr. ſ. One that ſupports; prop, that by which any thing is borne up from falling; ſuſtainer, comforter; maintainer, defender.

SUPPOSABLE, sŭp-pō′z-ĕbl. a. That may be ſuppoſed.

SUPPOSAL, sŭp-pō′-zĕl. ſ. Poſition without proof, imagination, belief.

To SUPPOSE, sŭp-pō′ze. v. a. To lay down without proof, to advance by way of argument without maintaining the poſition; to admit without proof; to imagine, to believe without examination; to require as previous to itſelf.

SUPPOSE, sŭp-pō′ze. ſ. Suppoſition, poſition without proof, unevidenced conceit.

SUPPOSER, sŭp-pō′-zŭr. ſ. One that ſuppoſes.

SUPPOSITION, sŭp-pō-zish′-ŭn. ſ. Poſition laid down, hypotheſis, imagination yet unproved.

SUPPOSITITIOUS, sŭp-pŏz-y-tish′-ŭs. a. Not genuine, put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS, sŭp-pŏz-ȳ-tĭsh′-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. State of being counterfeit.

SUPPOSITIVELY, sŭp-pŏz′-zȳ-tĭv-lȳ. ad. Upon ſuppoſition.

SUPPOSITORY, sŭp-pŏz′-zȳ-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. A kind of ſolid clyſter.

To SUPPRESS, sŭp-prĕs′. v. a. To cruſh, to overpower, to ſubdue, to reduce from any ſtate of activity or commotion; to conceal, not to tell, not to reveal; to keep in, not to let out.

SUPPRESSION, sŭp-prĕsh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſuppreſſing; not publication.

SUPPRESSOR, sŭp-prĕs′-sŭr. ſ. One that ſuppreſſes, cruſhes, or conceals.

To SUPPURATE, sŭp′-pū-rāte. v. a. To generate pus or matter.

To SUPPURATE, sŭp′-pū-rāte. v. n. To grow to pus.

SUPPURATION, sŭp-pū-rā′-shŭn. ſ. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus; the matter ſuppurated.

SUPPURATIVE, sŭp′-pū-rā-tĭv. a. Digeſtive, generating matter.

SUPPUTATION, sŭp-pū-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Reckoning, account, calculation, computation.

To SUPPUTE, sŭp-pūte′. v. a. To reckon, to calculate.

SUPRALAPSARY, shō-prā-lăp′-sĕr-ȳ. a. Antecedent to the fall of man.

SUPRAVULGAR, shō-prā-vŭl′-gŭr. a. Above the vulgar.

SUPREMACY, shō-prĕm′-ă-sȳ. ſ. Higheſt place, higheſt authority, ſtate of being ſupreme.

SUPREME, shō-prē′m. a. Higheſt in dignity, higheſt in authority; higheſt, moſt excellent.

SUPREMELY, shō-prē′m-lȳ. ad. In the higheſt degree.

SURADDITION, sŭr″-ăd-dĭsh′-ŭn. ſ. Something added to the name.

SURAL, shū′-rĕl. a. Being in the calf of the leg.

SURANCE, shū′-rĕns. ſ. Warrant, ſecurity.

To SURBATE, sŭr-bā′te. v. a. To bruiſe and batter the feet with travel, to haraſs, to fatigue.

To SURCEASE, sŭr-sē′s. v. n. To be at an end, to ſtop, to ceaſe, to be no longer in uſe; to leave off, to practiſe no longer.

SURCEASE, sŭr-sē′s. v. a. To ſtop, to put to an end.

SURCEASE, sŭr-sē′s. ſ. Ceſſation, ſtop.

SURCHARGE, sŭr-tshā′rdzh. ſ. Overburthen, more than can be well borne.

To SURCHARGE, sŭr-tshā′rdzh. v. a. To overload, to overburthen.

SURCHARGER, sŭr-tshā′r-dzhŭr. ſ. One that overburthens.

SURCINGLE, sŭr-sĭng′gl. ſ. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horſe; the girdle of a caſſock.

SURCLE, sŭrk′l. ſ. A ſhoot, a twig, a ſucker.

SURCOAT, sŭr′-kōt. ſ. A ſhort coat worn over the reſt of the dreſs.

SURD, sŭrd′. a. Deaf, wanting the ſenſe of hearing; unheard, not perceived by the ear; not expreſſed by any term.

SURE, shō′r. a. Certain, unfailing, infallible; confident, undoubting, certain, paſt doubt or danger; firm, ſtable, not liable to failure; To be Sure, certainly.

SURE, shō′r. ad. Certainly, without doubt, doubtleſs.

SUREFOOTED, shō′r-fūt′-ĭd. a. Treading firmly, not ſtumbling.

SURELY, shō′r-lȳ. ad. Certainly, undoubtedly, without doubt; firmly, without hazard.

SURENESS, shō′r-nĭs. ſ. Certainty.

SURETISHIP, shō′r-tȳ-shĭp. ſ. The office of a ſurety or bondſman, the act of being bound for another.

SURETY, shō′r-tȳ. ſ. Certainty, indubitableneſs; foundation of ſtability, ſupport; evidence, ratification, confirmation; ſecurity againſt loſs or damage, ſecurity for payment; hoſtage, bondſman, one that gives ſecurity for another.

SURFACE, sŭr′-fĕs. ſ. Superficies, outſide.

To SURFEIT, sŭr′-fĭt. v. a. To feed with meat or drink to ſatiety and ſickneſs.

To SURFEIT, sŭr′-fĭt. v. n. To be fed to ſatiety and ſickneſs.

SUR-

SURFEIT, sûr'-fit. ſ. Sickneſs or ſatiety cauſed by over-fulneſs.

SURFEITER, sûr'-fit-ûr. ſ. One who riots, a glutton.

SURFEITWATER, sûr''-fît-wâ'-tûr. ſ. Water that cures ſurfeits.

SURGE, sûrdzh'. ſ. A ſwelling ſea, wave rolling above the general ſurface of the water.

To SURGE, sûrdzh'. v. n. To ſwell, to riſe high.

SURGEON, sûr'-dzhûn. ſ. One who cures by manual operation.

SURGEONRY, sûr'-dzhûn-rỳ. } ſ. The act of
SURGERY, sûr'-dzhêr-ỳ. } curing by manual operation.

SURGY, sûrdzh'-ỳ. a. Riſing in billows.

SURLILY, sûr'-lỳ-lỳ. ad. In a ſurly manner.

SURLINESS, sûr'-lỳ-nîs. ſ. Gloomy moroſeneſs, ſour anger.

SURLY, sûr'-lỳ. a. Gloomily moroſe, rough, uncivil, ſour.

To SURMISE, sûr-mî'ze. v. a. To ſuſpect, to imagine imperfectly, to imagine without certain knowledge.

SURMISE, sûr-mî'ze. ſ. Imperfect notion, ſuſpicion.

To SURMOUNT, sûr-mou'nt. v. a. To riſe above; to conquer, to overcome; to ſurpaſs, to exceed.

SURMOUNTABLE, sûr-mou'nt-êbl. a. Conquerable, ſuperable.

SURNAME, sûr'-nâme. ſ. The name of the family, the name which one has over and above the Chriſtian name; an appellation added to the original name.

To SURNAME, sûr'-nâme. v. a. To name by an appellation added to the original name.

To SURPASS, sûr-pâs'. v. a. To excel, to exceed, to go beyond in excellence.

SURPASSING, sûr-pas'-sîng. part. a. Excellent in a high degree.

SURPLICE, sûr'-plîs. ſ. The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of miniſtration.

SURPLUS, sûr'-plûs. } ſ. A ſuper-
SURPLUSAGE, sûr'-plûs-êdzh. } numerary part, overplus, what remains when uſe is ſatisfied.

SURPRISAL, sûr-prî'z-êl. } ſ. The act of tak-
SURPRISE, sûr-prî'ze. } ing unawares, the ſtate of being taken unawares; ſudden confuſion or perplexity.

To SURPRISE, sûr-prî'ze. v. a. To take unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly; to aſtoniſh by ſomething wonderful; to confuſe or perplex by ſomething ſudden.

SURPRISING, sûr-prî'z-îng. part. a. Wonderful, raiſing ſudden wonder or concern.

SURPRISINGLY, sûr-prî'z-îng-lỳ. ad. To a degree that raiſes wonder, in a manner that raiſes wonder.

To SURRENDER, sûr-rênd'-dûr. v. a. To yield up, to deliver up; to deliver up to an enemy.

To SURRENDER, sûr-rênd'-dûr. v. n. To yield, to give one's ſelf up.

SURRENDER, sûr-rênd'-dûr. } ſ. The act of
SURRENDRY, sûr-rênd'-drỳ. } yielding; the act of reſigning or giving up to another.

SURREPTION, sûr-rêp'-ſhûn. ſ. Surpriſe, ſudden and unperceived invaſion.

SURREPTITIOUS, sûr-rêp-tiſh'-ûs. a. Done by ſtealth, gotten or produced fraudulently.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, sûr-rêp-tiſh'-ûſ-lỳ. ad. By ſtealth, fraudulently.

To SURROGATE, sûr'-rô-gâte. v. a. To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE, sûr'-rô-gâte. ſ. A deputy, a delegate, the deputy of an eccleſiaſtical judge.

To SURROUND, sûr-rou'nd. v. a. To environ, to encompaſs, to encloſe on all ſides.

SURSOLID, sûr-sôl'-îd. ſ. In algebra, the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.

SURTOUT, sûr-tô't. ſ. A large coat worn over all the reſt.

To SURVENE, sûr-vê'n. v. a. To ſupervene, to come as an addition.

To SURVEY, sûr-vê'. v. a. To overlook, to have under the view; to overſee as one in authority; to view as examining.

SURVEY, sŭr'-vē. ſ. View, proſpect.

SURVEYOR, sŭr-vē'-ŭr. ſ. An overſeer, one placed to ſuperintend others; a meaſurer of land.

SURVEYORSHIP, sŭr-vē'-ŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a ſurveyor.

To SURVIVE, sŭr-vī've. v. n. To live after the death of another; to remain alive.

To SURVIVE, sŭr-vī've. v. a. To outlive.

SURVIVER, sŭr-vī'v-ŭr. ſ. One who outlives another.

SURVIVERSHIP, sŭr-vī'v-ĕr-ſhĭp. ſ. The ſtate of outliving another.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, sŭs-sĕp-tў-bĭl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Quality of admitting, tendency to admit.

SUSCEPTIBLE, sŭs-sĕp'-tĭbl. a. Capable of admitting.

SUSCEPTION, sŭs-sĕp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of taking.

SUSCEPTIVE, sŭs-sĕp'-tĭv. a. Capable to admit.

SUSCIPIENCY, sŭs-sĭp'-yĕn-sў. ſ. Reception, admiſſion.

SUSCIPIENT, sŭs-sĭp'-yĕnt. ſ. One who takes, one that admits or receives.

To SUSCITATE, sŭs'-sў-tāte. v. n. To rouſe, to excite.

SUSCITATION, sŭs-sў-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of rouſing or exciting.

To SUSPECT, sŭs-pĕkt'. v. a. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealouſy what is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to hold uncertain.

To SUSPECT, sŭs-pĕkt'. v. n. To imagine guilt.

SUSPECT, sŭs-pĕkt'. part. a. Doubtful.

To SUSPEND, sŭs-pĕnd'. v. a. To hang, to make to hang by any thing; to make to depend upon; to interrupt, to make to ſtop for a time; to delay, to hinder from proceeding; to debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

SUSPENSE, sŭs-pĕns'. ſ. Uncertainty, delay of certainty or determination; act of withholding the judgment; priyation for a time, impediment for a time; ſtop in the midſt of two oppoſites.

SUSPENSE, sŭs-pĕns'. a. Held from proceeding; held in doubt, held in expectation.

SUSPENSION, sŭs-pĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of making to hang on any thing; act of making to depend on any thing; act of delaying; act of withholding or balancing the judgment; interruption, temporary ceſſation.

SUSPENSORY, sŭs-pĕn'-sŭr-ў. a. Belonging to that by which a thing hangs.

SUSPICION, sŭs-pĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſuſpecting, imagining of ſomething ill without proof.

SUSPICIOUS, sŭs-pĭſh'-ŭs. a. Inclined to ſuſpect, inclined to imagine ill without proof; liable to ſuſpicion, giving reaſon to imagine ill.

SUSPICIOUSLY, sŭs-pĭſh'-ŭſ-lў. ad. With ſuſpicion; ſo as to raiſe ſuſpicion.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, sŭs-pĭſh'-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Tending to ſuſpicion.

SUSPIRATION, sŭs-ſpў-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Sigh, act of fetching the breath deep.

To SUSPIRE, sŭs-ſpī're. v. a. To ſigh, to fetch the breath deep; it ſeems in Shakeſpeare to mean only, to begin to breathe.

To SUSTAIN, sŭs-tā'n. v. a. To bear, to prop, to hold up; to ſupport, to keep from ſinking under evil; to maintain, to keep; to help, to relieve, to aſſiſt; to bear, to endure; to bear without yielding; to ſuffer, to bear as inflicted.

SUSTAINABLE, sŭs-tā'n-ĕbl. a. That may be ſuſtained.

SUSTAINER, sŭs-tā'n-ŭr. ſ. One that props, one that ſupports; one that ſuffers, a ſufferer.

SUSTENANCE, sŭs'-tē-nĕns. ſ. Support, maintenance; neceſſaries of life, victuals.

SUSTENTATION, sŭs-tĕn-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Support, preſervation from falling; ſupport of life, uſe of victuals; maintenance.

SUSURRATION, ſhō-sŭr-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Whiſper, ſoft murmur.

SUTLER, sŭt'-lŭr. ſ. A man that ſells proviſions.

SUTURE, ſhō'-tſhŭr. ſ. A manner of ſewing

or ſtitching, particularly wounds; Suture is a particular articulation.

SWAB, ſwŏb′. ſ. A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB, ſwŏb′. v. a. To clean with a mop.

SWABBER, ſwŏb′-bŭr. ſ. A ſweeper of the deck.

To SWADDLE, ſwŏd′l. v. a. To ſwathe, to bind in clothes, generally uſed of binding new-born children; to beat, to cudgel.

SWADDLE, ſwŏd′l. ſ. Clothes bound round the body.

SWADDLINGBAND, ſwŏd′-ling-bănd.
SWADDLINGCLOTH, ſwŏd′-ling-klŏth.
SWADDLINGCLOUT, ſwŏd′-ling-klout.
ſ. Cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

To SWAG, ſwăg′. v. n. To ſink down by its weight, to lay heavy.

To SWAGGER, ſwăg′-gŭr. v. n. To bluſter, to bully, to be turbulently and tumultuouſly proud.

SWAGGERER, ſwăg′-gĕr-ŭr. ſ. A blufterer, a bully, a turbulent noiſy fellow.

SWAGGY, ſwăg′-gy. a. Dependent by its weight.

SWAIN, ſwā′ne. ſ. A young man; a country ſervant employed in huſbandry; a paſtoral youth.

To SWALE,
To SWEAL, } ſwā′le. { v. a. To waſte or blaze away; to melt.

SWALLOW, ſwŏl′-lō. ſ. A ſmall bird of paſſage, or, as ſome ſay, a bird that lies hid and ſleeps in the winter.

To SWALLOW, ſwŏl′-lō. v. a. To take down the throat; to receive without examination; to engroſs, to appropriate; to abſorb, to take in, to ſink in any abyſs, to engulph; to devour, to deſtroy; to be loſt in any thing, to be given up.

SWALLOW, ſwŏl′-lō. ſ. The throat, voracity.

SWAM, ſwăm′. The preterite of Swim.

SWAMP, ſwŏmp′. ſ. A marſh, a bog, a fen.

SWAMPY, ſwŏm′-py. a. Boggy, fenny.

SWAN, ſwŏn′. ſ. A large water fowl.

SWANSKIN, ſwŏn′-ſkin. ſ. A kind of ſoft flannel.

SWAP, ſwŏp′. ad. Haſtily, with haſty violence, as he did it Swap.

SWARD, ſwā′rd. ſ. The ſkin of bacon; the ſurface of the ground.

SWARE, ſwā′re. The preterite of Swear.

SWARM, ſwā′rm. ſ. A great body or number of bees or other ſmall animals; a multitude, a crowd.

To SWARM, ſwā′rm. v. n. To riſe as bees in a body, and quit the hive; to appear in multitudes, to croud, to throng; to be crouded, to be over-run, to be thronged; to breed multitudes.

SWART, ſwā′rt.
SWARTH, ſwā′rth. } a. Black, darkly brown, tawney; in Milton, gloomy, malignant.

SWARTHILY, ſwā′r-thy-ly. ad. Blackly, duſkily, tawnily.

SWARTHINESS, ſwā′r-thy-nis. ſ. Darkneſs of complexion, tawnineſs.

SWARTHY, ſwā′r-thy. a. Dark of complexion, black, duſky, tawney.

To SWASH, ſwŏſh′. v. n. To make a great clatter or noiſe.

SWASHER, ſwŏſh′-ŭr. ſ. One who makes a ſhow of valour or force.

To SWATHE, ſwā′the. v. a. To bind as a child with bands and rollers.

To SWAY, ſwā′. v. a. To wave in the hand, to move or wield with facility; to biaſs, to direct to either ſide; to govern, to rule, to overpower, to influence.

To SWAY, ſwā′. v. n. To hang heavy, to be drawn by weight; to have weight, to have influence; to bear rule, to govern.

SWAY, ſwā′. ſ. The ſwing or ſweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk and power; power, rule, dominion; influence, direction.

To SWEAR, ſwē′re. v. n. preter. Swore, or Sware, part. paſſ. Sworn. To obteſt ſome ſuperior power, to utter an oath; to declare or promiſe upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to obteſt the great name profanely.

To

To SWEAR, ſwe're. v. a. To put to an oath; to declare upon oath; to obteſt by an oath.

SWEARER, ſwe'r-ur. ſ. A wretch who obteſts the great name wantonly and profanely.

SWEAT, ſwet'. ſ. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour; labour, toil, drudgery; evaporation of moiſture.

To SWEAT, ſwet'. v. n. preterite Swet, Sweted; participle paſſ. Sweaten. To be moiſt on the body with heat or labour; to toil, to labour, to drudge; to emit moiſture.

To SWEAT, ſwet'. v. a. To emit as ſweat.

SWEATER, ſwet'-tur. ſ. One who ſweats.

SWEATY, ſwet'-ty. a. Covered with ſweat, moiſt with ſweat; conſiſting of ſweat; laborious, toilſome.

To SWEEP, ſwe'p. v. a. To drive away with a beſom; to clean with a beſom; to carry with pomp; to drive or carry off with celerity and violence; to paſs over with celerity and force; to rub over; to ſtrike with a long ſtroke.

To SWEEP, ſwe'p. v. n. To paſs with violence, tumult, or ſwiftneſs; to paſs with pomp, to paſs with an equal motion; to move with a long reach.

SWEEP, ſwe'p. ſ. The act of ſweeping; the compaſs of any violent or continued motion; violent deſtruction; direction of any motion not rectilinear.

SWEEPINGS, ſwe'p-ingz. ſ. That which is ſwept away.

SWEEPNET, ſwe'p-net. ſ. A net that takes in a great compaſs.

SWEEPSTAKE, ſwe'p-ſtake. ſ. A man that wins all; a prize at a race.

SWEEPY, ſwe'p-y. a. Paſſing with great ſpeed and violence.

SWEET, ſwe't. a. Pleaſing to any ſenſe; luſcious to the taſte; fragrant to the ſmell; melodious to the ear; pleaſing to the eye; mild, ſoft, gentle; grateful, pleaſing; not ſtale, not ſtinking, as, that meat is ſweet.

SWEET, ſwe't. ſ. Sweetneſs, ſomething pleaſing; a word of endearment; a perfume.

SWEETBREAD, ſwe't-bred. ſ. The pancreas of the calf.

SWEETBRIAR, ſwe't-bri-ur. ſ. A fragrant ſhrub.

SWEETBROOM, ſwe't-brom. ſ. An herb.

To SWEETEN, ſwe'tn. v. a. To make ſweet; to make mild or kind; to make leſs painful; to palliate, to reconcile; to make grateful or pleaſing; to ſoften, to make delicate.

SWEETENER, ſwe't-nur. ſ. One that palliates, one that repreſents things tenderly; that which tempers acrimony.

SWEETHEART, ſwe't-hart. ſ. A lover or miſtreſs.

SWEETING, ſwe't-ing. ſ. A ſweet luſcious apple; a word of endearment.

SWEETISH, ſwe't-iſh. a. Somewhat ſweet.

SWEETLY, ſwe't-ly. ad. In a ſweet manner, with ſweetneſs.

SWEETMEAT, ſwe't-met. ſ. Delicacies made of fruits preſerved with ſugar.

SWEETNESS, ſwe't-nis. ſ. The quality of being ſweet in any of its ſenſes.

SWEETWILLIAM, ſwet-wil-'lyam. ſ. A plant. It is a ſpecies of gilliflower.

SWEETWILLOW, ſwet-wil'-lo. ſ. Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To SWELL, ſwel'. v. n. part. paſſ. Swollen. To grow bigger, to grow turgid, to extend the parts; to tumify by obſtruction; to be exaſperated; to look big; to protuberate; to riſe into arrogance, to be elated; to be inflated with anger; to grow upon the view.

To SWELL, ſwel'. v. a. To cauſe to riſe or encreaſe, to make tumid; to aggravate, to heighten; to raiſe to arrogance.

SWELL, ſwel'. ſ. Extenſion of bulk.

SWELLING, ſwel'-ling. ſ. Morbid tumour; protuberance, prominence; effort for a vent.

To SWELTER, ſwel'-tur. v. n. To be pained with heat.

To SWELTER, ſwel'-tur. v. a. To parch, or dry up with heat.

SWELTRY, ſwel'-try. a. Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT, ſwept'. The participle and preterite of Sweep.

To SWERVE, ſwerv'. v. n. To wander, to rove;

rove; to deviate, to depart from rule, cuſtom, or duty; to ply, to bend.

SWIFT, ſwift'. a. Moving far in a ſhort time, quick, fleet, ſpeedy, nimble; ready.

SWIFT, ſwift'. ſ. A bird like a ſwallow, a martinet; the current of a ſtream.

SWIFTLY, ſwift'-ly. ad. Fleetly, rapidly, nimbly.

SWIFTNESS, ſwift'-nis. ſ. Speed, nimbleneſs, rapidity, quickneſs, velocity, celerity.

To SWIG, ſwig'. v. n. To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL, ſwil'. v. a. To drink luxurioufly and groſsly; to waſh, to drench; to inebriate.

SWILL, ſwil'. ſ. Drink, luxurioufly poured down.

SWILLER, ſwil'-lur. ſ. A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM, ſwim'. v. n. preterite Swam, Swom, or Swum. To float on the water, not to ſink; to move progreſſively in the water by the motion of the limbs; to be conveyed by the ſtream; to glide along with a ſmooth or dizzy motion; to be dizzy, to be vertiginous; to be floated; to have abundance of any quality, to flow.

To SWIM, ſwim'. v. a. To paſs by ſwimming.

SWIM, ſwim'. ſ. The bladder of fiſhes by which they are ſupported in the water.

SWIMMER, ſwim'-mur. ſ. One who ſwims; the protuberance in the legs of a horſe reſembling a piece of hard dry horn.

SWIMMINGLY, ſwim'-ming-ly. ad. Smoothly, without obſtruction.

SWINE, ſwi'ne. ſ. A hog, a pig, a ſow.

SWINEBREAD, ſwi'ne-bred. ſ. A kind of plant; truffles.

SWINEHERD, ſwi'ne-herd. ſ. A keeper of hogs.

SWINEPIPE, ſwi'ne-pipe. ſ. A bird of the thruſh kind.

To SWING, ſwing'. v. n. To wave to and fro hanging looſely; to fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING, ſwing'. v. a. preterite Swang, Swung. To make to play looſely on a ſtring; to whirl round in the air; to wave looſely.

SWING, ſwing'. ſ. Motion of any thing hanging looſely; a line on which any thing hangs looſe; influence or power of a body put in motion; courſe, unreſtrained liberty; unreſtrained tendency.

To SWINGE, ſwindzh'. v. a. To whip, to baſtinade, to puniſh; to move as a laſh.

SWINGEBUCKLER, ſwindzh'-buk-lur. ſ. A bully, a man who pretends to feats of arms. An old cant word.

SWINGER, ſwing'-ur. ſ. He who ſwings, a hurler.

SWINGING, ſwin'-dzhing. a. Great, huge.

SWINGINGLY, ſwin'-dzhing-ly. ad. Vaſtly, greatly.

SWINISH, ſwi'n-iſh. a. Befitting ſwine, reſembling ſwine, groſs.

To SWINK, ſwink'. v. a. To overlabour. Obſolete.

SWITCH, ſwitſh'. ſ. A ſmall flexible twig.

To SWITCH, ſwitſh'. v. a. To laſh, to jerk.

SWIVEL, ſwiv'l. ſ. Something fixed in another body ſo as to turn round in it.

SWOBBER, ſwob'-bur. ſ. A ſweeper of the deck. See SWABBER. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally uſed in betting at the games of whiſt.

SWOLLEN, SWOLN, ſwo'ln. The participle paſſ. of Swell.

SWOM, ſwom'. The preterite of Swim. Not in uſe, Swam ſupplying its place.

To SWOON, so'n. v. n. To ſuffer a ſuſpenſion of thought and ſenſation, to faint.

SWOON, so'n. ſ. A lipothymy, a fainting fit.

To SWOOP, swo'p. v. a. To fall at once as a hawk upon its prey; to prey upon, to catch up.

SWOOP, swo'p. ſ. Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

To SWOP, ſwop'. v. a. To change, to exchange one thing for another.

SWORD, so'rd. ſ. A weapon uſed either in cutting or thruſting, the uſual weapon of fights hand to hand; deſtruction by war; vengeance of juſtice; emblem of authority.

SWORDED, so'rd-id. a. Girt with a ſword.

SWORDER, so'rd-ur. ſ. A cut-throat, a ſoldier. Not in uſe.

SWORDFISH, sō'rd-fĭsh. ſ. A fiſh with a long ſharp bone iſſuing from his head.

SWORDGRASS, sō'rd-grȧs. ſ. A kind of ſedge, glader.

SWORDKNOT, sō'rd-nŏt. ſ. Ribband tied to the hilt of the ſword.

SWORDLAW, sō'rd-lȧ. ſ. Violence.

SWORDMAN, sō'rd-mȧn. ſ. Soldier, fighting man.

SWORDPLAYER, sō'rd-plȧ-ŭr. ſ. Gladiator, fencer.

SWORE, ſwō're. The preterite of Swear.

SWORN, ſwō'rn. The participle paſſive of Swear.

SWUM, ſwŭm'. Preterite and participle paſſive of Swim.

SWUNG, ſwŭng'. Preterite and participle paſſive of Swing.

SYCAMORE, sĭk'-ȧ-mōre. ſ. A tree.

SYCOPHANT, sĭk'-ō-fĕnt. ſ. A flatterer, a paraſite.

SYCOPHANTICK, sĭk-ō-fȧn'-tĭk. a. Flattering, paraſitical.

SYLLABICAL, sĭl-lȧb'-ĭ-kĕl. a. Relating to ſyllables, conſiſting of ſyllables.

SYLLABICALLY, sĭl-lȧb'-ĭ-kĕl-ў. ad. In a ſyllabical manner.

SYLLABICK, sĭl-lȧb'-ĭk. a. Relating to ſyllables.

SYLLABLE, sĭl'-lĕbl. ſ. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation; any thing proverbially conciſe.

To SYLLABLE, sĭl'-lĕbl. v. a. To utter, to pronounce, to articulate.

SYLLABUB, sĭl'-lȧ-bŭb. ſ. Milk and acids. Rightly SILLABUB, which ſee.

SYLLABUS, sĭl'-lȧ-bŭs. ſ. An abſtract, a compendium containing the heads of a diſcourſe.

SYLLOGISM, sĭl'-lō-dzhĭzm. ſ. An argument compoſed of three propoſitions.

SYLLOGISTICAL, sĭl-lō-dzhĭs'-tў-kĕl. } a.
SYLLOGISTICK, sĭl-lō-dzhĭs'-tĭk. }
Retaining to a ſyllogiſm, conſiſting of a ſyllogiſm.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, sĭl-lō-dzhĭs'-tў-kĕl-ў. ad. In the form of a ſyllogiſm.

To SYLLOGIZE, sĭl'-lō-dzhĭze. v. n. To reaſon by ſyllogiſm.

SYLVAN, sĭl'-vĕn. a. Woody, ſhady.

SYLVAN, sĭl'-vĕn. ſ. A wood god, or ſatyr.

SYMBOL, sĭm'-bŭl. ſ. An abſtract, a compendium, a comprehenſive form; a type, that which comprehends in its figure a repreſentation of ſomething elſe.

SYMBOLICAL, sĭm-bŏl'-ў-kĕl. a. Repreſentative, typical, expreſſing by ſigns.

SYMBOLICALLY, sĭm-bŏl'-ў-kĕl-ў. ad. Typically, by repreſentation.

SYMBOLIZATION, sĭm-bō-lĭ-zā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſymbolizing, repreſentation, reſemblance.

To SYMBOLIZE, sĭm'-bō-lĭze. v. n. To have ſomething in common with another by repreſentative qualities.

To SYMBOLIZE, sĭm'-bō-lĭze. v. a. To make repreſentative of ſomething.

SYMMETRICAL, sĭm-mĕt'-trў-kĕl. a. Proportionate, having parts well adapted to each other.

SYMMETRIST, sĭm'-mē-trĭſt. ſ. One very ſtudious or obſervant of proportion.

SYMMETRY, sĭm'-mē-trў. ſ. Adaptation of parts to each other, proportion, harmony, agreement of one part to another.

SYMPATHETICAL, sĭm-pȧ-thĕt'-ў-kĕl. }
SYMPATHETICK, sĭm-pȧ-thĕt'-ĭk. }
a. Having mutual ſenſation, being affected by what happens to the other.

SYMPATHETICALLY, sĭm-pȧ-thĕt'-tў-kĕl-ў. ad. With ſympathy, in conſequence of ſympathy.

To SYMPATHIZE, sĭm'-pȧ-thĭze. v. n. To feel with another, to feel in conſequence of what another feels, to feel mutually.

SYMPATHY, sĭm'-pȧ-thў. ſ. Fellow-feeling, mutual ſenſibility, the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

SYMPHONIOUS, sĭm-fō'-nўŭs. a. Harmonious, agreeing in ſound.

SYMPHONY, sĭm'-fō-nў. ſ. Concert of inſtruments, harmony of mingled ſounds.

SYMPOSIACK, sim-pō'-ſhăk. a. Relating to merry-makings.

SYMPTOM, simp'-tŭm. ſ. Something that happens concurrently with ſomething elſe, not as the original cauſe, not as the neceſſary effect; a ſign, a token.

SYMPTOMATICAL, simp-tō-măt'-tў-kĕl. } SYMPTOMATICK, simp-tō-măt'-tik. } a. Happening concurrently, or occaſionally.

SYMPTOMATICALLY, simp-tō-măt'-tў-kĕl-ў. ad. In the nature of a ſymptom.

SYNAGOGUE, sin'-ă-gŏg. ſ. An aſſembly of the Jews to worſhip.

SYNALEPHA, sin-ă-lē'-fă. ſ. A contraction or exciſion of a ſyllable in a Latin verſe, by joining together two vowels in the ſcanning or cutting off the ending vowel.

SYNCHRONICAL, sin-krŏn'-ў-kĕl. a. Happening together at the ſame time.

SYNCHRONISM, sin'-krō-nizm. ſ. Concurrence of events happening at the ſame time.

SYNCHRONOUS, sin'-krō-nŭs. a. Happening at the ſame time.

SYNCOPE, sin'-kō-pē. ſ. Fainting fit; contraction of a word by cutting off part.

SYNCOPIST, sin'-kō-piſt. ſ. Contractor of words.

SYNDROME, sin'-drō-mē. ſ. Concurrent action, concurrence.

SYNECDOCHE, sў-nĕk'-dō-kē. ſ. A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

SYNOD, sin'-nŭd. ſ. An aſſembly, particularly of eccleſiaſticks; conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

SYNODAL, sin'-nō-dĕl. } SYNODICAL, sin-nŏd'-ў-kĕl. } SYNODICK, sin-nŏd'-ik. } a. Relating to a ſynod, tranſacted in a ſynod; reckoned from one conjunction with the ſun to another.

SYNODICALLY, sin-nŏd'-ў-kĕl-ў. ad. By the authority of a ſynod or publick aſſembly.

SYNONYMA, sin-ŏn'-nў-mă. ſ. Names which ſignify the ſame thing.

To SYNONOMISE, sin-ŏn'-nō-mize. v. a. To expreſs the ſame thing in different words.

SYNONYMOUS, sin-ŏn'-nў-mŭs. a. Expreſſing the ſame thing by different words.

SYNONYMY, sin-ŏn'-nў-mў. ſ. The quality of expreſſing by different words the ſame thing.

SYNOPSIS, sin-ŏp'-sis. ſ. A general view, all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOPTICAL, sin-ŏp'-tў-kĕl. a. Affording a view of many parts at once.

SYNTACTICAL, sin-tăk'-tў-kĕl. a. Conjoined, fitted to each other; relating to the conſtruction of ſpeech.

SYNTAX, sin'-tăks. } SYNTAXIS, sin-tăks'-is. } ſ. A ſyſtem, a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the conſtruction of words.

SYNTHESIS, sin'-thē-sis. ſ. The act of joining, oppoſed to Analyſis.

SYNTHETICK, sin-thĕt'-tik. a. Conjoining, compounding, forming compoſition.

SYPHON, sī'-fŭn. ſ. A tube, a pipe.

SYRINGE, sĕr'-rindzh. ſ. A pipe through which any liquor is ſquirted.

To SYRINGE, sĕr'-rindzh. v. a. To ſpout by a ſyringe; to waſh with a ſyringe.

SYRINGOTOMY, sī-ring-gŏt'-tō-mў. ſ. The act or practice of cutting fiſtulas or hollow ſores.

SYRTIS, sĕr'-tis. ſ. A quick ſand, a bog.

SYSTEM, sis'-tim. ſ. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together; a ſcheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation; a ſcheme which unites many things in order.

SYSTEMATICAL, sis-tē-măt'-tў-kĕl. a. Methodical, written or formed with regular ſubordination of one part to another.

SYSTEMATICALLY, sis-tē-măt'-tў-kĕl-ў. ad. In form of a ſyſtem.

SYSTOLE, sis'-tō-lē. ſ. In anatomy, the contraction of the heart; in grammar, the ſhortening of a long ſyllable.

T.

TABBY, tăb′-bȳ. ſ. A kind of waved ſilk.

TABBY, tăb′-bȳ. a. Brinded, brindled.

TABEFACTION, tăb-ē-făk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of waſting away.

To TABEFY, tăb′-ē-fȳ. v. n. To waſte, to be extenuated by diſeaſe.

TABERNACLE, tăb′-ĕr-nĕkl. ſ. A temporary habitation, a caſual dwelling; a ſacred place, a place of worſhip.

TABID, tăb′-ĭd. a. Waſted by diſeaſe, conſumptive.

TABIDNESS, tăb′-ĭd-nĭs. ſ. Conſumptiveneſs, ſtate of being waſted by diſeaſe.

TABLATURE, tăb′-lă-tſhŭr. ſ. Painting on walls or ceilings.

TABLE, tā′bl. ſ. Any flat or level ſurface; a horizontal ſurface raiſed above the ground, uſed for meals and other purpoſes; the perſons ſitting at table; the fare or entertainment itſelf, as he keeps a good Table; a tablet, a ſurface on which any thing is written or engraved; an index, a collection of heads; a ſynopſis, many particulars brought into one view; draughts, ſmall pieces of wood ſhifted on ſquares; To turn the Tables, to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties.

To TABLE, tā′bl. v. a. To make into a catalogue, to ſet down. Not in uſe.

TABLEBEER, tā′bl-bēr. ſ. Beer uſed at victuals, ſmall beer.

TABLEBOOK, tā′bl-bŏk. ſ. A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

TABLECLOTH, tā′bl-klăth. ſ. Linen ſpread on a table.

TABLER, tā′-blŭr. ſ. One who boards.

TABLETALK, tā′bl-tăk. ſ. Converſation at meals or entertainments.

TABLET, tăb′-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall level ſurface; a ſurface written on or painted.

TABOUR, tā′-bŭr. ſ. A ſmall drum, a drum beaten with one ſtick to accompany a pipe.

TABOURER, tā′-bŭr-ŭr. ſ. One who beats the tabour.

TABOURET, tăb′-ŭ-rĕt. ſ. A ſmall drum or tabour.

TABOURINE, tăb-ŭ-rī′n. ſ. A tabour, a ſmall drum.

TABRET, tăb′-rĭt. ſ. A tabour.

TABULAR, tăb′-ŭ-lĕr. ſ. Set down in the form of tables or ſynopſes; formed in ſquares, made into laminæ.

To TABULATE, tăb′-ŭ-lāte. v. a. To reduce to tables or ſynopſes.

TABULATED, tăb′-ŭ-lā-tĭd. a. Having a flat ſurface.

TACHE, tătſh′. ſ. Any thing taken hold off, a catch, a loop, a button.

TACIT, tăs′-ĭt. a. Silent, implied, not expreſſed by words.

TACITLY, tăs′-ĭt-lȳ. ad. Silently, without oral expreſſion.

TACITURNITY, tăs-ĭ-tŭr′-nĭt-ȳ. ſ. Habitual ſilence.

To TACK, tăk′. v. a. To faſten to any thing; to join, to write, to ſtitch together.

To TACK, tăk′. v. n. To turn a ſhip.

TACK, tăk′. ſ. A ſmall nail; the act of turning ſhips at ſea; To hold Tack, tolaſt, to hold out.

TACKLE, tăk′l. ſ. Inſtruments of action; the ropes of a ſhip.

TACKLED, tăk′ld. a Made of ropes tacked together.

TACKLING, tăk′-lĭng. ſ. Furniture of the maſt; inſtruments of action.

TACTICAL, tăk′-tȳ-kĕl. } a. Relating to the
TACTICK, tăk′-tĭk. } art of ranging a battle.

TACTICKS, tăk′-tĭks. ſ. The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

TACTILE, tăk′-tĭl. a. Suſceptible of touch.

TACTILITY, tăk-tĭl′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Perceptibility by the touch.

TACTION, tăk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of touching.

TADPOLE, tăd′-pōle. ſ. A young ſhapeleſs frog or toad, conſiſting only of a body and a tail.

TA'EN, tā′n. The poetical contraction of Taken.

TAFFETA, tăf′-fē-tў. ſ. A thin ſilk.

TAG, tăg′. ſ. A point of metal put to the end of a ſtring; any thing paltry and mean.

To TAG, tăg′. v. a. To fit any thing with an end, as to Tag a lace; to append one thing to another; to join, this is properly To tack.

TAGTAIL, tăg′-tāl. ſ. A worm which has the tail of another colour.

TAIL, tā′l. ſ. That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging looſe behind; the lower part; any thing hanging long, a cat-kin; the hinder part of any thing; To turn Tail, to fly, to run away.

TAILED, tā′ld. a. Furniſhed with a tail.

TAILLE, tā′le. ſ. A limited eſtate, an entail.

TAILOR, tā′l-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to make clothes.

To TAINT, tā′nt. v. a. To imbue or impregnate with any thing; to ſtain, to ſully; to infect; to corrupt; a corrupt contraction of Attaint.

To TAINT, tā′nt. v. n. To be infected, to be touched.

TAINT, tā′nt. ſ. A tincture, a ſtain; an infect; infection; a ſpot, a ſoil, a blemiſh.

TAINTLESS, tā′nt-lĭs. a. Free from infection.

TAINTURE, tā′nt-yŭr. ſ. Taint, tinge, defilement.

To TAKE, tā′ke. v. a. preterite Took; part. paſſ. Taken, ſometimes Took. To receive what is offered; to ſeize what is not given; to receive; to receive with good or ill-will; to lay hold on, to catch by ſurprize or artifice; to ſnatch, to ſeize; to make priſoner; to captivate with pleaſure, to delight, to engage; to underſtand in any particular ſenſe or manner; to uſe, to employ; to admit any thing bad from without; to turn to, to practiſe; to cloſe in with, to comply with; to form, to fix; to catch in the hand, to ſeize; to receive into the mind; to go into; to ſwallow as a medicine; to chooſe one of more; to copy; to convey, to carry, to tranſport; to faſten on, to ſeize; not to refuſe, to accept; to admit; to endure, to bear; to leap, to jump over; to aſſume; to allow, to admit; to ſuppoſe, to receive in thought, to entertain in opinion; to hire, to rent; to engage in, to be active in; to admit in copulation; to uſe as an oath or expreſſion; to ſeize as a diſeaſe; To Take away, to deprive of; to ſet aſide, to remove; To Take care, to be careful, to be ſolicitous for, to ſuperintend; To Take courſe, to have recourſe to meaſures; To Take down, to cruſh, to reduce, to ſuppreſs; to ſwallow, to take by the mouth; To Take from, to derogate, to detract; to deprive of; To Take heed, to be cautious, to beware; To Take heed to, to attend; To Take in, to compriſe, to comprehend; to admit; to win; to receive; to receive mentally; To Take oath, to ſwear; To Take off, to invalidate, to deſtroy, to remove; to withhold, to withdraw; to ſwallow; to purchaſe; to copy; to find place for; to remove; To Take order with, to check, to take courſe with; To Take out, to remove from within any place; To Take part, to ſhare; To Take place, to prevail, to have effect; To Take up, to borrow upon credit or intereſt; to be ready for, to engage with; to apply to the uſe of; to begin; to faſten with a ligature paſſed under; to engroſs, to engage; to have final recourſe to; to ſeize, to catch, to arreſt; to admit; to anſwer by reproving, to reprimand; to begin where the former left off; to lift; to occupy; to accommodate, to adjuſt; to compriſe; to adopt, to aſſume; to collect, to exact a tax; To Take upon, to appropriate to;

to; to assume, to admit to be imputed to; to assume, to claim authority.

To TAKE, tāke. v. n. To direct the course; to have a tendency to; to please, to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect; to catch, to fix; To Take after, to learn of, to resemble, to imitate; To Take in; to inclose; to lessen, to contract, as, he Took in his sails; to cheat, to gull; To Take in hand, to undertake; To Take in with, to resort to; To Take on, to be violently affected; to grieve, to pine; To Take to, to apply to, to be fond of; to betake to, to have recourse; To Take up, to stop; to reform; To Take up with, to be contented with; to lodge, to dwell; To Take with, to please.

TAKEN, tāk'n. The participle pass. of Take.

TAKER, tā'-kŭr. s. He that takes.

TAKING, tā'-king. s. Seizure, distress.

TALE, tāle. s. A narrative, a story; oral relation; number reckoned; reckoning, numeral account; information, disclosure of any thing secret.

TALEBEARER, tāle-bĕr-ŭr. s. One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

TALEBEARING, tāle-bĕr-ing. s. The act of informing.

TALENT, tăl'-ĕnt. s. A Talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries; faculty, power, gift of nature; quality, nature.

TALISMAN, tăl'-ĭz-măn. s. A magical character.

TALISMANICK, tăl-ĭz-măn'-ĭk. a. Magical.

To TALK, tāk. v. n. To speak in conversation, to speak fluently and familiarly; to prattle, to speak impertinently; to give account; to speak, to reason, to confer.

TALK, tāk. s. Oral conversation, fluent and familiar speech; report, rumour; subject of discourse.

TALK, tāk. s. Stones composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible, and elastick.

TALKATIVE, tāk'-ā-tĭv. a. Full of prate, loquacious.

TALKATIVENESS, tāk'-ā-tĭv-nĭs. s. Loquacity, garrulity.

TALKER, tāk'-ŭr. s. One who talks; a loquacious person, a prattler; a boaster, a bragging fellow.

TALKY, tāk'-ē. a. Consisting of talk.

TALL, tāl. a. High in stature; lofty; sturdy, lusty.

TALLAGE, tāl'-lĭdzh. s. Impost, excise.

TALLOW, tăl'-lō. s. The grease or fat of an animal, suet.

TALLOWCHANDLER, tăl'-lō-tshănd-lŭr. s. One who makes candles of tallow.

TALLY, tăl'-lē. s. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick; any thing made to suit another.

To TALLY, tăl'-lē. v. a. To fit, to suit, to cut out for any thing.

To TALLY, tăl'-lē. v. n. To be fitted, to conform, to be suitable.

TALMUD, THALMUD, } tăl'-mŭd. } s. The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.

TALNESS, tāl'-nĭs. s. Height of stature, procerity.

TALON, tăl'-ŭn. s. The claw of a bird of prey.

TAMARIND, tăm'-mā-rĭnd. s. A tree, the fruit.

TAMARISK, tăm'-mā-rĭsk. s. A tree.

TAMBARINE, tăm-bā-rē'n. s. A tabor, a small drum.

TAME, tāme. a. Not wild, domestick; crushed, subdued, depressed, spiritless, unanimated.

To TAME, tāme. v. n. To reduce from wildness, to reclaim, to make gentle; to subdue, to crush, to depress, to conquer.

TAMEABLE, tā'm-ĕbl. a. Susceptive of taming.

TAMELY, tāme-lē. ad. Not wildly, meanly, spiritlessly.

TAMENESS, tāme-nĭs. s. The quality of being tame, not wildness; want of spirits, timidity.

TAMER, tā′m-ŭr. ſ. Conqueror, ſubduer.

To TAMPER, tăm′-pŭr. v. a. To be buſy with phyſick; to meddle, to have to do without fitneſs or neceſſity; to deal, to practiſe with.

To TAN, tăn′. v. a. To impregnate or imbue with bark; to imbrown by the ſun.

TANG, tăng′. ſ. A ſtrong taſte, a taſte left in the mouth; reliſh, taſte; ſomething that leaves a ſting or pain behind it; ſound, tune.

To TANG, tăng′. v. n. To ring with.

TANGENT, tăn′-dzhĕnt. ſ. Is a right line perpendicularly raiſed on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle ſo as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY, tăn-dzhў-bĭl′-ĭt-ў. ſ. The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE, tăn′-dzhĭbl. a. Perceptible by the touch.

To TANGLE, tăng′-gl. v. a. To implicate, to knit together; to enſnare, to entrap; to embroil, to embarraſs.

To TANGLE, tăng′-gl. v. n. To be entangled.

TANGLE, tăng′-gl. ſ. A knot of things mingled in one another.

TANK, tăngk′. ſ. A large ciſtern or baſon. Not in uſe.

TANKARD, tăngk′-ĕrd. ſ. A large veſſel with a cover, for ſtrong drink.

TANNER, tăn′-nŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to tan leather.

TANSY, tăn′-zў. ſ. A plant.

TANTALISM, tăn′-tā-lĭzm. ſ. A puniſhment like that of Tantalus.

To TANTALIZE, tăn′-tā-lize. v. a. To torment by the ſhew of pleaſures which cannot be reached.

TANTLING, tănt′-lĭng. ſ. One ſeized with hopes of pleaſure unattainable. Obſolete.

TANTAMOUNT, tănt′-ā-mount. ſ. Equivalent.

To TAP, tăp′. v. a. To touch lightly, to ſtrike gently; to pierce a veſſel, to broach a veſſel.

TAP, tăp′. ſ. A gentle blow; a pipe at which the liquor of a veſſel is let out.

TAPE, tā′pe. ſ. A narrow fillet or band.

TAPER, tā′-pŭr. ſ. A wax candle, a light.

TAPER, tā′-pŭr. a. Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top, pyramidal, conical.

To TAPER, tā′-pŭr. v. n. To grow ſmaller.

TAPESTRY, tăps′-trў. ſ. Cloth woven in regular figures.

TAPROOT, tăp′-rōt. ſ. The principal ſtem of the root.

TAPSTER, tăps′-tŭr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to draw beer in an alehouſe.

TAR, tā′r. ſ. Liquid pitch.

TAR, tā′r. ſ. A ſailor, a ſeaman in contempt.

To TAR, tā′r. v. a. To ſmear over with tar; to teaze, to provoke.

TARANTULA, tā-răn′-tſhŭ-lā. ſ. An inſect whoſe bite is only cured by muſick.

TARDATION, tār-dā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDILY, tā′r-dў-lў. ad. Slowly, ſluggiſhly.

TARDINESS, tā′r-dў-nĭs. ſ. Slowneſs, ſluggiſhneſs, unwillingneſs to action or motion.

TARDITY, tā′r-dĭt-ў. ſ. Slowneſs, want of velocity.

TARDY, tār′-dў. a. Slow, not ſwift; ſluggiſh, unwilling to action or motion; dilatory, late, tedious.

To TARDY, tā′r-dў. v. a. To delay, to hinder.

TARE, tā′re. ſ. A weed that grows among corn.

TARE, tā′re. ſ. A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity, alſo the allowance made for it.

TARE, tā′re. Preterite of Tear.

TARGE, tā′rdzh. } ſ. A kind of buckler or
TARGET, tā′r-gĭt. } ſhield borne on the left arm.

TARIFF, tăr′-ĭf. ſ. A cartel of commerce.

To TARNISH, tā′r-nĭſh. v. n. To ſully, to ſoil, to make not bright.

To TARNISH, tā′r-nĭſh. v. n. To loſe brightneſs.

TARPAWLING, tär-pâ'l-ing. ſ. Hempen cloth ſmeered with tar; a ſailor in contempt.

TARRAGON, tăr'-ră-gŏn. ſ. A plant called herb-dragon.

TARRIANCE, tăr'-ryens. ſ. Stay, delay, perhaps ſojourn.

TARRIER, tăr'-ryer. ſ. A ſort of ſmall dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole; one that tarries or ſtays.

To TARRY, tăr'-ry. v. n. To ſtay, to continue in a place; to delay, to be long in coming.

TARSEL, tâ'r-sil. ſ. A kind of hawk.

TART, tâ'rt. a. Sour, acid, acidulated, ſharp of taſte; ſharp, keen, ſevere.

TART, tâ'rt. ſ. A ſmall pie of fruit.

TARTANE, tâ'r-tăn. ſ. A veſſel much uſed in the Mediterranean, with one maſt and a three-cornered ſail.

TARTAR, tâ'r-tăr. ſ. Hell. Obſolete. Tartar is what ſticks to wine caſks, like a hard ſtone.

TARTAREAN, tăr-tâ'-ryĕn. a. Helliſh.

TARTAREOUS, tăr-tâ'-ryŭs. ſ. Conſiſting of tartar; helliſh.

To TARTARIZE, tâ'r-tăr-ize. v. a. To impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS, tâ'r-tăr-ŭs. a. Containing tartar, conſiſting of tartar.

TARTLY, tâ'rt-ly. ad. Sharply, ſourly, with acidity; ſharply, with poignancy, with ſeverity; with ſourneſs of aſpect.

TARTNESS, tâ'rt-nis. ſ. Sharpneſs, ſourneſs, acidity; ſourneſs of temper, poignancy of language.

TASK, tăſk'. ſ. Something to be done impoſed by another; employment, buſineſs; To take to Taſk, to reprove, to reprimand.

To TASK, tăſk'. v. a. To burthen with ſomething to be done.

TASKER, tăſk'-ŭr. } ſ. One who
TASKMASTER, tăſk'-măſ-tŭr. } impoſes taſks.

TASSEL, tŏs'l. ſ. An ornamental bunch of ſilk, or glittering ſubſtances.

TASSELLED, tŏs'ld. ſ. Adorned with taſſels.

TASTABLE, tâ'ſt-ebl. a. That may be taſted, ſavoury.

To TASTE, tâ'ſte. v. a. To perceive and diſtinguiſh by the palate; to try by the mouth, to eat at leaſt in a ſmall quantity; to eſſay firſt; to feel, to have perception of.

To TASTE, tâ'ſte. v. n. To have a ſmack, to produce on the palate a particular ſenſation; to diſtinguiſh intellectually; to reliſh intellectually, to approve; to be inſtructed, or receive ſome quality or character; to try the reliſh of any thing; to have perception of; to take enjoyment; to enjoy ſparingly.

TASTE, tâ'ſte. ſ. The act of taſting, guſtation; the ſenſe by which the reliſh of any thing on the palate is perceived; that ſenſation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue; intellectual reliſh or diſcernment; an eſſay, a trial, an experiment; a ſmall portion given as a ſpecimen.

TASTED, tâ'ſt-id. a. Having a particular reliſh.

TASTER, tâ'ſt-ŭr. ſ. One who takes the firſt eſſay of food; a dram cup.

TASTEFUL, tâ'ſt-fŭl. a. High reliſhed, ſavoury.

TASTELESS, tâ'ſt-lis. a. Having no power of perceiving taſte; having no reliſh or power of ſtimulating the palate; having no power of giving pleaſure, inſipid; having no intellectual guſt.

TASTELESSNESS, tâ'ſt-lĕs-nis. a. Inſipidity, want of reliſh; want of perception of taſte; want of intellectual reliſh.

To TATTER, tăt'-tŭr. v. a. To tear, to rend, to make ragged.

TATTER, tăt'-tŭr. ſ. A rag, a fluttering rag.

TATTERDEMALION, tăt-tĕr-dĕ-măl'-lyŭn. ſ. A ragged fellow. A low word.

To TATTLE, tăt'l. v. n. To prate, to talk idly.

TATTLE, tăt'l. ſ. Prate, idle chat, trifling talk.

TATTLER, tăt'-lŭr. ſ. An idle talker, a prater.

TATTOO,

TATTOO, tăt-tōō′. ſ. The beat of drum by which ſoldiers are warned to their quarters.

TAVERN, tăv′-ẽrn. ſ. A houſe where wine is ſold, and drinkers are entertained.

TAVERNKEEPER, tăv′-ẽrn-kēp-ŭr. } ſ. One
TAVERNMAN, tăv′-ẽrn-măn. } who keeps a tavern.

TAUGHT, tâ′t. preterite and part. paſſive of Teach.

To TAUNT, tâ′nt. v. a. To reproach, to inſult, to revile, to ridicule.

TAUNT, tâ′nt. ſ. Inſult, ſcoff, reproach.

TAUNTER, tâ′nt-ŭr. ſ. One who taunts, reproaches, or inſults.

TAUNTINGLY, tâ′nt-ĭng-lў. ad. With inſult, ſcoffingly, with contumely.

TAUTOLOGICAL, tă-tō-lŏdzh′-ў-kĕl. a. Repeating the ſame thing.

TAUTOLOGIST, tă-tŏl′-lō-dzhĭſt. ſ. One who repeats the ſame thing over and over.

TAUTOLOGY, tă-tŏl′-lō-dzhў. ſ. Repetition of the ſame words, or of the ſame ſenſe in different words.

To TAW, tâ′. v. a. To dreſs white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradiſtinction from Tan leather, that which is dreſſed with bark.

TAW, tâ′. ſ. A marble to play with.

TAWDRINESS, tâ′-drў-nĭs. ſ. Tinſel, finery, finery too oſtentatious.

TAWDRY, tâ′-drў. a. Meanly ſhewy, ſplendid without coſt.

TAWNY, tâ′-nў. a. Yellow, like things tanned.

TAX, tăks′. ſ. An impoſt, a tribute impoſed, an exciſe, a tallage; charge, cenſure.

To TAX, tăks′. v. a. To load with impoſts; to charge, to cenſure, to accuſe.

TAXABLE, tăks′-ĕbl. a. That may be taxed.

TAXATION, tăks-ā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of loading with taxes, impoſt, tax; accuſation, ſcandal.

TAXER, tăks′-ŭr. ſ. He who taxes.

TEA, tē′. ſ. A Chineſe plant, of which the infuſion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

To TEACH, tē′tsh. v. a. preter. and part. paſſ. Taught, ſometimes Teached, which is now obſolete. To inſtruct, to inform; to deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned; to ſhew, to exhibit ſo as to impreſs upon the mind; to tell, to give intelligence.

To TEACH, tē′tsh. v. n. To perform the office of an inſtructor.

TEACHABLE, tē′tsh-ĕbl. a. Docile, ſuſceptive of inſtruction.

TEACHABLENESS, tē′tsh-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Docility, willingneſs to learn, capacity to learn.

TEACHER, tē′tsh-ŭr. ſ. One who teaches, an inſtructor, preceptor; a preacher, one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

TEAGUE, tē′g. ſ. A name of contempt uſed for an Iriſhman.

TEAL, tē′l. ſ. A wild fowl.

TEAM, tē′m. ſ. A number of horſes or oxen drawing at once the ſame carriage; any number paſſing in a line.

TEAR, tē′r. ſ. The water which violent paſſion forces from the eyes; any moiſture trickling in drops.

TEAR, tē′r. ſ. A rent, a fiſſure.

To TEAR, tē′r. v. a. pret. Tore; anciently part. paſſ. Torn. To pull in pieces, to lacerate, to rend; to laniate, to wound with any ſharp point drawn along; to break by violence; to divide violently, to ſhatter; to pull with violence, to drive violently; to take away by ſudden violence.

To TEAR, tē′r. v. n. To fume, to rave, to rant turbulently.

TEARER, tē′r-ŭr. ſ. He who rends or tears.

TEARFALLING, tē′r-fâl-lĭng. a. Tender, ſhedding tears.

TEARFUL, tē′r-fŭl. a. Weeping, full of tears.

To TEASE, tē′z. v. a. To comb or unravel wool or flax; to ſcratch cloth in order to level the nap; to torment with importunity.

TEASER, tē′z-ŭr. ſ. Any thing that torments by inceſſant importunity.

TEAT, tē′t. ſ. The dug of a beaſt.

TECHNICAL, tĕk-nȳ-kĕl. a. Belonging to arts, not in common or popular uſe.

TECHY, tĕtſh'-ȳ. a. Peeviſh, fretful, irritable.

TECTONICK, tĕk-tŏn'-ĭk. a. Pertaining to building.

To TED, tĕd'. v. a. To lay graſs newly mown in rows.

TEDDER, tĕd'-dŭr. ſ. A rope with which a horſe is tied in the field that he may not paſture too wide; any thing by which one is reſtrained.

TE DEUM, tē-dē'-ŭm. ſ. An hymn of the church, ſo called from the two firſt words of the Latin.

TEDIOUS, tē'-dzhŭs. a. Wearifome by continuance, troubleſome, irkſome; wearifome by prolixity; ſlow.

TEDIOUSLY, tē'-dzhŭſ-lȳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to weary.

TEDIOUSNESS, tē'-dzhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Wearifomeneſs by continuance; prolixity; quality of wearying.

To TEEM, tē'm. v. n. To bring young; to be pregnant, to engender young; to be full, to be charged as a breeding animal.

To TEEM, tē'm. v. a. To bring forth, to produce; to pour.

TEEMER, tē'm-ŭr. ſ. One that brings young.

TEEMFUL, tē'm-fŭl. a. Pregnant, prolifick.

TEEMLESS, tē'm-lĭs. a. Unfruitful, not prolifick.

TEEN, tē'n. ſ. Sorrow, grief. Obſolete.

TEENS, tē'nz. ſ. The years reckoned by the termination Teen, as thirteen, fourteen.

TEETH, tē'th. The plural of Tooth.

TEGUMENT, tĕg'-ū-mĕnt. ſ. Cover, the outward part.

TEIL TREE, tē'l-trē. ſ. Linden or lime tree.

TEINT, tĭnt'. ſ. Colour, touch of the pencil.

TELESCOPE, tĕl'-lĭs-kōpe. ſ. A long glaſs by which diſtant objects are viewed.

TELESCOPICAL, tĕl-lĭs-kŏp'-ȳ-kĕl. a. Belonging to a teleſcope, ſeeing at a diſtance.

To TELL, tĕl'. v. a. preterite and part. paſſ. Told. To utter, to expreſs, to ſpeak; to relate; to teach, to inform; to diſcover, to betray; to count, to number; to make excuſes.

To TELL, tĕl'. v. n. To give an account, to make report.

TELLER, tĕl'-lŭr. ſ. One who tells or relates; one who numbers; a Teller is an officer of the exchequer.

TELLTALE, tĕl'-tāle. ſ. One who gives malicious information, one who carries officious intelligence.

TEMERARIOUS, tĕm-ĕr-ā'-ryŭs. a. Raſh, heady; careleſs, heedleſs.

TEMERITY, tē-mĕr'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Raſhneſs, unreaſonable contempt of danger.

To TEMPER, tĕm'-pŭr. v. a. To mix ſo as that one part qualifies the other; to compound, to form by mixture; to mingle; to beat together to a proper conſiſtence; to accommodate, to modify; to ſoften, to mollify, to aſſuage, to ſooth; to form metals to a proper degree of hardneſs.

TEMPER, tĕm'-pŭr. ſ. Due mixture of contrary qualities; middle courſe, mean or medium; conſtitution of body; diſpoſition of mind; conſtitutional frame of mind; moderation; ſtate to which metals are reduced.

TEMPERAMENT, tĕm'-pĕr-ā-mĕnt. ſ. Conſtitution, ſtate with reſpect to the predominance of any quality; medium, the mixture of oppoſites.

TEMPERAMENTAL, tĕm-pĕr-ā-mĕnt'-ĕl. a. Conſtitutional.

TEMPERANCE, tĕm'-pĕr-ĕns. ſ. Moderation, oppoſed to gluttony and drunkenneſs; patience, calmneſs, ſedateneſs, moderation of paſſion.

TEMPERATE, tĕm'-pĕr-ĕt. a. Not exceſſive, moderate in degree of any quality; moderate in meat and drink; free from ardent paſſion.

TEMPERATELY, tĕm'-pĕr-ĕt-lȳ. ad. Moderately, not exceſſively; calmly, without violence of paſſion; without gluttony or luxury.

TEMPERATENESS, tĕm'-pĕr-ĕt-nĭs. ſ. Free-

dom from exceſſes, mediocrity; calmneſs, coolneſs of mind.

TEMPERATURE, tĕm′-pĕr-ă-tſhŭr. ſ. Conſtitution of nature, degree of any qualities; mediocrity, due balance of contrarieties; moderation, freedom from predominant paſſion.

TEMPERED, tĕm′-pŭrd. a. Diſpoſed with regard to the paſſions.

TEMPEST, tĕm′-pĕſt. ſ. The utmoſt violence of the wind; any tumult, commotion, perturbation.

To TEMPEST, tĕm′-pĕſt. v. a. To diſturb as by a tempeſt.

TEMPEST-BEATEN, tĕm′-pĕſt-bētn. a. Shattered with ſtorms.

TEMPEST-TOST, tĕm′-pĕſt-tŏſt. a. Driven about by ſtorms.

TEMPESTIVITY, tĕm-pĕſ-tĭv′-ĭt-y. ſ. Seaſonableneſs.

TEMPESTUOUS, tĕm-pĕſt′-ū-ŭs. a. Stormy, turbulent.

TEMPLAR, tĕm′-plĕr. ſ. A ſtudent in the law.

TEMPLE, tĕm′pl. ſ. A place appropriated to acts of religion; buildings appropriated to the ſtudy of the law, an ornamental building in a garden; the upper part of the ſides of the head.

TEMPORAL, tĕm′-pō-rĕl. a. Meaſured by time, not eternal; ſecular, not eccleſiaſtical; not ſpiritual; placed at the temples.

TEMPORALITY, tĕm-pō-răl′-ĭt-y. } ſ. Se-
TEMPORALS, tĕm′-pō-rĕlz. } cular poſſeſſions, not eccleſiaſtick rights.

TEMPORALLY, tĕm′-pō-răl-y. ad. With reſpect to this life.

TEMPORALTY, tĕm′-pō-răl-ty. ſ. The laity, ſecular people; ſecular poſſeſſions.

TEMPORANEOUS, tĕm-pō-rā′-nyŭs. a. Temporary.

TEMPORARINESS, tĕm′-pō-rĕr-y-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being temporary.

TEMPORARY, tĕm′-pō-rĕr-y. a. Laſting only for a limited time.

To TEMPORIZE, tĕm′-pō-rize. v. n. To delay, to procraſtinate; to comply with the times or occaſions.

TEMPORIZER, tĕm′-pō-rĭz-ŭr. ſ. One that complies with times or occaſions, a trimmer.

To TEMPT, tĕmpt′. v. a. To ſolicit to ill, to entice by preſenting ſome pleaſure or advantage to the mind; to provoke.

TEMPTABLE, tĕmpt′-ĕbl. a. Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.

TEMPTER, tĕmp′-tŭr. ſ. One who ſolicits to ill, an enticer; the infernal ſolicitor to evil.

TEMPTATION, tĕmp-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of tempting, ſolicitation to ill, enticement; the ſtate of being tempted; that which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

TEN, tĕn′. a. The decimal number, twice five.

TENABLE, tē′-nĕbl. a. Such as may be maintained againſt oppoſition, ſuch as may be held againſt attacks.

TENACIOUS, tē-nā′-ſhŭs. a. Graſping hard, inclined to hold faſt, not willing to let go; retentive; having parts diſpoſed to adhere to each other; coheſive.

TENANCY, tĕn′-ĕn-sy. ſ. Temporary poſſeſſion of what belongs to another.

TENANT, tĕn′-ĕnt. ſ. That holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary poſſeſſion and uſes the property of another; one who reſides in any place.

To TENANT, tĕn′-ĕnt. v. a. To hold on certain conditions.

TENANTABLE, tĕn′-ĕn-tĕbl. a. Such as may be held by a tenant.

TENANTLESS, tĕn′-ĕnt-lĭs. a. Unoccupied, unpoſſeſſed.

TENCH, tĕntſh′. ſ. A pond fiſh.

To TEND, tĕnd′. v. a. To watch, to guard, to accompany as an aſſiſtant or defender; to attend, to accompany; to be attentive to.

To TEND, tĕnd′. v. n. To move towards a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpoſe; to contribute; to attend, to wait as dependants or ſervants.

TENDANCE, tĕn′-dăns. ſ. Attendance, ſtate

of

of expectation; attendance, act of waiting; care, act of tending.

TENDENCE, tĕn′-dĕns. } TENDENCY, tĕn′-dĕn-sy. } f. Direction or courſe towards any place or object; direction or courſe towards any inference or reſult, drift.

TENDER, tĕn′-dŭr. a. Soft, eaſily impreſſed or injured; ſenſible, eaſily pained, ſoon ſore; effeminate, emaſculate, delicate; exciting kind concern; compaſſionate, anxious for another's good; ſuſceptible of ſoft paſſions; amorous; expreſſive of the ſofter paſſions; gentle, mild, unwilling to pain; young, weak, as Tender age.

To TENDER, tĕn′-dŭr. v. a. To offer, to exhibit, to propoſe to acceptance; to hold, to eſteem; to regard with kindneſs.

TENDER, tĕn′-dŭr. ſ. Offer, propoſal to acceptance; regard, kind concern. In this laſt ſenſe not in uſe.

TENDER-HEARTED, tĕn″-dĕr-hā′rt-ĭd. a. Of a ſoft compaſſionate diſpoſition.

TENDERLING, tĕn′-dĕr-lĭng. ſ. The firſt horns of a deer; a fondling.

TENDERLY, tĕn′-dĕr-lў. ad. In a tender manner, mildly, gently, ſoftly, kindly.

TENDERNESS, tĕn′-dĕr-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being tender, ſuſceptibility of impreſſion; ſtate of being eaſily hurt, ſoreneſs; ſuſceptibility of the ſofter paſſions; kind attention, anxiety for the good of another; ſcrupulouſneſs, caution; ſoft pathos of expreſſion.

TENDINOUS, tĕn′-dĭn-ŭs. a. Sinewy, containing tendons, conſiſting of tendons.

TENDON, tĕn′-dŭn. ſ. A ſinew, a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TENDRILL, tĕn′-drĭl. ſ. The claſp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

TENEBRICOSE, tē-nĕb′-ry-kōſe. } TENEBRIOUS, tē-nē′-bryŭs. } a. Dark, gloomy.

TENEBROSITY, tĕn-ē-brŏs′-ĭt-y. ſ. Darkneſs, gloom.

TENEMENT, tĕn′-ē-mĕnt. ſ. Any thing held by a tenant.

TENERITY, tē-nĕr′-ĭt-y. ſ. Tenderneſs.

TENESMUS, tē-nĕz′-mŭs. ſ. Needing to go to ſtool.

TENET, tĕ′-nĕt. ſ. It is ſometimes written Tenent; poſition, principle, opinion.

TENNIS, tĕn′-nĭs. ſ. A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

TENOUR, tĕn′-nŭr. ſ. Continuity of ſtate, conſtant mode, manner of continuity; ſenſe contained, general courſe or drift; a ſound in muſick.

TENSE, tĕns′e. a. Stretched, ſtiff, not lax.

TENSE, tĕns′e. ſ. A variation of the verb to ſignify time.

TENSENESS, tĕns′-nĭs. ſ. Contraction, tenſion, the contrary to laxity.

TENSIBLE, tĕn′-sĭbl. a. Capable of being extended.

TENSILE, tĕn′-sĭl. a. Capable of extenſion.

TENSION, tĕn′-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſtretching, the ſtate of being ſtretched.

TENSIVE, tĕn′-sĭv. a. Giving a ſenſation of ſtiffneſs or contraction.

TENSURE, tĕn′-shŭr. ſ. The act of ſtretching, or ſtate of being ſtretched, the contrary to laxation or laxity.

TENT, tĕnt′. ſ. A ſoldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles; any temporary habitation, a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a ſore; a ſpecies of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

To TENT, tĕnt′. v. n. To lodge as in a tent, to tabernacle.

To TENT, tĕnt′. v. a. To ſearch as with a medical tent.

TENTATION, tĕn-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Trial, temptation.

TENTATIVE, tĕn′-tă-tĭv. a. Trying, eſſaying.

TENTED, tĕnt′-ĭd. a. Covered with tents.

TENTER, tĕn′-tŭr. ſ. A hook on which things are ſtretched; To be on the Tenters, to be on the ſtretch, to be in difficulties.

To TENTER, tĕn′-tŭr. v. a. To ſtretch by hooks.

To TENTER, tĕn′-tŭr. v. n. To admit extenſion.

TENTH,

TENTH, tenth'. a. First after the ninth, ordinal of ten.
TENTH, tenth'. ſ. The tenth; tithe.
TENTHLY, tenth'-ly. ad. In the tenth place.
TENTWORT, tent'-wurt. ſ. A plant.
TENUITY, te-nu'-it-y. ſ. Thinneſs, exility, ſmallneſs, minuteneſs.
TENUOUS, ten'-nu-us. a. Thin, ſmall, minute.
TENURE, te'-nyur. ſ. Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.
TEPEFACTION, tep-e-fak'-ſhun. ſ. The act of warming to a ſmall degree.
TEPID, tep'-id. a. Lukewarm, warm in a ſmall degree.
TEPIDITY, te-pid'-it-y. ſ. Lukewarmneſs.
TEPOR, te'-por. ſ. Lukewarmneſs, gentle heat.
TERCE, ters'. ſ. A veſſel containing forty-two gallons of wine, the third part of a butt or pipe.
TEREBINTHINATE, ter-re-bin'-thy-nate. }
TEREBINTHINE, ter-re-bin'-thin. }
a. Conſiſting of turpentine, mixed with turpentine.
To TEREBRATE, ter'-re-brate. v. a. To bore, to perforate, to pierce.
TEREBRATION, ter-re-bra'-ſhun. ſ. The act of boring or piercing.
TERGEMINOUS, ter-dzhem'-in-us. a. Threefold.
TERGIVERSATION, ter-dzhy-ver-sa'-ſhun. ſ. Shift, ſubterfuge, evaſion; change, fickleneſs.
TERM, term'. ſ. Limit, boundary; the word by which a thing is expreſſed; words, language; condition, ſtipulation; time for which any thing laſts; in law, the time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open.
To TERM, term'. v. a. To name, to call.
TERMAGANCY, ter'-ma-gan-sy. ſ. Turbulence, tumultuouſneſs.
TERMAGANT, ter'-ma-gant. a. Tumultuous, turbulent; quarrelſome, ſcolding, ſurious.
TERMAGANT, ter'-ma-gant. ſ. A ſcold, a brawling turbulent woman.
TERMINABLE, ter'-min-ebl. a. Limitable, that admits of bounds.
To TERMINATE, ter'-min-ate. v. a. To bound, to limit; to put an end to.
To TERMINATE, ter'-min-ate. v. n. To be limited, to end, to have an end, to attain its end.
TERMINATION, ter-my-na'-ſhun. ſ. The act of limiting or bounding; bound, limit; end, concluſion; end of words as varied by their ſignifications.
TERMINTHUS, ter-min'-thus. ſ. A tumour.
TERMLESS, term'-lis. a. Unlimited, boundleſs.
TERMLY, term'-ly. ad. Term by term.
TERNARY, ter'-ner-y. } ſ. The number
TERNION, ter'-nyun. } three.
TERRACE, ter'-res. ſ. A ſmall mount of earth covered with graſs; a raiſed walk.
TERRAQUEOUS, ter-ra'-kwy-us. a. Compoſed of land and water.
TERRENE, ter-re'n. a. Earthly, terreſtrial.
TERREOUS, ter'-ryus. a. Earthy, conſiſting of earth.
TERRESTRIAL, ter-res'-try-el. a. Earthly, not celeſtial; conſiſting of earth, terreous.
To TERRESTRIFY, ter-res'-try-fy. v. a. To reduce to the ſtate of earth.
TERRESTRIOUS, ter-res'-try-us. a. Terreous, earthy, conſiſting of earth.
TERRIBLE, ter'-ribl. a. Dreadful, formidable, cauſing fear; great, ſo as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.
TERRIBLENESS, ter'-ribl-nis. ſ. Formidableneſs, the quality of being terrible, dreadfulneſs.
TERRIBLY, ter'-rib-ly. a. Dreadfully, formidably, ſo as to raiſe fear; violently, very much.
TERRIER, ter'-ryer. ſ. A dog that follows his game under ground.

TER-

TERRIFICK, tĕr-rĭf′-fĭk. a. Dreadful, cauſing terror.

To TERRIFY, tĕr′-rȳ-fȳ. v. a. To fright, to ſhock with fear, to make afraid.

TERRITORY, tĕr′-rĭ-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. Land, country, dominion, diſtrict.

TERROR, tĕr′-rŭr. ſ. Fear communicated; fear received; the cauſe of fear.

TERSE, tĕrs′e. a. Smooth; cleanly written, neat.

TERTIAN, tĕr′-ſhĕn. ſ. Is an ague intermitting but one day, ſo that there are two fits in three days.

TESSALLATED, tĕs′-sĕl-lā-tĭd. a. Variegated by ſquares.

TEST, tĕſt′. ſ. The cupel by which refiners try their metals; trial, examination, as by the cupel; means of trial; that with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineneſs; diſcriminative characteriſtick.

TESTACEOUS, tĕs-tā′-ſhŭs. a. Conſiſting of ſhells, compoſed of ſhells; having continuous, not jointed ſhells, oppoſed to cruſtaceous.

TESTAMENT, tĕs′-tā-mĕnt. ſ. A will, any writing directing the diſpoſal of the poſſeſſions of a man deceaſed; the name of each of the volumes of the holy ſcripture.

TESTAMENTARY, tĕs-tā-mĕn′-tĕr-ȳ. a. Given by will, contained in wills.

TESTATE, tĕs′-tāte. a. Having made a will.

TESTATOR, tĕs-tā′-tŏr. ſ. One who leaves a will.

TESTATRIX, tĕs-tā′-trĭks. ſ. A woman who leaves a will.

TESTED, tĕſt′-ĭd. a. Tried by a teſt.

TESTER, tĕ′s-tŭr. ſ. A ſixpence; the cover of a bed.

TESTICLE, tĕs′-tĭkl. ſ. Stone.

TESTIFICATION, tĕs-tȳ-fȳ-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of witneſſing.

TESTIFICATOR, tĕs″-tȳ-fȳ-kā′-tŭr. ſ. One who witneſſes.

TESTIFIER, tĕs′-tȳ-fī-ŭr. ſ. One who teſtifies.

To TESTIFY, tĕs′-tȳ-fȳ. v. n. To witneſs, to prove, to give evidence.

To TESTIFY, tĕs′-tȳ-fȳ. v. a. To witneſs, to give evidence of any point.

TESTILY, tĕs′-tȳ-lȳ. ad. Fretfully, peeviſhly, moroſely.

TESTIMONIAL, tĕs-tȳ-mō′-nyĕl. ſ. A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himſelf.

TESTIMONY, tĕs′-tȳ-mŭn-ȳ. ſ. Evidence given, proof; publick evidences; open atteſtation, profeſſion.

TESTINESS, tĕs′-tȳ-nĭs. ſ. Moroſeneſs.

TESTY, tĕs′-tȳ. a. Fretful, peeviſh, apt to be angry.

TETCHY, tĕtſh′-ȳ. a. Froward, peeviſh.

TETE A TETE, tē′t-ā-tē′t. ſ. Cheek by jowl.

TETHER, tĕth′-ŭr. ſ. A ſtring by which cattle are held from paſturing too wide.

TETRAGONAL, tĕ-trăg′-gō-nĕl. a. Square.

TETRARCH, tē′-trārk. ſ. A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

TETRARCHATE, tĕ-trā′r-kāte. ſ. A Roman government.

TETRARCHY, tĕt′-trār-kȳ. ſ. A Roman government.

TETRASTICK, tĕ-trăs′-tĭk. ſ. An epigram or ſtanza of four verſes.

TETTER, tĕt′-tŭr. ſ. A ſcab, a ſcurf, a ringworm.

TEXT, tĕkſt′. ſ. That on which a comment is written; ſentence of ſcripture.

TEXTILE, tĕks′-tĭl. a. Woven, capable of being woven.

TEXTUARY, tĕks′-tſhū-ĕr-ȳ. a. Contained in the text; ſerving as a text, authoritative.

TEXTUARIST, tĕks′-tſhū-ĕr-ĭſt. ſ. One ready in the text of ſcripture, a divine well verſed in ſcripture.

TEXTURE, tĕks′-tſhŭr. ſ. The act of weaving; a web, a thing woven; manner of weaving with reſpect either to form or matter; diſpoſition of the parts of bodies.

THAN, thăn′. ad. A particle placed in compariſon after the comparative adjective.

THANE, thā′ne. ſ. An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

To THANK, thăngk′. v. a. To return acknowledgments

knowledgments for any favour or kindneſs; it is uſed often in a contrary or ironical ſenſe.

THANKS, thănks′. ſ. Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindneſs, expreſſion of gratitude.

THANKFUL, thănk′-fŭl. a. Full of gratitude, ready to acknowledge good received.

THANKFULLY, thănk′-fŭl-ly. ad. With lively and grateful ſenſe or ready acknowledgment of good received.

THANKLESS, thănk′-lis. a. Unthankful, ungrateful, making no acknowledgment; not deſerving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

THANKLESSNESS, thănk′-lĕs-nis. ſ. Ingratitude, failure to acknowledge good received.

THANKOFFERING, thănk-ŏf′-fĕr-ing. ſ. Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

THANKSGIVING, thănks′-giv-ing. ſ. Celebration of mercy.

THANKWORTHY, thănk′-wŭr-thy. a. Deſerving gratitude.

THAT, thăt′. pronoun. Not this, but the other; which, relating to an antecedent thing; who, relating to an antecedent perſon; it ſometimes ſerves to ſave the repetition of a word or words foregoing; oppoſed to This, as The Other to One; when This and That relate to foregoing words, This is referred to the latter, and That to the former; that which, what; the thing; by way of eminence; in That, as being.

THAT, thăt′. conjunct. Becauſe; noting a conſequence; noting indication; noting a final end.

THATCH, thătſh′. ſ. Straw laid upon the top of a houſe to keep out the weather.

To THATCH, thătſh′. v. a. To cover as with ſtraw.

THATCHER, thătſh′-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with ſtraw.

To THAW, thâ′. v. n. To grow liquid after congelation, to melt; to remit the cold which had cauſed froſt.

To THAW, thâ′. v. a. To melt what was congealed.

THAW, thâ′. ſ. Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth, ſuch as liqueſies congelation.

THE, thē and thĕ′. article. The article noting a particular thing; before a vowel E is commonly cut off in verſe.

THEATRAL, thē′-ā-trăl. a. Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE, thē′-ā-tŭr. ſ. A place in which ſhews are exhibited, a playhouſe; a place riſing by ſteps like a theatre.

THEATRICK, thē-ăt′-trik. } a. Scenick,
THEATRICAL, thē-ăt′-try-kĕl. } ſuiting a theatre, pertaining to a theatre.

THEATRICALLY, thē-ăt′-try-kĕl-ly. ad. In a manner ſuiting the ſtage.

THEE, thē′. The oblique ſingular of Thou.

THEFT, thĕft′. ſ. The act of ſtealing; the thing ſtolen.

THEIR, thā′r. a. Of them; the pronoun poſſeſſive from They; Theirs is uſed when any thing comes between the poſſeſſive and ſubſtantive.

THEM, thĕm′. The oblique of They.

THEME, thē′m. ſ. A ſubject on which one ſpeaks or writes; a ſhort diſſertation written by boys on any topick; the original word whence others are derived.

THEMSELVES, thĕm-sĕlv′z. ſ. Theſe very perſons; the oblique caſe of They and Selves.

THEN, thĕn′. ad. At that time; afterwards, immediately afterwards, ſoon afterwards; in that caſe, in conſequence; therefore, for this reaſon; at another time, as, Now and Then, at one time and other; that time.

THENCE, thĕns′. ſ. From that place; from that time; for that reaſon.

THENCEFORTH, thĕns′-fŏrth. ad. From that time.

THENCEFORWARD, thĕns-fŏr′-wĕrd. ad. On from that time.

THEOCRACY, thē-ŏk′-krā-sy. ſ. Government immediately ſuperintended by God.

THEOCRATICAL, thē-ō-krăt′-ty-kĕl. a. Relating to a government adminiſtered by God.

THE-

THEOGONY, thē-ŏg′-gō-ny. ſ. The generation of the gods.

THEOLOGIAN, thē-ō-lō′-dzhĕn. ſ. A divine; a profeſſor of divinity.

THEOLOGICAL, thē-ō-lŏdzh′-ȳ-kĕl. a. Relating to the ſcience of divinity.

THEOLOGICALLY, thē-ō-lŏdzh′-ȳ-kĕl-ȳ. ad. According to the principles of theology.

THEOLOGIST, thē-ŏl′-lō-dzhiſt. ſ. A divine, one ſtudious in the ſcience of divinity.

THEOLOGY, thē-ŏl′-lō-dzhy. ſ. Divinity.

THEORBO, thē-ā′r-bō. ſ. A large lute for playing a thorough baſs, uſed by the Italians.

THEOREM, thē′-ō-rĕm. ſ. A poſition laid down as an acknowledged truth.

THEOREMATICAL, thē′-ō-rē-măt″-ȳ-kĕl.
THEOREMATICK, thē′-ō-rē-măt″-ĭk.
THEOREMICK, thē-ō-rĕm′-ĭk.
a. Compriſed in theorems, conſiſting in theorems.

THEORETICAL, thē-ō-rĕt′-ȳ-kĕl.
THEORETICK, thē-ō-rĕt′-ĭk.
THEORICAL, thē-ŏr′-ȳ-kĕl.
THEORICK, thē-ŏr′-ĭk.
a. Speculative, depending on theory or ſpeculation, terminating in theory or ſpeculation.

THEORETICALLY, thē-ō-rĕt′-ȳ-kĕl-ȳ. a. Speculatively, not practically.

THEORICK, thē′-ō-rĭk. ſ. A ſpeculatiſt, one who knows only ſpeculation, not practice.

THEORICALLY, thē-ŏr′-ȳ-kĕl-ȳ. a. Speculatively, not practically.

THEORIST, thē′-ō-riſt. ſ. A ſpeculatiſt, one given to ſpeculation.

THEORY, thē′-ō-ry. ſ. Speculation, not practice, ſcheme, plan or ſyſtem yet ſubſiſting only in the mind.

THERAPEUTICK, thĕr-ă-pū′-tĭk. a. Curative, teaching or endeavouring the cure of diſeaſes.

THERE, thē′re. ad. In that place; it is oppoſed to Here; an exclamation directing ſomething at a diſtance.

THEREABOUT, thē′re-ă-bout.
THEREABOUTS, thē′re-ă-bouts.
ad. Near that place; nearly, near that number, quantity, or ſtate; concerning that matter.

THEREAFTER, thĕre-ăf′-tŭr. ad. According to that, accordingly.

THEREAT, thĕre-ăt′. ad. At that, on that account; at that place.

THEREBY, thĕre-by′. ad. By that, by means of that.

THEREFORE, thĕr′-fōre. ad. For that, for this, for this reaſon, in conſequence; in return for this, in recompence for this or for that.

THEREFROM, thĕre-frŏm′. ad. From that, from this.

THEREIN, thĕre-ĭn′. ad. In that, in this.

THEREINTO, thĕre-ĭn-tō′. ad. Into that, into this.

THEREOF, thĕre-ŏv′. ad. Of that, of this.

THEREON, thĕre-ŏn′. ad. On that.

THEREOUT, thĕre-out′. ad. Out of that.

THERETO, thĕre-tō′.
THEREUNTO, thĕre-ŭn-tō′.
ad. To that.

THEREUPON, thĕre-ŭp-pŏn′. ad. Upon that, in conſequence of that; immediately.

THEREUNDER, thĕre-ŭn′-dŭr. ad. Under that.

THEREWITH, thĕre-with′. ad. With that; immediately.

THEREWITHAL, thĕre-with-ā′l. ad. Over and above; at the ſame time; with that.

THERIACAL, thē-rī′-ă-kăl. a. Medicinal, phyſical.

THERMOMETER, thĕr-mŏm′-ȳ-tŭr. ſ. An inſtrument for meaſuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

THERMOMETRICAL, thĕr-mō-mĕt′-trȳ-kĕl. a. Relating to the meaſure of heat.

THERMOSCOPE, thĕr′-mō-ſkōpe. ſ. An inſtrument, by which the degrees of heat are diſcovered.

THESE, thē′z. pronoun. the plural of This. Oppoſed to Thoſe; Theſe relates to the perſons or things laſt mentioned, and Thoſe to the firſt.

THESIS, thē′-sis. ſ. A poſition, ſomething laid down affirmatively or negatively.

THEW, thū′. ſ. Quality, manners; in Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify brawn or bulk.

THEY,

THEY, thā'. ſ. in the oblique caſe Them, the plural of He or She. The men, the women, the perſons; thoſe men, thoſe women, oppoſed to ſome others.

THICK, thĭk'. a. Not thin; denſe, not rare, groſs; muddy, feculent; great in circumference; frequent, in quick ſucceſſion, with little intermiſſion; cloſe, not divided by much ſpace, crowded; not eaſily pervious, ſet with things cloſe to each other; coarſe, not thin; without proper intervals of articulation.

THICK, thĭk'. ſ. The thickeſt part or time when any thing is thickeſt; Thick and thin, whatever is in the way.

THICK, thĭk'. ad. Frequently, faſt; cloſely; to a great depth; Thick and threefold, in quick ſucceſſion, in great numbers.

To THICKEN, thĭk'n. v. a. To make thick; to make cloſe, to fill up interſtices; to condenſe, to concrete; to ſtrengthen, to confirm; to make frequent; to make cloſe or numerous.

To THICKEN, thĭk'n. v. n. To grow thick; to grow denſe or muddy; to concrete, to be conſolidated; to grow cloſe or numerous; to grow quick.

THICKET, thĭk'-ĭt. ſ. A cloſe knot or tuft of trees, a cloſe wood.

THICKLY, thĭk'-lȳ. ad. Deeply, to a great quantity.

THICKNESS, thĭk'-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being thick, denſity; quantity of matter interpoſed; ſpace taken up by matter interpoſed; quantity laid on quantity to ſome conſiderable depth; conſiſtence, groſſneſs, imperviouſneſs, cloſeneſs; want of ſharpneſs, want of quickneſs.

THICKSKULLED, thĭk'-ſkŭld. a. Dull, ſtupid.

THICKSET, thĭk'-sĕt. a. Cloſe planted.

THICKSKIN, thĭk'-ſkĭn. ſ. A coarſe groſs man. Old cant word.

THIEF, thēf. ſ. One who takes what belongs to another; an excreſcence in the ſnuff of a candle.

THIEFCATCHER, thēf-kătſh-ŭr. } ſ. One
THIEFTAKER, thēf-tāk-ŭr. } whoſe buſineſs is to detect thieves.

To THIEVE, thēv. v. n. To ſteal, to practiſe theft.

THIEVERY, thēv-ĕr-ȳ. ſ. The practiſe of ſtealing; that which is ſtolen.

THIEVISH, thēv-ĭſh. a. Given to ſtealing, practiſing theft; ſecret, ſly.

THIEVISHLY, thēv-ĭſh-lȳ. ad. Like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS, thēv-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Diſpoſition to ſteal, habit of ſtealing.

THIGH, thī'. ſ. The Thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee.

THILL, thĭl'. ſ. The ſhafts of a waggon.

THILL-HORSE, thĭl'-hŏrs. } ſ. The laſt horſe,
THILLER, thĭl'-lŭr. } the horſe that goes between the ſhafts.

THIMBLE, thĭm'bl. ſ. A metal cover by which women ſecure their fingers from the needle.

THIME, tīme. ſ. A fragrant herb from which the bees are ſuppoſed to draw honey.

THIN, thĭn'. a. Not thick; rare, not denſe; not cloſe, ſeparate by large ſpaces; not cloſely compact or accumulated; ſmall, not abounding; lean, ſlim, ſlender.

THIN, thĭn'. ad. Not thickly.

To THIN, thĭn'. v. a. To make thin or rare, not to thicken; to make leſs cloſe or numerous; to attenuate.

THINLY, thĭn'-lȳ. ad. Not thickly, not cloſely.

THINE, thīne. pronoun. Belonging or relating to thee.

THING, thĭng'. ſ. Whatever is, not a perſon; it is uſed in contempt; it is uſed of perſons in contempt, or ſometimes with pity.

To THINK, thĭnk'. v. n. preter. Thought. To have ideas, to compare terms or things, to reaſon; to judge, to conclude, to determine; to intend; to imagine, to fancy; to muſe, to meditate; to recollect, to obſerve; to judge, to conclude.

To THINK, thĭnk'. v. a. To imagine, to image in the mind, to conceive; To Think much, to grudge.

THINKER, thĭnk'-ŭr. ſ. One who thinks.

THINKING, thĭnk'-ĭng. ſ. Imagination, cogitation, judgment.

THINLY, thĭn'-lȳ. ad. Not thickly; not cloſely, not numerouſly.

THINNESS, thĭn'-nĭs. ſ. The contrary to thickneſs, exility, tenuity; ſcarcity; rareneſs, not ſpiſſitude.

THIRD, thûrd'. a. The firſt after the ſecond.

THIRD, thûrd'. ſ. The third part.

THIRDBOROUGH, thûrd'-bŭr-rō. ſ. An under-conſtable.

THIRDLY, thûrd'-lȳ. ad. In the third place.

THIRST, thûrſt'. ſ. The pain ſuffered for want of drink, want of drink; eagerneſs, vehement deſire.

To THIRST, thûrſt'. v. n. To feel want of drink, to be thirſty or athirſt; to have a vehement deſire for any thing.

THIRSTINESS, thûrs'-tȳ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being thirſty.

THIRSTY, thûrs'-tȳ. a. Suffering want of drink, pained for want of drink; poſſeſſed with any vehement deſire, as blood Thirſty.

THIRTEEN, thûr'-tēn. a. Ten and three.

THIRTEENTH, thûr-tē'nth. a. The third after the tenth.

THIRTIETH, thûr'-tȳth. a. The tenth thrice told.

THIRTY, thûr'-tȳ. a. Thrice ten.

THIS, thĭs'. pronoun. That which is preſent, what is now mentioned; the next future; This is uſed for This time; the laſt paſt; it is often oppoſed to That; when This and That reſpect a former ſentence, This relates to the latter, That to the former member; ſometimes it is oppoſed to The other.

THISTLE, thĭs'l. ſ. A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

THISTLY, thĭs'-lȳ. a. Overgrown with thiſtles.

THITHER, thĭth'-ŭr. ad. To that place, it is oppoſed to Hither; to that end, to that point.

THITHERTO, thĭth'-ŭr-tō. ad. To that end, ſo far.

THITHERWARD, thĭth'-ŭr-wĕrd. ad. Towards that place.

THO, thō'. ad. Tho' contracted for Though.

THONG, thŏng'. ſ. A ſtrap or ſtring of leather.

THORACICK, thō-răs'-ĭk. a. Belonging to the breaſt.

THORAL, thō'-rĕl. a. Relating to the bed.

THORN, thâ'rn. ſ. A prickly tree of ſeveral kinds; a prickle growing on the thorn-buſh; any thing troubleſome.

THORNAPPLE, thâ'rn-ăpl. ſ. A plant.

THORNBACK, thâ'rn-băk. ſ. A ſea-fiſh.

THORNBUT, thâ'rn-bŭt. ſ. A ſort of ſea-fiſh.

THORNY, thâ'r-nȳ. a. Full of thorns, rough, prickly; pricking, vexatious; difficult, perplexing.

THOROUGH, thŭr'-rō. prepoſ. By way of making paſſage or penetration; by means of, commonly written, Through; which ſee.

THOROUGH, thŭr'-rō. a. Complete, full, perfect; paſſing through.

THOROUGHFARE, thŭr'-rō-fâre. ſ. A paſſage through, a paſſage without any ſtop or let.

THOROUGHLY, thŭr'-rō-lȳ. ad. Completely, fully.

THOROUGHPACED, thŭr'-rō-pāſt. a. Perfect in what is undertaken, complete.

THOROUGHSPED, thŭr'-rō-ſpĕd. a. Finiſhed in principles, thoroughpaced.

THOROUGHSTICH, thŭr'-rō-ſtĭtſh'. ad. Completely, fully.

THOSE, thō'ze. pron. The plural of That.

THOU, thou'. ſ. in the oblique caſes ſingular Thee; in the plural Ye; in the oblique caſes plural You. The ſecond pronoun perſonal; it is uſed only in very familiar or very ſolemn language.

To THOU, thou'. v. a. To treat with familiarity. Little uſed.

THOUGH, thō'. conjunct. Notwithſtanding that, although; As Though, as if, like as if.

THOUGHT, thâ't. the preterite and part. paſſ. of Think.

THOUGHT, thâ't. ſ. The operation of the mind, the act of thinking; idea, image formed; ſentiment, fancy, imagery; reflection, particular conſideration; conception, preconceived notion; opinion, judgment; meditation, ſerious conſideration; ſolicitude, care, concern; a ſmall degree, a ſmall quantity.

THOUGHTFUL, thâ't-fûl. a. Contemplative, full of reflection, full of meditation; attentive, careful; promoting meditation, favourable to muſing; anxious, ſolicitous.

THOUGHTFULLY, thâ't-fûl-ly. ad. With thought or conſideration, with ſolicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, thâ't-fûl-nis. ſ. Deep meditation; anxiety, ſolicitude.

THOUGHTLESS, thâ't-lis. a. Airy, gay, diſſipated; negligent, careleſs; ſtupid, dull.

THOUGHTLESSLY, thâ't-lès-ly. ad. Without thought, careleſly, ſtupidly.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, thâ't-lès-nis. ſ. Want of thought, abſence of thought.

THOUGHTSICK, thâ't-sik. a. Uneaſy with reflection.

THOUSAND, thou'-zend. a. or ſ. The number of ten hundred; proverbially, a great number.

THOUSANDTH, thou'-zendth. a. The hundredth ten times told, the ordinal of a thouſand.

THRALL, thrâ'l. ſ. A ſlave, one who is in the power of another; bondage, ſtate of ſlavery or confinement.

To THRALL, thrâ'l. v. a. To enſlave, to bring into the power of another.

THRALDOM, thrâ'l-dum. ſ. Slavery, ſervitude.

THRAPPLE, thrap'l. ſ. The windpipe of any animal.

To THRASH, thrâſh'. v. a. To beat corn to free it from the chaff; to beat, to drub.

To THRASH, thrâſh'. v. n. To labour, to drudge.

THRASHER, thrâſh'-ur. ſ. One who thraſhes corn.

THRASHING-FLOOR, thrâſh'-ing-flor. ſ. An area on which corn is beaten.

THRASONICAL, thrâ-ſon'-ny-kal. a. Boaſtful, bragging.

THREAD, thred'. ſ. A ſmall line, a ſmall twiſt; any thing continued in a courſe, uniform tenour.

To THREAD, thred'. v. a. To paſs through with a thread; to paſs through, to pierce through.

THREADBARE, thred'-bâre. a. Deprived of the nap, wore to the naked threads; worn out, trite.

THREADEN, thred'n. a. Made of thread.

THREAT, thrêt'. ſ. Menace, denunciation of ill.

To THREAT, thrêt'. } v. a. To menace,
To THREATEN, thrêt'n. } to denounce evil; to menace, to terrify or attempt to terrify; to menace by action.

THREATENER, thrêt'-nur. ſ. Menacer, one that threatens.

THREATENINGLY, thrêt'-ning-ly. ad. With menace, in a threatening manner.

THREATFUL, thrêt'-fûl. a. Full of threats.

THREE, thrê'. a. Two and one; proverbially a ſmall number.

THREEFOLD, thrê'-fôld. a. Thrice repeated, conſiſting of three.

THREEPENCE, thrip'-ens. ſ. A ſmall ſilver coin valued at thrice a penny.

THREEPENNY, thrip'-en-y. a. Vulgar, mean.

THREEPILE, thrê'-pile. ſ. An old name for good velvet.

THREEPILED, thrê'-pîld. a. Set with a thick pile, in another place it ſeems to mean piled one on another.

THREESCORE, thrê'-ſkôre. a. Thrice twenty, ſixty.

THRENODY, thrên'-ô-dy. ſ. A ſong of lamentation.

THRESHER, thrêſh'-ur. ſ. Properly Thraſher.

THRESHOLD, thrêſh'-hôld. ſ. The ground or ſtep under the door, entrance, gate, door.

THREW, thrô'. preterite of Throw.

THRICE, thrî'ſe. ad. Three times; a word of amplification.

To THRID, thrĭd'. v. a. To ſlide through a narrow paſſage.

THRIFT, thrĭft'. ſ. Profit, gain, riches gotten; parſimony, frugality, good huſbandry; a plant.

THRIFTILY, thrĭf'-tȳ-lȳ. ad. Frugally, parſimoniouſly.

THRIFTINESS, thrĭf'-tȳ-nĭs. ſ. Frugality, huſbandry.

THRIFTLESS, thrĭft'-lĭs. a. Profuſe, extravagant.

THRIFTY, thrĭft'-tȳ. a. Frugal, ſparing, not profuſe; well huſbanded.

To THRILL, thrĭl'. v. a. To pierce, to bore, to penetrate.

To THRILL, thrĭl'. v. n. To have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound; to feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation; to paſs with a tingling ſenſation.

To THRIVE, thrīve. v. n. preterite, Throve, Thrived; part. Thriven. To proſper, to grow rich, to advance in any thing deſired.

THRIVER, thrīv'-ŭr. ſ. One that proſpers, one that grows rich.

THRIVINGLY, thrīv'-ĭng-lȳ. ad. In a proſperous way.

THROAT, thrō't. ſ. The forepart of the neck; the main road of any place; To cut the Throat, to murder, to kill by violence.

To THROB, thrŏb'. v. n. To heave, to beat, to riſe as the breaſt; to beat, to palpitate.

THROB, thrŏb'. ſ. Heave, beat, ſtroke of palpitation.

THROE, thrō'. ſ. The pain of travail, the anguiſh of bringing children; any extreme agony, the final and mortal ſtruggle.

To THROE, thrō'. v. a. To put in agonies. Not in uſe.

THRONE, thrō'ne. ſ. A royal ſeat, the ſeat of a king; the ſeat of a biſhop.

To THRONE, thrō'ne. v. a. To enthrone, to ſet on a royal ſeat.

THRONG, thrŏng'. ſ. A croud, a multitude preſſing againſt each other.

To THRONG, thrŏng'. v. n. To croud, to come in tumultuous multitudes.

To THRONG, thrŏng', v. a. To oppreſs or incommode with crouds or tumults.

THROSTLE, thrŏs'l. ſ. The thruſh, a ſmall ſinging bird.

THROTTLE, thrŏt'l. ſ. The windpipe.

To THROTTLE, thrŏt'l. v. a. To choak, to ſuffocate, to kill by ſtopping the breath.

THROVE, thrō've. The preterite of Thrive.

THROUGH, thrō'. prep. From end to end of; noting paſſage; by tranſmiſſion; by means of.

THROUGH, thrō'. ad. From one end or ſide to the other; to the end of any thing.

THROUGHBRED, thŭr'-rō-brĕd. a. Completely educated, completely taught.

THROUGHLIGHTED, thŭr'-rō-lĭt-ĭd. a. Lighted on both ſides.

THROUGHLY, thŭr'-rō-lȳ. ad. Completely, fully, entirely, wholly; without reſerve, ſincerely.

THROUGHOUT, thrō-ou't. prep. Quite through, in every part of.

THROUGHOUT, thrō-ou't. ad. Every where, in every part.

THROUGHPACED, thŭr'-rō-pāſt. a. Perfect, complete.

To THROW, thrō'. v. n. pret. Threw; part. paſſive, Thrown. To fling, to caſt; to ſend to a diſtant place by any projectile force; to toſs, to put with any violence or tumult; to lay careleſsly, or in haſte; to venture at dice; to caſt, to ſtrip off; to emit in any manner; to ſpread in haſte; to overturn in wreſtling; to drive, to ſend by force; to make to act at a diſtance; to change by any kind of violence; To Throw away, to loſe, to ſpend in vain; to reject; To Throw by, to reject, to lay aſide as of no uſe; To Throw down, to ſubvert, to overturn; To Throw off, to expel; to reject, to renounce; To Throw out, to exert, to bring forth into act; to diſtance, to leave behind; to eject, to expel; to reject, to exclude; To Throw up, to reſign angrily; to emit, to eject, to bring up.

To THROW, thrō'. v. n. To perform the act of caſting; to caſt dice; To Throw about,

about, to caſt about, to try expedients.

THROW, thrō'. ſ. A caſt, the act of caſting or throwing; a caſt of dice, the manner in which the dice fall when they are caſt; the ſpace to which any thing is thrown; effort, violent ſally; the agony of childbirth, in this ſenſe it is written Throe.

THROWER, thrō'-ŭr. ſ. One that throws.

THRUM, thrŭm'. ſ. The ends of weavers threads; any coarſe yarn.

To THRUM, thrŭm'. v. a. To grate, to play coarſely.

THRUSH, thrŭſh'. ſ. A ſmall ſinging bird; ſmall, round, ſuperficial ulcerations, which appear firſt in the mouth; they may affect every part of the alimentary duct except the thick guts.

To THRUST, thrŭſt'. v. a. To puſh any thing into matter, or between bodies; to puſh, to remove with violence, to drive; to ſtab; to impel, to urge; to obtrude, to intrude.

To THRUST, thrŭſt'. v. n. To make a hoſtile puſh; to ſqueeze in, to put himſelf into any place by violence; to intrude; to puſh forwards, to come violently, to throng.

THRUST, thrŭſt'. ſ. Hoſtile attack with any pointed weapon; aſſault, attack.

THRUSTER, thrŭſ'-tŭr. ſ. He that thruſts.

THUMB, thŭm'. ſ. The ſhort ſtrong finger anſwering to the other four.

To THUMB, thŭm'. v. a. To handle awkwardly.

THUMSTAL, thŭm'-ſtăl. ſ. A thimble.

THUMP, thŭmp'. ſ. A hard heavy dead dull blow with ſomething blunt.

To THUMP, thŭmp'. v. a. To beat with dull heavy blows.

To THUMP, thŭmp'. v. n. To fall or ſtrike with a dull heavy blow.

THUMPER, thŭmp'-ŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing that thumps.

THUNDER, thŭn'-dŭr. ſ. A loud rumbling noiſe which uſually follows lightning; any loud noiſe or tumultuous violence.

To THUNDER, thŭn'-dŭr. v. n. To make a loud, ſudden, and terrible noiſe.

To THUNDER, thŭn'-dŭr. v. a. To emit with noiſe and terror; to publiſh any denunciation or threat.

THUNDERBOLT, thŭn'-dŭr-bōlt. ſ. Lightening, the arrows of heaven; fulmination, denunciation properly eccleſiaſtical.

THUNDERCLAP, thŭn'-dŭr-klăp. ſ. Exploſion of thunder.

THUNDERER, thŭn'-dĕr-ŭr. ſ. The power that thunders.

THUNDEROUS, thŭn'-dĕr-ŭs. a. Producing thunder.

THUNDERSHOWER, thŭn'-dŭr-ſhow-ŭr. ſ. A rain accompanied with thunder.

THUNDERSTONE, thŭn'-dŭr-ſtōne. ſ. A ſtone fabulouſly ſuppoſed to be emitted by thunder, thunderbolt.

To THUNDERSTRIKE, thŭn'-dŭr-ſtrike. v. a. To blaſt or hurt with lightening.

THURIFEROUS, thū-rĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing frankincenſe.

THURIFICATION, thū-rĭf-fy-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of fuming with incenſe, the act of burning incenſe.

THURSDAY, thŭrz'-dā. ſ. The fifth day of the week.

THUS, thŭs'. ad. In this manner, in this wiſe; to this degree, to this quantity.

To THWACK, thwăk'. v. a. To ſtrike with ſomething blunt and heavy, to threſh, to bang.

THWACK, thwăk'. ſ. A heavy hard blow.

THWART, thwā'rt. a. Tranſverſe, croſs to ſomething elſe; perverſe, inconvenient, miſchievous.

To THWART, thwā'rt. v. a. To croſs, to lie or come croſs any thing; to croſs, to oppoſe, to traverſe.

To THWART, thwā'rt. v. n. To be oppoſite.

THWARTINGLY, thwā'rt-ĭng-lў. ad. Oppoſitely, with oppoſition.

THY, thў'. pronoun. Of thee, belonging to thee.

THYSELF, thў-sĕlf'. pronoun reciprocal. It is commonly uſed in the oblique caſes, or following the verb; in poetical or ſolemn

language

language it is ſometimes uſed in the nominative.

THYINE-WOOD, thy'-ine-wud. ſ. A precious wood.

THYME, ti'me. ſ. A plant.

TIAR, ti'-ar. } ſ. A dreſs for the head, a
TIARA, ti-a'-ra. } diadem.

To TICE, ti'ſe. v. a. To draw, to allure. Uſed ſeldom for Entice.

TICK, tik'. ſ. Score, truſt; the louſe of dogs or ſheep; the caſe which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK, tik'. v. n. To run on ſcore; to truſt, to ſcore.

TICKEN, } tik'-kin. { ſ. The ſame with
TICKING, } { Tick. A ſort of ſtrong linen for bedding.

TICKET, tik'-it. ſ. A token of any right or debt upon the delivery of which admiſſion is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

To TICKLE, tik'l. v. a. To affect with a prurient ſenſation by ſlight touches; to pleaſe by ſlight gratifications.

To TICKLE, tik'l. v. n. To feel titillation.

TICKLE, tik'l. a. Tottering, unfixed, unſtable. Not in uſe.

TICKLISH, tik'-liſh. a. Senſible to titillation, eaſily tickled; tottering, uncertain, unfixed; difficult, nice.

TICKLISHNESS, tik'-liſh-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being tickliſh.

TICKTACK, tik'-tak. ſ. A game at tables.

TIDE, ti'de. ſ. Time, ſeaſon. In this ſenſe not now in uſe. Alternate ebb and flow of the ſea; flood; ſtream, courſe.

To TIDE, ti'de. v. a. To drive with the ſtream.

To TIDE, ti'de. v. n. To pour a flood, to be agitated by the tide.

TIDEGATE, ti'de-gate. ſ. A gate through which the tide paſſes into a baſon.

TIDESMAN, tid'z-man. ſ. A tidewaiter or cuſtomhouſe officer, who watches on board of merchantſhips till the duty of goods be paid.

TIDEWAITER, ti'de-wat-ur. ſ. An officer who watches the landing of goods at the cuſtomhouſe.

TIDILY, ti'd-y-ly. ad. Neatly, readily.

TIDINESS, ti'd-y-nis. ſ. Neatneſs, readineſs.

TIDINGS, ti'-dingz. ſ. News, an account of ſomething that has happened.

TIDY, ti'd-y. a. Neat, ready.

To TIE, ty'. v. a. To bind, to faſten with a knot; to knit, to complicate; to hold, to faſten; to hinder, to obſtruct; to oblige, to conſtrain, to reſtrain, to confine.

TIE, ty'. ſ. Knot, faſtening; bond, obligation.

TIER, te'r. ſ. A row, a rank.

TIERCE, ters'. ſ. A veſſel holding the third part of a pipe.

TIFF, tif'. ſ. Liquor, drink; a fit of peeviſhneſs or ſullenneſs, a pet.

To TIFF, tif'. v. n. To be in a pet, to quarrel.

TIFFANY, tif'-fen-y. ſ. Very thin ſilk.

TIGER, ti'-gur. ſ. A fierce beaſt of the leonine kind.

TIGHT, ti'te. a. Tenſe, cloſe, not looſe; free from fluttering rags, leſs than neat.

To TIGHTEN, ti'tn. v. a. To ſtraiten, to make cloſe.

TIGHTLY, ti't-ly. ad. Cloſely, not looſely; neatly, not idly.

TIGHTNESS, ti't-nis. ſ. Cloſeneſs, not looſeneſs.

TIGRESS, ti'-gris. ſ. The female of the tiger.

TIKE, ti'ke. ſ. A ſpecies of dog.

TILE, ti'le. ſ. Thin plates of baked clay uſed to cover houſes.

To TILE, ti'le. v. a. To cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.

TILER, ti'l-ur. ſ. One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with tiles.

TILING, ti'-ling. ſ. The roof covered with tiles.

TILL, til'. ſ. A money box.

TILL, til'. prep. To the time of; Till now, to the preſent time; Till then, to that time.

TILL, tĭl'. conjunct. To the time; to the degree that.

To TILL, tĭl'. v. a. To cultivate, to husband, commonly used of the husbandry of the plough.

TILLABLE, tĭl'-lĕbl. a. Arable, fit for the plough.

TILLAGE, tĭl'-lĭdzh. s. Husbandry, the act or practice of plowing or culture.

TILLER, tĭl'-lŭr. s. Husbandman, ploughman; a till, a small drawer.

TILT, tĭlt'. s. A tent, any covering over head; the cover of a boat; a military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback; a thrust.

To TILT, tĭlt'. v. a. To cover like a tilt of a boat; to carry as in tilts or tournaments; to point as in tilts; to turn up so as to run out.

To TILT, tĭlt'. v. n. To run in tilts; to fight with rapiers; to rush as in combat; to play unsteadily; to fall on one side.

TILTER, tĭlt'-ŭr. s. One who tilts, one who fights.

TILTH, tĭlth. s. Husbandry, culture.

TIMBER, tĭm'-bŭr. s. Wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree; the main beams of a fabrick.

TIMBERED, tĭm'-bŭrd. a. Built, formed, contrived.

TIMBREL, tĭm'-brĭl. s. A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation.

TIME, tīme. s. The measure of duration; space of time; interval; season, proper time; a considerable space of duration, continuance, process of time; age, particular part of time; hour of childbirth; musical measure.

To TIME, tīme. v. a. To adapt to the time, to bring to do at a proper time; to regulate as to time; to measure harmonically.

TIMEFUL, tīme-fŭl. a. Seasonable, timely, early.

TIMELESS, tīme-lĭs. a. Unseasonable, done at an improper time; untimely, immature, done before the proper time.

TIMELY, tīme-lў. a. Seasonable, sufficiently early.

TIMESERVER, tīme-sĕrv-ŭr. s. One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be.

TIMESERVING, tīme-sĕrv-ĭng. a. Meanly complying with present power.

TIMID, tĭm'-ĭd. a. Fearful, timorous, wanting courage.

TIMIDITY, tĭm-mĭd'-ĭt-ў. s. Fearfulness, timorousness, habitual cowardice.

TIMOROUS, tĭm'-ŭr-ŭs. a. Fearful, full of fear and scruple.

TIMOROUSLY, tĭm'-ŭr-ŭs-lў. ad. Fearfully, with much fear.

TIMOROUSNESS, tĭm'-ŭr-ŭs-nĭs. s. Fearfulness.

TIMOUS, tīm-ŭs. a. Early, timely. Not in use.

TIN, tĭn'. s. One of the primitive metals called by the chymists Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN, tĭn'. v. a. To cover with tin.

To TINCT, tĭnkt'. v. a. To stain, to colour, to spot, to dye; to imbue with a taste.

TINCT, tĭnkt'. s. Colour, stain, spot.

TINCTURE, tĭnk'-tshŭr. s. Colour or taste superadded by something; extract of some drug made in spirits, an infusion.

To TINCTURE, tĭnk'-tshŭr. v. a. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste; to imbue the mind.

TINDER, tĭn'-dŭr. s. Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

To TINGE, tĭndzh'. v. a. To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.

TINGENT, tĭn'-dzhĕnt. a. Having the power to tinge.

To TINGLE, tĭng'-gl. v. n. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound; to feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion; to feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion.

To TINK, tĭnk'. v. n. To make a sharp shrill noise.

TINKER, tĭnk'-ŭr. s. A mender of old brass.

To TINKLE, tĭnk'l. v. n. To make a sharp quick noise, to clink; to hear a low quick noise.

TIN-

TINMAN, tĭn′-măn. ſ. A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

TINNER, tĭn′-nŭr. ſ. One who works in the tin mines.

TINSEL, tĭn′-sĭl. ſ. A kind of ſhining cloth; any thing ſhining with falſe luſtre, any thing ſhewy and of little value.

To TINSEL, tĭn′-sĭl. v. a. To decorate with cheap ornaments, to adorn with luſtre that has no value.

TINT, tĭnt′. ſ. A dye, a colour.

TINY, tī′n-ў. a. Little, ſmall, puny.

TIP, tĭp′. ſ. Top, end, point, extremity.

To TIP, tĭp′. v. a. To top, to end, to cover on the end; to ſtrike ſlightly, to tap, to give an inuendo, to give ſecretly.

TIPPET, tĭp′-pĭt. ſ. Something worn about the neck.

To TIPPLE, tĭp′l. v. n. To drink luxuriouſly, to waſte life over the cup.

To TIPPLE, tĭp′l. v. a. To drink in luxury or exceſs.

TIPPLE, tĭp′l. ſ. Drink, liquor.

TIPPLED, tĭp′ld. a. Tipſy, drunk.

TIPPLER, tĭp′-plŭr. ſ. A ſottiſh drunkard.

TIPSTAFF, tĭp′-ſtăf. ſ. An officer with a ſtaff tipped with metal; the ſtaff itſelf, ſo tipt.

TIPSY, tĭp′-ſў. a. Drunk.

TIPTOE, tĭp′-tō. ſ. The end of the toe.

TIRE, tī′re. ſ. Rank, row; a head-dreſs; furniture, apparatus.

To TIRE, tī′re. v. a. To fatigue, to make weary, to haraſs; to dreſs the head.

To TIRE, tī′re. v. n. To fail with wearineſs.

TIREDNESS, tī′rd-nĭs. ſ. State of being tired, wearineſs.

TIRESOME, tī′re-ſŭm. a. Weariſome, fatiguing, tedious.

TIRESOMENESS, tī′re-ſŭm-nĭs. ſ. Act or quality of being tireſome.

TIREWOMAN, tī′re-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. A woman whoſe buſineſs is to make dreſſes for the head.

TIRINGHOUSE, tī′-rĭng-hous. } ſ. The room
TIRINGROOM, tī′-rĭng-rōm. } in which players dreſs for the ſtage.

'TIS, tĭz′. Contracted for It is.

TISICK, tĭz′-ĭk. ſ. Conſumption.

TISICAL, tĭz′-ў-kĕl. a. Conſumptive.

TISSUE, tĭſh′-ū. ſ. Cloth interwoven with gold, and ſilver.

To TISSUE, tĭſh′-ū. v. a. To interweave, to variegate.

TIT, tĭt′. ſ. A ſmall horſe, generally in contempt; a woman, in contempt; a Titmouſe or tomtit; a bird.

TITBIT, tĭt′-bĭt. ſ. Nice bit, nice food.

TITHEABLE, tī′th-ĕbl. a. Subject to the payment of tithes.

TITHE, tī′th. ſ. The tenth part, the part aſſigned to the maintenance of the miniſtry; the tenth part of any thing; ſmall part, ſmall portion.

To TITHE, tī′th. v. a. To tax, to pay the tenth part.

To TITHE, tī′th. v. n. To pay tithe.

TITHER, tī′-thŭr. ſ. One who gathers tithes.

TITHING, tī′-thing. ſ. Tithing is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a ſociety, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their ſociety; tithe, tenth part due to the prieſt.

TITHINGMAN, tī′-thĭng-măn. ſ. A petty peace officer.

To TITILLATE, tĭt′-tĭl-lāte. v. n. To tickle.

TITILLATION, tĭt-tĭl-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of tickling; the ſtate of being tickled; any ſlight or petty pleaſure.

TITLARK, tĭt′-lărk. ſ. A bird.

TITLE, tī′tl. ſ. A general head compriſing particulars; any appellation of honour; a name, an appellation; the firſt page of a book, telling its name and generally its ſubject; a claim of right.

To TITLE, tī′tl. v. a. To entitle, to name, to call.

TITLELESS, tī′tl-lĭs. a. Wanting a name or appellation.

TITLEPAGE, tī′tl-pādzh. ſ. The page containing the title of a book.

TITMOUSE, tĭt′-mous. ſ. A ſmall ſpecies of birds.

To

To TITTER, tit′-tur. v. n. To laugh with reſtraint.

TITTER, tit′-tur. ſ. A reſtrained laugh.

TITTLE, tit′l. ſ. A ſmall particle, a point, a dot.

TITTLETATTLE, tit′l-tat′l. ſ. Idle talk, prattle, empty gabble.

TITUBATION, tit-tſhu-ba′-ſhun. ſ. The act of ſtumbling.

TITULAR, tit-′tſhu-ler. a. Nominal, having only the title.

TITULARITY, tit-tſhu-lar′-it-ty. ſ. The ſtate of being titular.

TITULARY, tit′-tſhu-ler-y. a. Conſiſting in a title; relating to a title.

TITULARY, tit′-tſhu-ler-y. ſ. One that has a title or right.

TIVY, tiv′-y. a. A word expreſſing ſpeed, from Tantivy, the note of a hunting horn.

TO, tu. ad. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the ſecond as the object of the firſt; it notes the intention, as ſhe raiſed a war To call me back; after an adjective it notes its object, as born To beg; noting futurity, as, we are ſtill To ſeek; To and again, To and fro, backward and forward.

TO, tu. prepoſition. Noting motion Towards, oppoſed to From; noting accord or adaptation; noting addreſs or compellation, as here's To you all; noting a ſtate or place whither any one goes, as away To horſe; noting oppoſition, as foot To foot; noting amount, as To the number of three hundred; noting proportion, as three To nine; noting perception, as ſharp To the taſte; in compariſon of, as no fool To the ſinner; as far as; towards.

TOAD, to′d. ſ. An animal reſembling a frog, but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous.

TOADFISH, to′d-fiſh. ſ. A kind of ſea-fiſh.

TOADFLAX, to′d-flaks. ſ. A plant.

TOADSTONE, to′d-ſtone. ſ. A concretion ſuppoſed to be found in the head of a toad.

TOADSTOOL, to′d-ſtol. ſ. A plant like a muſhroom, not eſculent.

To TOAST, to′ſt. v. a. To dry or heat at the fire; to name when a health is drunk.

TOAST, to′ſt. ſ. Bread dried before the fire; bread dried and put into liquor; a celebrated woman whoſe health is often drunk.

TOASTER, to′s-tur. ſ. He who toaſts.

TOBACCO, to-bak′-ko. ſ. An American plant much uſed in ſmoaking, chewing, and ſnuffing.

TOBACCONIST, to-bak′-ko-niſt. ſ. A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOD, tod′. ſ. A buſh, a thick ſhrub; a certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

TOE, to′. ſ. The divided extremities of the feet, the fingers of the feet.

TOFORE, to-fo′re. ad. Before. Obſolete.

TOGED, to′-ged. a. Gowned, dreſſed in gowns.

TOGETHER, tu-geth′-er. ad. In company; in the ſame place; in the ſame time; without intermiſſion; in concert; in continuity; Together with, in union with.

To TOIL, toi′l. v. n. To labour.

To TOIL, toi′l. v. a. To labour, to work at; to weary, to overlabour.

TOIL, toi′l. ſ. Labour, fatigue; any net or ſnare woven or meſhed.

TOILET, toi′l-it. ſ. A dreſſing-table.

TOILSOME, toi′l-ſum. a. Laborious, weary.

TOILSOMENESS, toi′l-ſum-nis. ſ. Weariſomeneſs, laborioſneſs.

TOKEN, to′kn. ſ. A ſign; a mark; a memorial of friendſhip, an evidence of remembrance.

TOLD, to′ld. pret. and part. paſſ. of Tell. Mentioned, related.

To TOLE, to′le. v. a. To train, to draw by degrees.

TOLERABLE, tol′-er-ebl. a. Supportable, that may be endured or ſupported; not excellent, not contemptible, paſſable.

TOLERABLENESS, tol′-er-ebl-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being tolerable.

TOLERABLY, tol′-er-eb-ly. ad. Supportably, in a manner that may be endured; paſſably, neither well nor ill, moderately well.

TOLERANCE, tŏl'-ĕr-ănse. ſ. Power of enduring, act of enduring.

To TOLERATE, tŏl'-ĕr-āte. v. a. To allow ſo as not to hinder, to ſuffer.

TOLERATION, tŏl-ĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Allowance given to that which is not approved.

TOLL, tō'le. ſ. An exciſe of goods.

To TOLL, tō'le. v. n. To pay toll or tollage; to take toll or tollage; to ſound as a ſingle bell.

To TOLL, tō'le. v. a. To ring a bell; to take away, to vacate, to annul. In this ſenſe ſounded, tŏl'.

TOLBOOTH, tŏl'-bŏth. ſ. A priſon.

TOLLGATHERER, tō'le-găth-ĕr-ŭr. ſ. The officer that takes toll.

TOMB, tō'm. ſ. A monument in which the dead are incloſed.

To TOMB, tō'm. v. a. To bury, to entomb.

TOMBLESS, tō'm-lĭs. a. Wanting a tomb, wanting a ſepulchral monument.

TOMBOY, tŏm'-boy. ſ. A mean fellow, ſometimes a wild coarſe girl.

TOME, tō'me. ſ. One volume of many; a book.

TOMTIT, tŏm-tĭt'. ſ. A titmouſe, a ſmall bird.

TON, tŭn'. ſ. A meaſure or weight.

TONE, tō'ne. ſ. Note, ſound; accent, ſound of the voice; a whine, a mournful cry; a particular or affected ſound in ſpeaking; elaſticity, power of extenſion and contraction.

TONG, tŭng'. ſ. The catch of a buckle.

TONGS, tŏngz'. ſ. An inſtrument by which hold is taken of any thing.

TONGUE, tŭng'. ſ. The inſtrument of ſpeech in human beings; the organ by which animals lick; ſpeech, fluency of words; ſpeech as well or ill uſed; a language; ſpeech as oppoſed to thoughts; a nation diſtinguiſhed by their language; a ſmall point, as the Tongue of a balance; To hold the Tongue, to be ſilent.

To TONGUE, tŭng'. v. a. To chide, to ſcold.

To TONGUE, tŭng'. v. n. To talk, to prate.

TONGUED, tŭngd'. a. Having a tongue.

TONGUELESS, tŭng'-lĭs. a. Wanting a tongue, ſpeechleſs; unnamed, not ſpoken of.

TONGUEPAD, tŭng'-păd. ſ. A great talker.

TONGUETIED, tŭng'-tīde. a. Having an impediment of ſpeech.

TONICK, tŏn'-ĭk. } a. Being extended,
TONICAL, tŏn'-ĭk-ĕl. } being elaſtick; relating to tones or ſounds.

TONNAGE, tŭn'-nĭdzh. ſ. A cuſtom or impoſts due for merchandiſe after a certain rate in every ton.

TONSIL, tŏn'-sĭl. ſ. Tonſils or almonds are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue.

TONSURE, tŏn'-ſhŭr. ſ. The act of clipping the hair.

TOO, tō'. ad. Over and above, overmuch, more than enough; likewiſe, alſo.

TOOK, tŭk'. The preterite, and ſometimes the participle paſſive of Take.

TOOL, tō'l. ſ. Any inſtrument of manual operation; a hireling, a wretch who acts at the command of another.

TOOTH, tō'th. ſ. plural Teeth. One of the bones of the mouth with which the act of maſtication is performed; taſte, palate; a tine, prong, or blade; the prominent part of wheels &c. Tooth and nail, with one's utmoſt violence; To the Teeth, in open oppoſition; To caſt in the teeth, to inſult by open exprobration; In ſpite of the Teeth, notwithſtanding any power of injury or defence.

To TOOTH, tō'th. v. a. To furniſh with teeth, to indent; to lock in each other.

TOOTHACH, tō'th-āke. ſ. Pain in the teeth.

TOOTHDRAWER, tō'th-drā-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to extract painful teeth.

TOOTHED, tō'thd. a. Having teeth.

TOOTHLESS, tō'th-lĭs. a. Wanting teeth, deprived of teeth.

TOOTHPICK, tō'th-pĭk. } ſ. An in-
TOOTHPICKER, tō'th-pĭk-kŭr. } ſtrument by which the teeth are cleanſed.

TOOTHSOME, tō'th-sŭm. a. Palatable, pleaſing to the taſte.

TOOTHSOMENESS, tōo′th-sŭm-nĭs. ſ. Pleaſantneſs to the taſte.

TOOTHWORT, tōo′th-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

TOP, tŏp′. ſ. The higheſt part of any thing; the ſurface, the ſuperficies; the higheſt place; the higheſt perſon; the utmoſt degree; the higheſt rank; the crown of the head; the hair on the crown of the head, the forelock; the head of a plant; a plaything for boys; Top is ſometimes uſed as an adjective to expreſs lying on the top, or being at the top.

To TOP, tŏp′. v. n. To riſe aloft, to be eminent; to predominate; to do his beſt.

To TOP, tŏp′. v. a. To cover on the top, to tip; to riſe above; to outgo, to ſurpaſs; to crop; to riſe to the top of; to perform eminently, as he Tops his part.

TOPFUL, tŏp′-fŭl. a. Full to the top, full to the brim.

TOPGALLANT, tŏp-găl′-lănt. ſ. The higheſt ſail; it is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

TOPHEAVY, tŏp-hĕv′-y. a. Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

TOPKNOT, tŏp′-nŏt. ſ. A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

TOPMAN, tŏp′-măn. ſ. The ſawer at the top.

TOPMOST, tŏp′-mŭſt. ſ. Uppermoſt, higheſt.

TOPPROUD, tŏp″-prou′d. a. Proud in the higheſt degree.

TOPSAIL, tŏp′-sāl. ſ. The higheſt ſail.

TOPAZ, tō′-păz. ſ. A yellow gem.

To TOPE, tōpe. v. n. To drink hard, to drink to exceſs.

TOPER, tō′-pŭr. ſ. A drunkard.

TOPHACEOUS, tō-fā′-ſhŭs. a. Gritty, ſtony.

TOPHET, tō′-fĕt. ſ. Hell, a ſcriptural name.

TOPICAL, tŏp′-y-kĕl. a. Relating to ſome general head; local, confined to ſome particular place; applied medicinally to a particular part.

TOPICALLY, tŏp′-y-kĕl-y. ad. With application to ſome particular part.

TOPICK, tŏp′-ĭk. ſ. A general head, ſomething to which other things are referred; things as externally applied to any particular part.

TOPLESS, tŏp′-lĭs. a. Having no top.

TOPOGRAPHER, tō-pŏg′-grăf-ŭr. ſ. One who writes deſcriptions of particular places.

TOPOGRAPHY, tō-pŏg′-grăf-y. ſ. Deſcription of particular places.

TOPPING, tŏp′-pĭng. a. Fine, noble, gallant.

TOPPINGLY, tŏp′-pĭng-lў. ad. Finely, gayly, gallantly.

To TOPPLE, tŏp′l. v. n. To fall forward, to tumble down.

TOPSYTURVY, tŏp′-sy-tŭr′-vy. ad. With the bottom upward.

TORCH, tā′rtſh. ſ. A wax light bigger than a candle.

TORCHBEARER, tā′rtſh-bĕr-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe office is to carry a torch.

TORCHLIGHT, tā′rtſh-līte. ſ. Light kindled to ſupply the want of the ſun.

TORCHER, tā′r-tſhŭr. ſ. One that gives light.

TORE, tō′re. Preterite, and ſometimes participle paſſive of Tear.

To TORMENT, tŏr-mĕnt′. v. a. To put to pain, to haraſs with anguiſh, to excruciate; to teaze, to vex with importunity; to put into great agitation.

TORMENT, tā′r-mĕnt. ſ. Any thing that gives pain; pain, miſery, anguiſh; penal anguiſh, torture.

TORMENTOR, tŏr-mĕnt′-ŭr. ſ. One who torments, one who gives pain; one who inflicts penal tortures.

TORMENTIL, tā′r-mĕn-tĭl. ſ. Septfoil. A plant.

TORN, tō′rn. Part. paſſ. of Tear.

TORNADO, tŏr-nā′-dō. ſ. A hurricane.

TORPEDO, tŏr-pē′-dō. ſ. A fiſh which while alive, if touched even with a long ſtick, benumbs the hands that ſo touches it, but when dead is eaten ſafely.

TORPENT, tā′r-pĕnt. a. Benumbed; ſtruck motionleſs, not active.

TORPID,

TORPID, tâ'r-pid. a. Numbed, motionleſs, not active.

TORPIDNESS, tâ'r-pid-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being torpid.

TORPITUDE, tâ'r-pỳ-tſhûd. ſ. State of being motionleſs.

TORPOR, tâ'r-pûr. ſ. Dulneſs, numbneſs.

TORREFACTION, tŏr-rê-fâk'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of drying by the fire.

To TORRIFY, tŏr'-rỳ-fỳ. v. a. To dry by the fire.

TORRENT, tŏr'-rênt. ſ. A ſudden ſtream raiſed by ſummer ſhowers; a violent and rapid ſtream, tumultuous current.

TORRENT, tŏr'-rênt. a. Rolling in a rapid ſtream.

TORRID, tŏr'-rid. a. Parched, dried with heat; burning, violently hot; it is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

TORSEL, tâ'r-sil. ſ. Any thing in a twiſted form.

TORSION, tâ'r-ſhûn. ſ. The act of turning or twiſting.

TORTILE, tâ'r-til. a. Twiſted, wreathed.

TORTION, tâ'r-ſhûn. ſ. Torment, pain.

TORTIVE, tâ'r-tiv. a. Twiſted, wreathed.

TORTOISE, tâ'r-tis. ſ. An animal covered with a hard ſhell: there are tortoiſes both of land and water.

TORTUOSITY, târ-tſhŏ-ŏs'-it-ỳ. ſ. Wreath, flexure.

TORTUOUS, tâ'r-tſhŏ-ûs. a. Twiſted, wreathed, winding; miſchievous.

TORTURE, tâ'r-tſhûr. ſ. Torments judicially inflicted, pain by which guilt is puniſhed, or confeſſion extorted; pain, anguiſh, pang.

To TORTURE, tâ'r-tſhûr. v. a. To puniſh with tortures; to vex, to excruciate, to torment.

TORTURER, tâ'r-tſhûr-ûr. ſ. He who tortures, tormenter.

TORVITY, tâ'r-vit-ỳ. ſ. Sourneſs, ſeverity of countenance.

TORVOUS, tâ'r-vûs. a. Sour of aſpect, ſtern, ſevere of countenance.

TORY, tŏ'-rỳ. ſ. A cant term; an Iriſh word ſignifying a ſavage; the name of a party oppoſed to that of Whig.

To TOSS, tŏs'. v. a. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to lift with a ſudden and violent motion; to agitate, to put into violent motion; to make reſtleſs, to diſquiet; to keep in play, to tumble over.

To TOSS, tŏs'. v. n. To fling, to wince, to be in violent commotion; to be toſſed; To Toſs up, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what ſide it ſhall fall.

TOSS, tŏs'. ſ. The act of toſſing; an affected manner of raiſing the head.

TOSSER, tŏs'-sûr. ſ. One who throws, one who flings and writhes.

TOSSPOT, tŏs'-pŏt. ſ. A toper and drunkard.

TOST, tŏſt'. Preterite and part paſſ. of Toſs.

TOTAL, tô'-têl. a. Whole, complete, full; whole, not divided.

TOTALITY, tô-tâl'-it-ỳ. ſ. Complete ſum, whole quantity.

TOTALLY, tô'-têl-ỳ. ad. Wholly, fully, completely.

T'OTHER, tůth'-ůr. Contracted for The other.

To TOTTER, tŏt'-tůr. v. n. To ſhake ſo as to threaten a fall.

To TOUCH, tůtſh'. v. a. To reach ſo as to be in contact; to come to, to attain; to try as gold with a ſtone; to affect, to relate to; to move, to ſtrike mentally, to melt; to delineate or mark out; to infect, to ſeize ſlightly; to wear, to have an effect on; to ſtrike a muſical inſtrument; To Touch up, to repair, or improve by ſlight ſtrokes.

To TOUCH, tůtſh'. v. n. To be in a ſtate of junction ſo that no ſpace is between them; to faſten on, to take effect on; To Touch at, to come to without ſtay; To touch on, to mention ſlightly; To Touch on or upon, to go for a very ſhort time.

TOUCH, tůtſh'. ſ. Reach of any thing ſo that there is no ſpace between the things reaching and reached; the ſenſe of feeling; the act of touching; examination as by a ſtone; teſt, that by

which

which any thing is examined; proof, tried qualities; ſingle act of a pencil upon the picture; feature, lineament; act of the hand upon a muſical inſtrument; power of exciting the affections; ſomething of paſſion or affection; a ſtroke; exact performance of agreement; a ſmall quantity intermingled; a hint, ſlight notice given; a cant word for a ſlight eſſay.

TOUCHABLE, tŭtſh'-ebl. a. Tangible, that may be touched.

TOUCH-HOLE, tŭtſh'-hŏle. ſ. The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

TOUCHINESS, tŭtſh'-y̆-nis. ſ. Peeviſhneſs, iraſcibility.

TOUCHING, tŭtſh'-ing. prep. With reſpect, regard, or relation to.

TOUCHING, tŭtſh'-ing. a. Pathetick, affecting, moving.

TOUCHINGLY, tŭtſh'-ing-ly̆. ad. With feeling emotion, in a pathetick manner.

TOUCHMENOT, tŭtſh'-mē-nŏt'. ſ. An herb.

TOUCHSTONE, tŭtſh'-ſtōne. ſ. Stone by which metals are examined; any teſt or criterion.

TOUCHWOOD, tŭtſh'-wŭd. ſ. Rotten wood uſed to catch the fire ſtruck from the flint.

TOUCHY, tŭtſh'-y̆. a. Peeviſh, irritable, iraſcible, apt to take fire. A low word.

TOUGH, tŭf'. a. Yielding without fracture, not brittle; ſtiff, not eaſily flexible; not eaſily injured or broken; viſcous, clammy, ropy.

To TOUGHEN, tŭf'n. v. n. To grow tough.

TOUGHNESS, tŭf'-nis. ſ. Not brittleneſs, flexibility; viſcoſity, tenacity, clammineſs, glutinouſneſs; firmneſs againſt injury.

TOUPET, tō-pē'. ſ. A curl, an artificial lock of hair.

TOUR, tōr. ſ. Ramble, roving journey; turn, revolution.

TOURNAMENT, tōr'-nă-ment. } ſ. Tilt, juſt,
TOURNEY, tōr'-ny̆. } military ſport, mock encounter; Milton uſes it ſimply for encounter.

To TOURNAY, tōr'-nā. v. n. To tilt in the liſts.

To TOUSE, touz. v. a. To pull, to tear, to haul, to drag: whence Touſer.

TOW, tō'. ſ. Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous ſubſtance.

To TOW, tō'. v. a. To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

TOWARD, tō'rd. } prep. In a direction to;
TOWARDS, tō'rdz. } near to, as the danger now comes Towards him; with reſpect to, touching, regarding; with tendency to; nearly, little leſs than.

TOWARD, tō'-wĕrd. a. Ready to do or learn, not froward.

TOWARDLINESS, tō'-wĕrd-ly̆-nis. ſ. Docility, compliance, readineſs to do or to learn.

TOWARDLY, tō'-wĕrd-ly̆. a. Ready to do or learn; docile, compliant with duty.

TOWARDNESS, tō'-wĕrd-nis. ſ. Docility.

TOWEL, tow'-il. ſ. A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

TOWER, tow'-ur. ſ. A high building, a building raiſed above the main edifice; a fortreſs, a citadel; a high head-dreſs; high flight, elevation.

To TOWER, tow'-ur. v. n. To ſoar, to fly or riſe high.

TOWERED, tow'-urd. a. Adorned or defended by towers.

TOWERY, tow'-ur-y̆. a. Adorned or guarded with towers.

TOWN, tow'n. ſ. Any walled collection of houſes; any collection of houſes larger than a village; in England, any number of houſes to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or ſee of a biſhop; the court end of London; the people who live in the capital.

TOWNCLERK, tow'n-klărk. ſ. An officer who manages the publick buſineſs of a place.

TOWNHOUSE, tow'n-hous. ſ. The hall where publick buſineſs is tranſacted.

TOWNSHIP, tow'n-ſhip. ſ. The corporation of a town.

TOWNS-

TOWNSMAN, tow'nz-mȧn. ſ. An inhabitant of a place; one of the ſame town.

TOWNTALK, tow'n-tȧk. ſ. Common prattle of a place.

TOY, toy'. ſ. A petty commodity, a trifle, a thing of no value; a plaything, a bauble; matter of no importance; folly, trifling practice, ſilly opinion; play, ſport, amorous dalliance; frolick, humour, odd fancy.

To TOY, toy'. v. n. To trifle, to dally amorouſly, to play.

TOYISH, toy'-iſh. a. Trifling, wanton.

TOYISHNESS, toy'-iſh-nis. ſ. Nugacity, wantonnneſs.

TOYSHOP, toy'-ſhȯp. ſ. A ſhop where playthings and little nice manufactures are ſold.

To TOZE, tȯ'ze. v. a. To pull by violence or impetuoſity. Obſolete. See TOWSE and TEASE.

TRACE, trā'ſe. ſ. Mark left by any thing paſſing, footſteps; remain, appearance of what has been; harneſs for beaſts of draught.

To TRACE, trā'ſe. v. a. To follow by the footſteps, or remaining marks; to follow with exactneſs; to mark out.

TRACER, trā'-ſȧr. ſ. One that traces.

TRACK, trȧk'. ſ. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwiſe; a road, a beaten path.

To TRACK, trȧk'. v. a. To follow by the footſteps or marks left in the way.

TRACKLESS, trȧk'-lis. a. Untrodden, marked with no footſteps.

TRACT, trȧkt'. ſ. A region, a quantity of land; continuity, any thing protracted or drawn out to length; courſe, manner of proceſs; it ſeems to be uſed by Shakeſpeare for Track; a treatiſe, a ſmall book.

TRACTABLE, trȧk'-tĕbl. a. Manageable, docile, compliant; palpable, ſuch as may be handled.

TRACTABLENESS, trȧk'-tĕbl-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being tractable, compliance, obſequiouſneſs.

TRACTATE, trȧk'-tȧte. ſ. A treatiſe, a tract, a ſmall book.

TRACTION, trȧk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of drawing, the ſtate of being drawn.

TRACTILE, trȧk'-til. a. Capable to be drawn out or extended in length, ductile.

TRACTILITY, trȧk-til'-it-y. ſ. The quality of being tractile.

TRADE, trā'de. ſ. Traffick, commerce, exchange; occupation, particular employment whether manual or mercantile.

To TRADE, trā'de. v. n. To traffick, to deal, to hold commerce; to act merely for money; having a trading wind.

TRADE-WIND, trā'de-wind. ſ. The monſoon, the periodical wind between the tropicks.

TRADED, trā'd-id. a. Verſed, practiſed.

TRADER, trā'd-ur. ſ. One engaged in merchandiſe or commerce; one long uſed in the methods of money getting, a practitioner.

TRADESFOLK, trā'dz-fȯk. ſ. People employed in trades.

TRADESMAN, trā'dz-mȧn. ſ. A ſhopkeeper.

TRADEFUL, trā'de-fŭl. a. Commercial; buſy in traffick.

TRADITION, trȧ-diſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; any thing delivered orally from age to age.

TRADITIONAL, trȧ-diſh'-ŭn-ĕl. a. Delivered by tradition, deſcending by oral communication; obſervant of traditions, or idle rites.

TRADITIONALLY, trȧ-diſh'-ŭn-ĕl-y. ad. By tranſmiſſion from age to age; from tradition without evidence of written memorials.

TRADITIONARY, trȧ-diſh'-ŭn-ĕr-y. a. Delivered by tradition.

TRADITIVE, trȧd'-it-iv. a. Tranſmitted or tranſmiſſible from age to age.

To TRADUCE, trȧ-dū'ſe. v. a. To cenſure, to condemn, to repreſent as blameable, to calumniate; to propagate, to encreaſe by deriving one from another.

TRADUCEMENT, trȧ-dū'ſe-mĕnt. ſ. Cenſure, obloquy.

TRADUCER, trȧ-dū́'ſe-ſůr. ſ. A falſe cenſurer, a calumniator.

TRADUCIBLE, trȧ-dū́'ſe-ſibl. a. Such as may be derived.

TRADUCTION, trȧ-důk'-ſhůn. ſ. Derivation from one of the ſame kind, propagation; tradition, tranſmiſſion from one to another; conveyance; tranſition.

TRAFFICK, trȧf'-fik. ſ. Commerce, merchandiſing, large trade; commodities, ſubject of traffick.

To TRAFFICK, trȧf'-fik. v. n. To practiſe commerce, to merchandiſe; to trade meanly or mercenarily.

TRAFFICKER, trȧf'-fik-kůr. ſ. Trader, merchant.

TRAGEDIAN, trȧ-dzhē'-dzhĕn. ſ. A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.

TRAGEDY, trȧdzh'-ē-dў. ſ. A dramatick repreſentation of a ſerious action; any mournful or dreadful event.

TRAGICAL, trȧdzh'-ў-kĕl. } a. Relating to
TRAGICK, trȧdzh'-ik. } tragedy; mournful, calamitous, ſorrowful, dreadful.

TRAGICALLY, trȧdzh'-ў-kĕl-ў. ad. In a tragical manner, in a manner befitting tragedy; mournfully, ſorrowfully, calamitouſly.

TRAGICALNESS, trȧdzh'-ў-kĕl-nĭs. ſ. Mournfulneſs, calamitouſneſs.

TRAGICOMEDY, trȧdzh'-ў-kŏm''-ē-dў. ſ. A drama compounded of merry and ſerious events.

TRAGICOMICAL, trȧdzh'-ў-kŏm''-ў-kĕl. a. Relating to tragicomedy; conſiſting of a mixture of mirth with ſorrow.

TRAGICOMICALLY, trȧdzh'-ў-kŏm''-ў-kĕl-ў. ad. In a tragicomical manner.

To TRAJECT, trȧ-dzhĕkt'. v. a. To caſt through, to throw.

TRAJECT, trȧdzh'-ĕkt. ſ. A ferry, a paſſage for a water-carriage.

TRAJECTION, trȧ-dzhĕk'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of darting through; emiſſion.

To TRAIL, trā'le. v. a. To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw after in a long floating or waving body; to draw, to drag.

To TRAIL, trā'le. v. n. To be drawn out in length.

TRAIL, trā'le. ſ. Track followed by the hunter; any thing drawn to length; any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

To TRAIN, trā'ne. v. a. To draw along; to draw, to entice, to invite; to draw by artifice or ſtratagem; to draw from act to act by perſuaſion or promiſe; to educate, to bring up, commonly with Up; to breed, or form to any thing.

TRAIN, trā'ne. ſ. Artifice, ſtratagem of enticement; the tail of a bird; the part of a bird; the part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground; a ſeries, a conſecution; proceſs, method, ſtate of procedure; a retinue, a number of followers; an orderly company, a proceſſion; the line of powder reaching to the mine; train of artillery, cannons accompanying an army.

TRAINBANDS, trā''ne-bȧndz'. ſ. The militia, the part of a community trained to martial exerciſe.

TRAINOIL, trā''ne-oi'l. ſ. Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRAINY, trā'n-ў. a. Belonging to train oil.

To TRAIPSE, trā'ps. v. a. To walk in a careleſs or ſluttiſh manner.

TRAIT, trā'. ſ. A ſtroke, a touch.

TRAITOR, trā't-ůr. ſ. One who being truſted betrays.

TRAITORLY, trā't-ůr-lў. a. Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUS, trā't-ůr-ůs. a. Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUSLY, trā't-ůr-ůs-lў. ad. In a manner ſuiting traitors, perfidiouſly.

TRAITRESS, trā't-trĭs. ſ. A woman who betrays.

To TRALINEATE, trȧ-lĭn'-yȧte. v. n. To deviate from any direction.

TRAMMEL, trȧm'-mil. ſ. A net in which birds or fiſh are caught; any kind of net; a kind of ſhackles in which horſes are taught to pace.

To TRAMMEL, trăm′-mĭl. v. a. To catch, to intercept.

To TRAMPLE, trămp′l. v. a. To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

To TRAMPLE, trămp′l. v. n. To tread in contempt; to tread quick and loudly.

TRAMPLER, trămp′-lŭr. ſ. One that tramples.

TRANATION, trā-nā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſwimming over.

TRANCE, trănſ′. ſ. An extaſy, a ſtate in which the ſoul is rapt into viſions of future or diſtant things.

TRANCED, trănſt′. a. Lying in a trance or extaſy.

TRANGRAM, trăn′-grăm. ſ. A cant word. An odd intricately contrived thing.

TRANNEL, trăn′-nĭl. ſ. A ſharp pin.

TRANQUIL, trăng′-kwĭl. a. Quiet, peaceful, undiſturbed.

TRANQUILLITY, trăng-kwĭl′-ĭt-y. ſ. Quiet, peace of mind, peace of condition, freedom from perturbation.

To TRANSACT, trăns-ăkt′. v. a. To manage, to negociate, to conduct a treaty or affairs; to perform, to do, to carry on.

TRANSACTION, trăns-ăk′-shŭn. ſ. Negotiation, dealing between man and man, management.

TRANSANIMATION, trăns-ăn-ny-mā′-shŭn. ſ. Conveyance of the ſoul from one body to another.

To TRANSCEND, trăn-sĕnd′. v. a. To paſs, to overpaſs; to ſurpaſs, to outgo, to exceed, to excel; to ſurmount, to riſe above.

TRANSCENDENCE, trăn-sĕn′-dĕns. } ſ.
TRANSCENDENCY, trăn-sĕn′-dĕn-sy. }
Excellence, unuſual excellence, ſupereminence; exaggeration, elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCENDENT, trăn-sĕn′-dĕnt. a. Excellent, ſupremely excellent, paſſing others.

TRANSCENDENTAL, trăn-sĕn-dĕn′-tĕl. a. General, pervading many particulars; ſupereminent, paſſing others.

TRANSCENDENTLY, trăn-sĕn′-dĕnt-ly. ad. Excellently, ſupereminently.

To TRANSCOLATE, trăns′-kŏ-lāte. v. a. To ſtrain through a ſieve or colander.

To TRANSCRIBE, trăn-ſkrī′be. v. a. To copy, to write from an exemplar.

TRANSCRIBER, trăn-ſkrī′b-ŭr. ſ. A copier, one who writes from a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, trăn′-ſkript. ſ. A copy, any thing written from an original.

TRANSCRIPTION, trăn-ſkrip′-shŭn. ſ. The act of copying.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY, trăn-ſkrip′-tĭv-ly. ad. In manner of a copy.

To TRANSCUR, trăns-kŭr′. v. n. To run or rove to and fro.

TRANSCURSION, trăns-kŭr′-shŭn. ſ. Ramble, paſſage through, paſſage beyond certain limits.

TRANSE, trănſ′. ſ. A temporary abſence of the ſoul, an ecſtacy.

TRANSELEMENTATION, trăns′-ĕl-ĕ-mĕn-tā″-shŭn. ſ. Change of one element into another.

To TRANSFER, trăns-fĕr′. v. a. To convey, or make over, from one to another; to remove, to tranſport.

TRANSFIGURATION, trăns-fĭg-ŭ-rā′-shŭn. ſ. Change of form; the miraculous change of our bleſſed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

To TRANSFIGURE, trăns-fĭg′-yŭr. v. a. To transform, to change with reſpect to outward appearance.

To TRANSFIX, trăns-fĭks′. v. a. To pierce through.

To TRANSFORM, trăns-fā′rm. v. a. To metamorphoſe, to change with regard to external form.

To TRANSFORM, trăns-fā′rm. v. n. To be metamorphoſed.

TRANSFORMATION, trăns-fŏr-mā′-shŭn. ſ. Change of ſhape, ſtate of being changed with regard to form.

TRANSFRETATION, trăns-frĕ-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Paſſage over the ſea.

To TRANSFUSE, trăns-fū′z. v. a. To pour out of one into another.

TRANS-

TRANSFUSION, trăns-fū́-zhŭn. ſ. The act of pouring out of one into another.

To TRANSGRESS, trăns-grĕś. v. a. To paſs over, to paſs beyond; to violate, to break.

To TRANSGRESS, trăns-grĕś. v. n. To offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRESSION, trăns-grĕsh́-ŭn. ſ. Violation of a law, breach of a command; offence, crime, fault.

TRANSGRESSIVE, trăns-grĕś-sĭv. a. Faulty, culpable, apt to break laws.

TRANSGRESSOR, trăns-grĕś-sŭr. ſ. Lawbreaker, violator of command, offender.

TRANSIENT, trăń-shĕnt. a. Soon paſt, ſoon paſſing, ſhort, momentary.

TRANSIENTLY, trăń-shĕnt-lў. ad. In paſſage, with a ſhort paſſage, not extenſively.

TRANSIENTNESS, trăń-shĕnt-nĭs. ſ. Shortneſs of continuance, ſpeedy paſſage.

TRANSILIENCE, trăn-sў́l-yĕns. } ſ. Leap
TRANSILIENCY, trăn-sў́l-yĕn-sў. } from thing to thing.

TRANSIT, trăń-sĭt. ſ. In aſtronomy, the paſſing of any planet juſt by or under any fixt ſtar; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving cloſe by any other planet.

TRANSITION, trăn-sĭsh́-ŭn. ſ. Removal, paſſage; change; paſſage in writing or converſation from one ſubject to another.

TRANSITIVE, trănś-ĭt-ĭv. a. Having the power of paſſing; in grammar, a verb Tranſitive is that which ſignifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon ſome object, as I ſtrike the earth.

TRANSITORILY, trăń-sў-tŭr-ĭl-ў. ad. With ſpeedy evaneſcence, with ſhort continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, trăń-sў-tŭr-ў-nĭs. ſ. Speedy evaneſcence.

TRANSITORY, trăń-sў-tŭr-ў. a. Continuing but a ſhort time, ſpeedily vaniſhing.

To TRANSLATE, trăn-slā́te. v. n. To tranſport, to remove; it is particularly uſed of the removal of a biſhop from one ſee to another; to transfer from one to another, to convey; to change; to interpret in another language; to explain.

TRANSLATION, trăn-slā́-shŭn. ſ. Removal, act of removing; the removal of a biſhop to another ſee; the act of turning into another language; ſomething made by tranſlation, verſion.

TRANSLATOR, trăn-slā́t-ŭr. ſ. One that turns any thing into another language.

TRANSLATORY, trănś-lă-tŭr-ў. a. Tranſferring.

TRANSLOCATION, trăns-lō-kā́-shŭn. ſ. Removal of things reciproeally to each other's places.

TRANSLUCENCY, trăns-lū́-sĕn-sў. ſ. Diaphaneity, tranſparency.

TRANSLUCENT, trăns-lū́-sĕnt. } ſ. Tranſ-
TRANSLUCID, trăns-lū́-sĭd. } parent, diaphanous, clear.

TRANSMARINE, trănś-mă-rēne. a. Lying on the other ſide of the ſea, found beyond ſea.

TRANSMIGRANT, trănś-mў-grănt. ſ. Paſſing into another country or ſtate.

To TRANSMIGRATE, trănś-mў-grāte. v. n. To paſs from one place or country into another.

TRANSMIGRATION, trăns-mў-grā́-shŭn. ſ. Paſſage from one place or ſtate into another.

TRANSMISSION, trăns-mĭsh́-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſending from one place to another.

TRANSMISSIVE, trăns-mĭś-sĭv. a. Tranſmitted, derived from one to another.

TRANSMITTAL, trăns-mĭt́-tĕl. ſ. The act of tranſmitting, tranſmiſſion.

TRANSMUTABLE, trăns-mū́-tĕbl. a. Capable of change, poſſible to be changed into another nature or ſubſtance.

TRANSMUTABLY, trăns-mū́-tĕb-lў. ad. With capacity of being changed into another ſubſtance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION, trăns-mŭ-tā́-shŭn. ſ. Change into another nature or ſubſtance: the great aim of alchymy is the tranſmutation of baſe metals into gold.

To TRANSMUTE, trăns-mū́te. v. n. To change from one nature or ſubſtance to another.

TRANSMUTER, trăns-mū́-tŭr. ſ. One that tranſmutes.

TRANSPARENCY, trăns-pā́-rĕn-sў. ſ. Clearneſs,

Clearneſs, diaphaneity, tranſlucence, power of tranſmitting light.

TRANSPARENT, tråns-på'-rent. a. Pervious to the light, clear, pellucid, diaphanous, tranſlucent.

TRANSPICUOUS, tråns-pik'-ù-ùs. a. Tranſparent, pervious to the ſight.

To TRANSPIERCE, tråns-pêrs'. v. n. To penetrate, to make way through, to permeate.

TRANSPIRATION, tràn-ſpy-rà'-ſhùn. ſ. Emiſſion in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, tràn-ſpi're. v. a. To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, tràn-ſpi're. v. n. To be emitted by inſenſible vapour; to eſcape from ſecreſy to notice.

To TRANSPLACE, tråns-plà'ſe. v. a. To remove, to put into a new place.

To TRANSPLANT, tråns-plånt'. v. a. To remove and plant in a new place; to remove.

TRANSPLANTATION, tråns-plàn-tà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of tranſplanting or removing to another ſoil; conveyance from one to another; removal of men from one country to another.

TRANSPLANTER, tråns-plånt'-ùr. ſ. One that tranſplants.

To TRANSPORT, tråns-pò'rt. v. a. To convey by carriage from place to place; to carry into baniſhment, as a felon; to ſentence as a felon to baniſhment; to hurry by violence of paſſion; to put into ecſtaſy, to raviſh with pleaſure.

TRANSPORT, tråns'-pòrt. ſ. Tranſportation, carriage, conveyance; a veſſel of carriage, particularly a veſſel in which ſoldiers are conveyed; rapture, ecſtaſy.

TRANSPORTANCE, tråns-pà'r-tèns. ſ. Conveyance, carriage, removal.

TRANSPORTATION, tråns-pòr-tà'-ſhùn. ſ. Removal, conveyance, carriage; baniſhment for felony; ecſtatick violence of paſſion.

TRANSPORTER, tråns-pò'rt-ùr. ſ. One that tranſports.

TRANSPOSAL, tråns-pò'-zèl. ſ. The act of putting things in each other's place.

To TRANSPOSE, tråns-pò'ze. v. a. To put each in the place of other; to put out of place.

TRANSPOSITION, tråns-pò-ziſh'-ùn. ſ. The act of putting one thing in the place of another; the ſtate of being put out of one place into another.

To TRANSSHAPE, tråns-ſhà'pe. v. a. To transform, to bring into another ſhape.

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE, tràn-sùb-ſtàn'-ſhåte. v. a. To change to another ſubſtance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, tràn-sùb-ſtàn-ſhà'-ſhùn. ſ. A miraculous operation believed in the Romiſh church, in which the elements of the euchariſt are ſuppoſed to be changed into the real body and blood of Chriſt.

TRANSUDATION, tràn-ſhù-dà'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of paſſing in ſweat, or perſpirable vapour, through any integument.

To TRANSUDE, tràn-ſhò'd. v. n. To paſs through in vapour.

TRANSVERSAL, tråns-vèr'-sèl. a. Running croſſwiſe.

TRANSVERSALLY, tråns-vèr'-sèl-ỳ. ad. In a croſs direction.

TRANSVERSE, tråns-vèrs'. a. Being in a croſs direction.

TRANSVERSELY, tråns-vèrs'-lỳ. ad. In a croſs direction.

TRANSUMTION, tråns-sùm'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of taking from one place to another.

TRAP, tråp'. ſ. A ſnare ſet for thieves or vermin; an ambuſh, a ſtratagem to betray or catch unawares; a play at which a ball is driven with a ſtick.

To TRAP, tråp'. v. a. To enſnare, to catch by a ſnare or ambuſh; to adorn, to decorate.

TRAPDOOR, tråp'-dòr. ſ. A door opening and ſhutting unexpectedly.

To TRAPE, trà'pe. v. a. To run idly and ſluttiſhly about.

TRAPES, trà'pz. ſ. An idle ſlatternly woman.

TRAPSTICK, tråp'-ſtik. ſ. A ſtick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

TRAPEZIUM, trà-pè'-zhùm. ſ. A quadrilateral figure, whoſe four ſides are not equal, and none of its ſides parallel.

TRAPEZOID, trà-pè'-zoid. ſ. An irregular figure, whoſe four ſides are not parallel.

TRAPPINGS, trăp′-pingz. ſ. Ornaments appendant to the ſaddle; ornaments, dreſs, embelliſhments.

TRASH, trăſh′. ſ. Any thing worthleſs, droſs, dregs; a worthleſs perſon; matter improper for food.

To TRASH, trăſh′. v. a. To lop, to crop; to cruſh, to humble.

TRASHY, trăſh′-ȳ. a. Worthleſs, vile, uſeleſs.

To TRAVAIL, trăv′-ăle. v. n. To labour, to toil; to be in labour, to ſuffer the pains of childbirth.

To TRAVAIL, trăv′-ăle. v. a. To haraſs, to tire.

TRAVAIL, trăv′-ăle. ſ. Labour, toil, fatigue; labour in childbirth.

To TRAVEL, trăv′-ĭl. v. n. To make journeys; to paſs, to go, to move; to make journeys of curioſity; to labour, to toil.

To TRAVEL, trăv′-ĭl. v. a. To paſs, to journey over; to force to journey.

TRAVEL, trăv′-ĭl. ſ. Journey, act of paſſing from place to place; journey of curioſity or inſtruction; labour, toil; labour in childbirth; Travels, account of occurrences and obſervations of a journey.

TRAVELLER, trăv′-ĭl-ŭr. ſ. One who goes a journey, a wayfarer; one who viſits foreign countries.

TRAVELTAINTED, trăv′-ĭl-tā′nt-ĭd. a. Haraſſed, fatigued with travel.

TRAVERSE, trăv′-ĕrſe. ad. Croſſwiſe, athwart.

TRAVERSE, trā-vĕr′ſe. prep. Through croſſwiſe.

TRAVERSE, trăv′-ĕrſe. a. Lying acroſs, lying athwart.

TRAVERSE, trăv′-ĕrſe. ſ. Any thing laid or built croſs.

To TRAVERSE, trăv′-ĕrſe. v. a. To croſs, to lay athwart; to croſs by way of oppoſition, to thwart with obſtacles; to oppoſe ſo as to annul; to wander over, to croſs; to ſurvey, to examine thoroughly.

To TRAVERSE, trăv′-ĕrſe. v. n. To uſe a poſture of oppoſition in fencing.

TRAVESTY, trăv′-ĕs-tȳ. a. Dreſſed ſo as to be made ridiculous.

TRAUMATICK, trā-măt′-ĭk. a. Vulnerary.

TRAY, trā′. ſ. A ſhallow wooden veſſel in which meat or fiſh is carried.

TRAYTRIP, trā′-trĭp. ſ. A kind of play.

TREACHEROUS, trĕtſh′-ĕr-ŭs. a. Faithleſs, perfidious, guilty of deſerting or betraying.

TREACHEROUSLY, trĕtſh′-ĕr-ŭs-lȳ. ad. Faithleſsly, perfidiouſly, by treaſon, by ſtratagem.

TREACHEROUSNESS, trĕtſh′-ĕr-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being treacherous; perfidiouſneſs.

TREACHERY, trĕtſh′-ĕr-ȳ. ſ. Perfidy, breach of faith.

TREACLE, trē′kl. ſ. A medicine made up of many ingredients; moloſſes, the ſpume of ſugar.

To TREAD, trĕd′. v. n. pret. Trod; part. paſſ. Trodden. To ſet the foot; to trample, to ſet the feet in ſcorn or malice; to walk with form or ſtate; to copulate as birds.

To TREAD, trĕd′. v. a. To walk on, to feel under the foot; to preſs under the foot; to beat, to track; to walk on in a formal or ſtately manner; to cruſh under foot, to trample in contempt or hatred; to put in action by the feet; to love as the male bird the female.

TREAD, trĕd′. ſ. Footing, ſtep with the foot; way, track, path; the cock's part in the egg.

TREADER, trĕd′-ŭr. ſ. He who treads.

TREADLE, trĕd′l. ſ. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion; the ſperm of the cock.

TREASON, trē′zn. ſ. An offence committed againſt the perſon of majeſty, or againſt the dignity of the commonwealth.

TREASONABLE, trē′zn-ĕbl. } a. Having the
TREASONOUS, trē′zn-ŭs. } nature or guilt of treaſon.

TREASURE, trĕzh′-ŭr. ſ. Wealth hoarded, riches accumulated.

To

To TREASURE, trĕzh′-ûr. v. a. To hoard, to repoſit, to lay up.

TREASUREHOUSE, trĕzh′-ûr-hous. ſ. Place where hoarded riches are kept.

TREASURER, trĕzh′-ûr-ûr. ſ. One who has care of money, one who has charge of treaſure.

TREASURERSHIP, trĕzh′-ûr-ûr-ſhip. ſ. Office or dignity of treaſurer.

TREASURY, trĕzh′-ûr-ȳ. ſ. A place in which riches are accumulated.

To TREAT, trē′t. v. a. To negociate, to ſettle; to diſcourſe on; to uſe in any manner, good or bad; to handle, to manage, to carry on; to entertain with expence.

To TREAT, trē′t. v. n. To diſcourſe, to make diſcuſſions; to practiſe negotiation; to come to terms of accommodation; to make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT, trē′t. ſ. An entertainment given; ſomething given at an entertainment.

TREATABLE, trē′t-ĕbl. a. Moderate, not violent.

TREATISE, trē′-tĭs. ſ. Diſcourſe, written tractate.

TREATMENT, trē′t-mĕnt. ſ. Uſage, manner of uſing good or bad.

TREATY, trē′-tȳ. ſ. Negociation, act of treating; a compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs; for entreaty, ſupplication, petition. In this laſt ſenſe not in uſe.

TREBLE, trĕb′l. a. Threefold, triple; ſharp of ſound.

To TREBLE, trĕb′l. v. a. To multiply by three, to make thrice as much.

To TREBLE, trĕb′l. v. n. To become threefold.

TREBLE, trĕb′l. ſ. A ſharp ſound; the upper part in muſic.

TREBLENESS, trĕb′l-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being treble.

TREBLY, trĕb′-lȳ. ad. Thrice told, in threefold number or quantity.

TREE, trē′. ſ. A large vegetable riſing with one woody ſtem to a conſiderable height; any thing branched out.

TREFOIL, trē′-foil. ſ. A plant.

TRELLIS, trĕl′-lĭs. ſ. Is a ſtructure of iron, wood, or oſier, the parts croſſing each other like a lattice.

To TREMBLE, trĕm′-bl. v. n. To ſhake as with fear or cold, to ſhiver, to quake, to ſhudder; to quiver, to totter; to quaver, to ſhake as a ſound.

TREMBLINGLY, trĕm′-bling-lȳ. ad. So as to ſhake or quiver.

TREMENDOUS, trē-mĕn′-dŭs. a. Dreadful, horrible, aſtoniſhingly terrible.

TREMOUR, trē′-mûr. ſ. The ſtate of trembling; quivering or vibratory motion.

TREMULOUS, trĕm′-ū-lŭs. a. Trembling, fearful; quivering, vibratory.

TREMULOUSNESS, trĕm′-ū-lŭs-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of quivering.

To TRENCH, trĕntſh′. v. a. To cut; to cut or dig into pits or ditches.

TRENCH, trĕntſh′. ſ. A pit or ditch; earth thrown up to defend ſoldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

TRENCHANT, trĕn′-ſhĕnt. a. Cutting, ſharp.

TRENCHER, trĕn′-tſhûr. ſ. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table; the table; food, pleaſures of the table.

TRENCHERFLY, trĕn′-tſhûr-flȳ. ſ. One that haunts tables, a paraſite.

TRENCHERMAN, trĕn′-tſhûr-măn. ſ. A feeder, an eater.

TRENCHERMATE, trĕn′-tſhûr-māte. ſ. A table companion, a paraſite.

To TREND, trĕnd′. v. n. To tend, to lie in any particular direction. Not in uſe.

TRENDLE, trĕn′dl. ſ. Any thing turned round.

TREPAN, trē-păn′. ſ. An inſtrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the ſcull; a ſnare, a ſtratagem.

To TREPAN, trē-păn′. v. a. To perforate with the trepan; to catch, to enſnare.

TREPIDATION, trĕp-ȳ-dā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of trembling; ſtate of terror.

To TRESPASS, trĕs′-pās. v. n. To tranſgreſs, to offend; to enter unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESPASS, trés'-pás. ſ. Tranſgreſſion, offence; unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER, trés'-pás-súr. ſ. An offender, a tranſgreſſor; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESSED, trés'-sid. a. Knotted or curled.

TRESSES, trés'-siz. ſ. without a ſingular. A knot or curl of hair.

TRESTLE, trés'l. ſ. The frame of a table; a moveable form by which any thing is ſupported.

TRET, trét'. ſ. An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waſte or refuſe of a commodity.

TREVET, trév'-it. ſ. Any thing that ſtands on three legs.

TREY, tré'. ſ. A three at cards.

TRIABLE, trí'-ábl. a. Poſſible to be experimented, capable of trial; ſuch as may be judicially examined.

TRIAD, trí'-ád. ſ. Three united.

TRIAL, trí'-él. ſ. Teſt, examination; experience, act of examining by experience; experiment, experimental knowledge; judicial examination; temptation, teſt of virtue; ſtate of being tried.

TRIANGLE, trí'-áng-gl. ſ. A figure of three angles.

TRIANGULAR, trí-áng'-gú-lér. a. Having three angles.

TRIBE, trí'be. ſ. A diſtinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteriſtick; it is often uſed in contempt.

TRIBULATION, trib-ú-lá'-ſhún. ſ. Perſecution, diſtreſs, vexation, diſturbance of life.

TRIBUNAL, trí-bú'-nél. ſ. The ſeat of a judge; a court of juſtice.

TRIBUNE, trib'-ún. ſ. An officer of Rome choſen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNITIAL, trib-ú-niſh'-él. } a. Suit-
TRIBUNITIOUS, trib-ú-niſh'-ús. } ing a tribune, relating to a tribune.

TRIBUTARY, trib'-ú-tér-y. a. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of ſubmiſſion to a maſter; ſubject, ſubordinate; paid in tribute.

TRIBUTARY, trib'-ú-tár-y. ſ. One who pays a ſtated ſum in acknowledgment of ſubjection.

TRIBUTE, trib'-út. ſ. Payment made in acknowledgment of ſubjection.

TRICE, trí'ſe. ſ. A ſhort time, an inſtant, a ſtroke.

TRICHOTOMY, trí-kót'-tó-my. ſ. Diviſion into three parts.

TRICK, trik'. ſ. A ſly fraud; a dexterous artifice; a vicious practice; a juggle, an antick, any thing done to cheat jocoſely; an unexpected effect; a practice, a manner, a habit; a number of cards laid regularly up in play.

To TRICK, trik'. v. a. To cheat, to impoſe on, to defraud; to dreſs, to decorate, to adorn; to perform by ſlight of hand, or with a light touch.

To TRICK, trik'. v. n. To live by fraud.

TRICKER, trik'-úr. ſ. The catch which being pulled diſengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

TRICKING, trik'-ing. ſ. Dreſs, ornament.

TRICKISH, trik'-iſh. a. Knaviſhly artful, fraudulently cunning, miſchievouſly ſubtle.

To TRICKLE, trik'l. v. n. To fall in drops, to rill in a ſlender ſtream.

TRICKSY, trik'-sy. a. Pretty. Obſolete.

TRICORPORAL, trí-ká'r-pó-rél. a. Having three bodies.

TRIDENT, trí'-dént. ſ. A three forked ſceptre of Neptune.

TRIDENT, trí'-dént. a. Having three teeth.

TRIDUAN, trid'-ú-én. a. Laſting three days; happening every third day.

TRIENNIAL, trí-én'nyél. a. Laſting three years; happening every third year.

TRIER, trí'-úr. ſ. One who tries experimentally; one who examines judicially; teſt, one who brings to the teſt.

To TRIFALLOW, trí'-fál-ló. v. a. To plow land the third time before ſowing.

TRIFID, trí'-fid. a. Cut or divided into three parts.

TRIFISTULARY, trī-fīs′-tshū-lēr-ȳ. a. Having three pipes.

To TRIFLE, trī′fl. v. n. To act or talk without weight or dignity, to act with levity; to mock, to play the fool; to indulge light amuſement; to be of no importance.

To TRIFLE, trī′fl. v. a. To make of no importance.

TRIFLE, trī′fl. ſ. A thing of no moment.

TRIFLER, trī′f-lūr. ſ. One who acts with levity, one who talks with folly.

TRIFLING, trī′f-ling. a. Wanting worth, unimportant, wanting weight.

TRIFLINGLY, trī′f-ling-lȳ. ad. Without weight, without dignity, without importance.

TRIFORM, trī′-fārm. a. Having a triple ſhape.

TRIGGER, trīg′-gūr. ſ. A catch to hold the wheel on ſteep ground; the catch that being pulled looſes the cock of the gun.

TRIGINTALS, trī-dzhin′-tēlz. ſ. A number of maſſes to the tale of thirty.

TRIGLYPH, trī′-glīf. ſ. A member of the frize of the Doric order ſet directly over every pillar, and in certain ſpaces in the intercolumniations.

TRIGON, trī′-gon. ſ. A triangle.

TRIGONAL, trī′-gō-nēl. a. Triangular, having three corners.

TRIGONOMETRY, trīg-ō-nōm′-ē-trȳ. ſ. The art of meaſuring triangles.

TRIGONOMETRICAL, trī-gō-nō-mēt′-trȳ-kēl. a. Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILATERAL, trī-lāt′-ēr-ēl. a. Having three ſides.

TRILL, trīl′. ſ. Quaver, tremulouſneſs of muſick.

To TRILL, trīl′. v. a. To utter quavering.

To TRILL, trīl′. v. n. To trickle, to fall in drops or ſlender ſtreams; to play in tremulous vibrations of ſound.

TRILLION, trīl′-lyūn. ſ. A million of millions of millions.

TRILUMINAR, trī-lū′-mīn-ēr. } a. Having
TRILUMINOUS, trī-lū′-mīn-ūs. } three lights.

TRIM, trim′. a. Nice, ſmug, dreſſed up.

To TRIM, trim′. v. a. To fit out; to dreſs, to decorate; to ſhave, to clip; to make neat, to adjuſt; to balance a veſſel; it has often Up emphatical.

To TRIM, trim′. v. n. To balance, to fluctuate between two parties.

TRIM, trim′. ſ. Dreſs, geer, ornaments.

TRIMLY, trim′-lȳ. ad. Nicely, neatly.

TRIMMER, trim′-mūr. ſ. One who changes ſides to balance parties, a turncoat; a piece of wood inſerted.

TRIMMING, trim′-ming. ſ. Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

TRINAL, trī′-nēl. a. Threefold.

TRINE, trīne. ſ. An aſpect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to be eminently benign.

To TRINE, trīne. v. a. To put in a trine aſpect.

TRINITY, trin′-it-ȳ. ſ. The incomprehenſible union of the three perſons in the Godhead.

TRINKET, trink′-it. ſ. Toys, ornaments of dreſs; things of no great value, tackle, tools.

To TRIP, trip′. v. a. To ſupplant, to throw by ſtriking the feet from the ground by a ſudden motion; to catch, to detect.

To TRIP, trip′. v. n. To fall by loſing the hold of the feet; to fail, to err, to be deficient; to ſtumble, to titubate; to run lightly; to take a ſhort voyage.

TRIP, trip′. ſ. A ſtroke or catch by which the wreſtler ſupplants his antagoniſt; a ſtumble by which the foothold is loſt; a failure, a miſtake; a ſhort voyage or journey.

TRIPARTITE, trip′-pēr-tīte. a. Divided into three parts, having three correſpondent copies.

TRIPE, trīpe. ſ. The inteſtines, the guts; it is uſed in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL, trī-pē′-dēl. a. Having three feet.

TRIPETALOUS, trī-pēt′-ā-lūs. a. Having a flower conſiſting of three leaves.

TRIPTHONG, trip′-thong. ſ. A coalition of three vowels to form one ſound.

TRIPLE, trip′l. a. Threefold, conſiſting of three conjoined; treble, three times repeated.

To TRIPLE, trip′l. v. a. To treble, to make thrice as much, or as many; to make threefold.

TRIPLET, trip′-lit. ſ. Three of a kind; three verſes rhyming together.

TRIPLICATE, trip′-lȳ-kāte. a. Made thrice as much.

TRIPLICATION, trip-lȳ-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of trebling or adding three together.

TRIPLICITY, tri-plis′-it-y. ſ. Trebleneſs, ſtate of being threefold.

TRIPMADAM, trip′-mād-ăm. ſ. An herb.

TRIPOD, trī′-pŏd. ſ. A ſeat with three feet, ſuch as that from which the prieſteſs of Apollo delivered oracles.

TRIPOLY, trip′-pō-lȳ. ſ. A ſharp cutting ſand.

TRIPOS, trī′-pŏs. ſ. A tripod.

TRIPPER, trip′-pŭr. ſ. One who trips.

TRIPPING, trip′-ping. a. Quick, nimble.

TRIPPING, trip′-ping. a. Light dance.

TRIPTOTE, trip′-tōte. ſ. Triptote is a noun uſed but in three caſes.

TRIPPINGLY, trip′-ping-lȳ. ad. With agility, with ſwift motion.

TRIREME, trī′-rēm. ſ. A galley with three benches of oars on a ſide.

TRISECTION, trī-sēk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Diviſion into three equal parts.

TRISTFUL, trist′-fŭl. a. Sad, melancholy, gloomy. Not in uſe.

TRISULC, trī′-sŭlk. ſ. A thing of three points.

TRISYLLABICAL, tris-sil-lăb′-y-kel. a. Conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRISYLLABLE, tris′-sil-lăbl. ſ. A word conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRITE, trī′te. a. Worn out, ſtale, common, not new.

TRITENESS, trī′te-nis. ſ. Staleneſs, commonneſs.

TRITURATION, tri-tſhŭ-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Reduction of any ſubſtances to powder upon a ſtone with a muller, as colours are ground.

TRIVET, triv′-it. ſ. Any thing ſupported by three feet.

TRIVIAL, triv′-yel. a. Vile, worthleſs, vulgar; light, trifling, unimportant, inconſiderable.

TRIVIALLY, triv′-yel-y. ad. Commonly, vulgarly; lightly, inconſiderably.

TRIVIALNESS, triv′-yel-nis. ſ. Commonneſs, vulgarity; lightneſs, unimportance.

TRIUMPH, trī′-ŭmf. ſ. Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated; ſtate of being victorious; victory, conqueſt; joy for ſucceſs; a conquering card now called trump.

To TRIUMPH, trī′-ŭmf. v. n. To celebrate a victory with pomp, to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to inſult upon an advantage gained.

TRIUMPHAL, tri-ŭmf′-el. a. Uſed in celebrating victory.

TRIUMPHANT, tri-ŭmf′-ent. a. Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious, graced with conqueſt.

TRIUMPHANTLY, tri-ŭmf′-ent-lȳ. ad. In a triumphant manner in token of victory, joyfully as for victory; victoriouſly, with ſucceſs; with inſolent exultation.

TRIUMPHER, trī′-ŭm-fŭr. ſ. One who triumphs.

TRIUMVIRATE, tri-ŭm′-vĕr-et. } ſ. A co-
TRIUMVIR, tri-ŭm′-vĕr. } alition or concurrence of three men.

TRIUNE, trī′-ūn. a. At once three and one.

TROCHAICAL, trō-kā′-y-kel. a. Conſiſting of trochees.

TROCHEE, trō′-kȳ. ſ. A foot uſed in Latin poetry, conſiſting of a long and ſhort ſyllable.

TRODE, trōd′. The preterite of Tread.

TROD, trŏd′. } Participle paſſive of
TRODDEN, trŏd′n. } Tread.

TROGLODYTE, trŏg′-lō-dite. ſ. One who inhabits cayes of the earth.

To TROLL, trō′l. v. a. To move circularly, to drive about.

To TROLL, trō′l. v. n. To roll, to run round;

round; to fiſh for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom.

TROLLOP, tról'-lŭp. ſ. A ſlatternly, looſe woman.

TROOP, trôop. ſ. A company, a number of people collected together; a body of ſoldiers; a ſmall body of cavalry.

To TROOP, trôop. v. n. To march in a body; to march in haſte; to march in company.

TROOPER, trôop-ŭr. ſ. A horſe ſoldier.

TROPE, trôpe. ſ. A change of a word from its original ſignification.

TROPHIED, trô'-fid. a. Adorned with trophies.

TROPHY, trô'-fy. ſ. Something taken from an enemy, and ſhewn or treaſured up in proof of victory.

TROPICAL, trŏp'-y-kĕl. a. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning; placed near the tropick, belonging to the tropick.

TROPICK, trŏp'-ik. ſ. The line at which the ſun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

TROSSERS, trôs'-sŭrz. ſ. Breeches, hoſe. Not in uſe.

To TROT, trŏt'. v. n. To move with a high jolting pace; to walk faſt, in a ludicrous or contemptuous ſenſe.

TROT, trŏt'. ſ. The jolting high pace of a horſe; an old woman.

TROTH, trâth. ſ. Truth, faith, fidelity.

TROTHLESS, trâth-lis. a. Faithleſs, treacherous.

TROTHPLIGHT, trâth-plîte. a. Betrothed, affianced.

To TROUBLE, trŭb'l. v. a. To diſturb, to perplex; to afflict, to grieve; to diſtreſs, to make uneaſy; to buſy, to engage overmuch; to give occaſion of labour to; to teize, to vex; to diſorder, to put into agitation or commotion; to mind with anxiety; to ſue for a debt.

TROUBLE, trŭb'l. ſ. Diſturbance, perplexity; affliction, calamity; moleſtation, obſtruction, inconvenience; uneaſineſs, vexation.

TROUBLER, trŭb'-lŭr. ſ. Diſturber, confounder.

TROUBLESOME, trŭb'l-sŭm. a. Full of moleſtation, vexatious, uneaſy, afflictive; burdenſome, tireſome, weariſome; full of teizing buſineſs; ſlightly haraſſing; unſeaſonably engaging, improperly importuning; importunate, teizing.

TROUBLESOMELY, trŭb'l-sŭm-ly. ad. Vexatiouſly, weariſomely, unſeaſonably, importunately.

TROUBLESOMENESS, trŭb'l-sŭm-nis. ſ. Vexatiouſneſs, uneaſineſs; importunity, unſeaſonableneſs.

TROUBLOUS, trŭb'-lŭs. a. Tumultuous, confuſed, diſordered, put into commotion.

TROVER, trôv'-vŭr. ſ. In the common law, is an action which a man hath againſt one that having found any of his goods refuſeth to deliver them.

TROUGH, trŏf'. ſ. Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper ſide.

To TROUL, trôol. v. n. To move volubly; to utter volubly.

To TROUNCE, trou'nſe. v. a. To puniſh by an indictment or information.

TROUSE, trou'z.
TROUSERS, trou'z-ŭrz. } ſ. Breeches, hoſe.

TROUT, trou't. ſ. Delicate ſpotted fiſh inhabiting brooks and quick ſtreams; a familiar phraſe for an honeſt, or perhaps for a ſilly fellow.

To TROW, trôo. v. n. To think, to imagine, to conceive.

TROW, trôo. interject. An exclamation of enquiry. Obſolete.

TROWEL, trow'-il. ſ. A tool to take up the mortar with, and ſpread it on the bricks.

TROY WEIGHT, troy'-wet.
TROY, troy'. } ſ. A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed.

TRUANT, trôo'-ent. ſ. An idler, one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the Truant is, in ſchools, to ſtay from ſchool without leave.

TRUANT

TRUANT, trō͞′-ẽnt. a. Idle, wandering from buſineſs, lazy, loitering.

To TRUANT, trō͞′-ẽnt. v. n. To idle at a diſtance from duty, to loiter, to be lazy.

TRUANTSHIP, trō͞′-ẽnt-ſhĩp. ſ. Idleneſs, negligence, neglect of ſtudy or buſineſs.

TRUCE, trō͞′s. ſ. A temporary peace, a ceſſation of hoſtilities; ceſſation, intermiſſion, ſhort quiet.

TRUCIDATION, trō͞-sẽ-dā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of killing.

To TRUCK, trŭk′. v. n. To traffick by exchange.

To TRUCK, trŭk′. v. a. To give in exchange, to exchange.

TRUCK, trŭk′. ſ. Exchange, traffick by exchange; wooden wheels for carriage of cannon.

TRUCKLEBED, trŭk′l-bẽd. ſ. A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

To TRUCKLE, trŭk′l. v. n. To be in a ſtate of ſubjection or inferiority.

TRUCULENCE, trō͞′-kū-lẽns. ſ. Savageneſs of manners; terribleneſs of aſpect.

TRUCULENT, trō͞′-kū-lẽnt. a. Savage, barbarous; terrible of aſpect; deſtructive, cruel.

To TRUDGE, trŭdzh′. v. n. To travel laborioufly, to jog on, to march heavily on.

TRUE, trō͞′. a. Not falſe, agreeing with fact; agreeing with our own thoughts; pure from the crime of falſehood, veracious; genuine, not counterfeit; faithful, not perfidious, ſteady; honeſt, not fraudulent; exact, truly conformable to a rule; rightful.

TRUEBORN, trō͞′-bārn. a. Having a right by birth.

TRUEBRED, trō͞′-brẽd. a. Of a right breed.

TRUEHEARTED, trō͞′-hārt-ẽd. a. Honeſt, faithful.

TRUELOVE, trō͞′-lŭv. ſ. An herb, called Herba Paris.

TRUELOVERSKNOT, trō͞′-lŭv-ŭrz-nŏt′′. ſ. Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, conſidered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

TRUENESS, trō͞′-nẽs. ſ. Sincerity, faithfulneſs.

TRUEPENNY, trō͞′-pẽn-nẏ. ſ. A familiar phraſe for an honeſt fellow.

TRUFFLE, trŭf′fl. ſ. A kind of ſubterraneous muſhrooms.

TRULL, trŭl′. ſ. A low whore, a vagrant ſtrumpet.

TRULY, trō͞′-lẏ. ad. According to truth, not falſely, faithfully; really, without fallacy; exactly, juſtly; indeed.

TRUMP, trŭmp′. ſ. A trumpet, an inſtrument of warlike muſick; a winning card, a card that has particular privileges in a game; To put to or upon the Trumps, to put to the laſt expedient.

To TRUMP, trŭmp′. v. a. To win with a trump card; To Trump up, to deviſe, to forge.

TRUMPERY, trŭmp′-ẽr-ẏ. ſ. Something fallacioufly ſplendid; falſehood, empty talk; ſomething of no value, trifles.

TRUMPET, trŭmp′-ẽt. ſ. An inſtrument of martial muſick ſounded by the breath; in military ſtyle, a trumpeter; one who celebrates, one who praiſes.

To TRUMPET, trŭmp′-ẽt. v. a. To publiſh by ſound of trumpet, to proclaim.

TRUMPETER, trŭmp′-ẽt-ŭr. ſ. One who ſounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publiſhes, or denounces; a fiſh.

TRUMPET-TONGUED, trŭmp′-ẽt-tŭngd. a. Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

To TRUNCATE, trŭnk′-āte. v. a. To maim, to lop, to cut ſhort.

TRUNCATION, trŭnk-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, trŭntſh′-ŭn. ſ. A ſhort ſtaff, a club, a cudgel; a ſtaff of command.

TRUNCHEONEER, trŭntſh-ŭn-ē′r. ſ. One armed with a truncheon.

To TRUNDLE, trŭn′dl. v. n. To roll, to bowl along.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, trŭn′dl-tāle. ſ. Round-tail.

TRUNK,

TRUNK, trŭnk′. ſ. The body of a tree; the body without the limbs of an animal; the main body of any thing; a cheſt for clothes, a ſmall cheſt commonly lined with paper; the proboſcis of an elephant or other animal; a long tube.

TRUNK-HOSE, trŭnk′-hŏze. ſ. Large breeches formerly worn.

TRUNNIONS, trŭn′-nyŭnz. ſ. The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.

TRUSION, trŏ͞o′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of thruſting or puſhing.

TRUSS, trŭs′. ſ. A bandage by which ruptures are reſtrained from lapſing; bundle, any thing thruſt cloſe together.

To TRUSS, trŭs′. v. a. To pack up cloſe together.

TRUST, trŭſt′. ſ. Confidence, reliance on another; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination; ſomething committed to one's faith; depoſit, ſomething committed to charge on which an account muſt be given; fidelity, ſuppoſed honeſty; ſtate of him to whom ſomething is entruſted.

To TRUST, trŭſt′. v. a. To place confidence in, to confide in; to believe, to credit; to admit in confidence to the power over any thing; to commit with confidence; to venture confidently; to ſell upon credit.

To TRUST, trŭſt′. v. a. To be confident of ſomething future; to have confidence, to rely, to depend without doubt; to be credulous, to be won to confidence; to expect.

TRUSTEE, trŭs-tē′. ſ. One entruſted with any thing; one to whom ſomething is committed for the uſe and behoof of another.

TRUSTER, trŭſt′-ŭr. ſ. One who truſts.

TRUSTINESS, trŭſt′-y̆-nĭs. ſ. Honeſty, fidelity, faithfulneſs.

TRUSTLESS, trŭſt′-lĭs. a. Unfaithful, unconſtant, not to be truſted.

TRUSTY, trŭſt′-y̆. a. Honeſt, faithful, true, fit to be truſted; ſtrong, ſtout, ſuch as will not fail.

TRUTH, trŏo͞th. ſ. The contrary to falſehood, conformity of notions to things; conformity of words to thoughts; purity from falſehood; fidelity, conſtancy; exactneſs, conformity to rule; reality; Of a Truth, or in Truth, in reality.

TRUTINATION, trŏ͞o-tў-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of weighing, examination by the ſcale.

To TRY, trў′. v. a. To examine, to make experiment of; to experience, to aſſay, to have knowledge or experience of; to examine as a judge; to bring before a judicial tribunal; to bring to a deciſion, with Out emphatical; to act as on a teſt; to bring as to a teſt; to eſſay, to attempt; to purify, to refine.

To TRY, trў′. v. n. To endeavour, to attempt.

TUB, tŭb′. ſ. A large open veſſel of wood; a ſtate of ſalivation.

TUBE, tſhŏ͞o′b. ſ. A pipe, a ſiphon, a long body.

TUBERCLE, tſhŏ͞o′-bĕrkl. ſ. A ſmall ſwelling or excreſcence on the body, a pimple.

TUBEROSE, tſhŏ͞o′b-rōze. ſ. A flower.

TUBEROUS, tſhŏ͞o′-bĕr-ŭs. a. Having prominent knots or excreſcences.

TUBULAR, tſhŏ͞o′-bŭ-lĕr. a. Reſembling a pipe or trunk, conſiſting of a pipe, long and hollow, fiſtular.

TUBULE, tſhŏ͞o′-bŭl. ſ. A ſmall pipe, or fiſtular body.

TUBULATED, tſhŏ͞o′-bŭ-lā-tĭd. } a. Fiſtular,
TUBULOUS, tſhŏ͞o′-bŭ-lŭs. } longitudinally hollow.

TUCK, tŭk′. ſ. A long narrow ſword; a kind of net.

To TUCK, tŭk′. v. a. To cruſh together, to hinder from ſpreading; to incloſe, by tucking clothes round.

TUCKER, tŭk′-ŭr. ſ. A ſmall piece of linen that ſhades the breaſts of women.

TUESDAY, tſhŏ͞o′z-dā. ſ. The third day of the week.

TUFT, tŭft′. ſ. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any ſmall bodies joined together; a cluſter, a clump.

To TUFT, tŭft′. v. a. To adorn with a tuft.

TUFTED, tŭf′-tĭd. a. Growing in tufts or cluſters.

TUFTY, tŭf′-tȳ. a. Adorned with tufts.

To TUG, tŭg′. v. a. To pull with ſtrength long continued in the utmoſt exertion; to pull, to pluck.

To TUG, tŭg′. v. n. To pull, to draw; to labour, to contend, to ſtruggle.

TUG, tŭg′. ſ. Pull performed with the utmoſt effort.

TUGGER, tŭg′-gŭr. ſ. One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUITION, tſhȯ̆-ĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Guardianſhip, ſuperintendence.

TULIP, tſhȯ̆′-lĭp. ſ. A flower.

TULIPTREE, tſhȯ̆′-lĭp-trē. ſ. A tree.

To TUMBLE, tŭm′bl. v. n. To fall, to come ſuddenly to the ground; to fall in great quantities tumultuouſly; to roll about; to play tricks by various librations of the body.

To TUMBLE, tŭm′bl. v. a. To turn over, to throw about by way of examination; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down.

TUMBLE, tŭm′bl. ſ. A fall.

TUMBLER, tŭm′-blŭr. ſ. One who ſhows poſtures or feats of activity.

TUMBREL, tŭm′-brĭl. ſ. A dungcart.

TUMEFACTION, tſhȯ̆-mē-făk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Swelling.

To TUMEFY, tſhȯ̆′-mē-fȳ. v. a. To ſwell, to make to ſwell.

TUMID, tſhȯ̆′-mĭd. a. Swelling, puffed up; protuberant, raiſed above the level; pompous, boaſtful, puffy, falſely ſublime.

TUMOUR, tſhȯ̆′-mŭr. ſ. A morbid ſwelling; affected pomp, falſe magnificence, puffy grandeur.

TUMOUROUS, tſhȯ̆′-mŭr-ŭs. a. Swelling, protuberant; faſtuous, vainly pompous, falſely magnificent.

To TUMULATE, tſhȯ̆′-mū-lāte. v. n. To ſwell.

TUMULOSE, tſhȯ̆′-mū-lōſe. a. Full of hills.

TUMULT, tſhȯ̆′-mŭlt. ſ. A promiſcuous commotion in a multitude; a multitude put into wild commotion; a ſtir, an irregular violence, a wild commotion.

TUMULTUARILY, tſhȯ̆-mŭl′-tſhū-ĕr-ĭl-ȳ. ad. In a tumultuary manner.

TUMULTUARINESS, tſhȯ̆-mŭl′-tſhū-ĕr-ȳ-nĭs. ſ. Turbulence, inclination or diſpoſition to tumults or commotions.

TUMULTUARY, tſhȯ̆-mŭl′-tſhū-ĕr-ȳ. a. Diſorderly, promiſcuous, confuſed; reſtleſs, put into irregular commotion.

TUMULTUOUS, tſhȯ̆-mŭl′-tſhū-ŭs. a. Put into violent commotion, irregularly and confuſedly agitated; violently carried on by diſorderly multitudes; turbulent, violent; full of tumults.

TUMULTUOUSLY, tſhȯ̆-mŭl′-tſhū-ŭſ-lȳ. ad. By act of the multitude, with confuſion and violence.

TUN, tŭn′. ſ. A large caſk; two pipes, the meaſure of four hogſheads; any large quantity proverbially; a drunkard, in burleſque; the weight of two thouſand pounds; a cubick ſpace in a ſhip, ſuppoſed to contain a tun.

To TUN, tŭn′. v. a. To put into caſks, to barrel.

TUNABLE, tſhȯ̆′n-ĕbl. a. Harmonious, muſical.

TUNABLENESS, tſhȯ̆′n-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Harmony, melodiouſneſs.

TUNABLY, tſhȯ̆′n-ĕb-lȳ. ad. Harmoniouſly, melodiouſly.

TUNE, tſhȯ̆′n. ſ. Tune is a diverſity of notes put together; ſound, note; harmony, order, concert of parts; ſtate of giving the due ſounds, as the fiddle is in Tune; proper ſtate for uſe or application, right diſpoſition, fit temper, proper humour; ſtate of any thing with reſpect to order.

To TUNE, tſhȯ̆′n. v. a. To put into ſuch a ſtate, as that the proper ſounds may be produced; to ſing harmoniouſly.

To TUNE, tſhȯ̆′n. v. n. To form one ſound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL, tſhȯ̆′n-fŭl. a. Muſical, harmonious.

TUNELESS, tſhō͞n-lis. a. Unharmonious, unmuſical.

TUNER, tſhō͞n-ur. ſ. One who tunes.

TUNICK, tſhō͞n-ik. ſ. Part of the Roman dreſs; covering, integument, tunicle.

TUNICLE, tſhō͞nikl. ſ. Cover, integument.

TUNNAGE, tun-nidzh. ſ. Content of a veſſel meaſured by the tun; tax lain on a tun, as to levy Tunnage and poundage.

TUNNEL, tun-nil. ſ. The ſhaft of a chimney, the paſſage for the ſmoak; a funnel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into veſſels; a net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

TUNNY, tun-ny. ſ. A ſea-fiſh.

TUP, tup. ſ. A ram.

To TUP, tup. v. a. To but like a ram.

TURBAN, TURBANT, TURBAND, tur-bun. ſ. The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

TURBANED, tur-bund. a. Wearing a turban.

TURBARY, tur-ber-y. ſ. The right of digging turf.

TURBID, tur-bid. a. Thick, muddy, not clear.

TURBIDNESS, tur-bid-nis. ſ. Muddineſs, thickneſs.

TURBINATED, tur-by-na-tid. a. Twiſted, ſpiral.

TURBITH, tur-bith. ſ. Yellow precipitate.

TURBOT, tur-but. ſ. A delicate fiſh.

TURBULENCE, TURBULENCY, tur-bu-lens. ſ. Tumult, confuſion; tumultuouſneſs, liableneſs to confuſion.

TURBULENT, tur-bu-lent. a. Raiſing agitation, producing commotion; expoſed to commotion, liable to agitation; tumultuous, violent.

TURBULENTLY, tur-bu-lent-ly. ad. Tumultuouſly, violently.

TURCISM, turk-izm. ſ. The religion of the Turks.

TURD, turd. ſ. Excrement.

TURF, turf. ſ. A clod covered with graſs, a part of the ſurface of the ground; a kind of fuel.

To TURF, turf. v. a. To cover with turfs.

TURFINESS, turf-y-nis. ſ. The ſtate of abounding with turfs.

TURFY, turf-y. a. Full of turfs.

TURGENT, tur-dzhent. a. Swelling, protuberant, tumid.

TURGESCENCE, TURGESCENCY, tur-dzhes-sens. ſ. The act of ſwelling, the ſtate of being ſwollen.

TURGID, tur-dzhid. a. Swelling, bloated, filling more room than before; pompous, tumid, faſtuous, vainly magnificent.

TURGIDITY, tur-dzhid-it-y. ſ. State of being ſwollen.

TURKEY, tur-ky. ſ. A large domeſtick fowl brought from Turkey.

TURKOIS, tur-kaze. ſ. A blue ſtone numbered among the meaner precious ſtones.

TURKSCAP, turks-kap. ſ. An herb.

TURM, turm. ſ. A troop.

TURMERICK, tur-mer-ik. ſ. An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TURMOIL, tur-moil. ſ. Trouble, diſturbance, haraſſing, uneaſineſs.

To TURMOIL, tur-moil. v. a. To haraſs with commotion; to weary, to keep in unquietneſs.

To TURN, turn. v. n. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to put the upper-ſide downwards; to change with reſpect to poſition; to change the ſtate of the balance; to bring the inſide out; to change as to the poſture of the body; to form, to ſhape; to transform, to metamorphoſe, to tranſmute; to change, to alter; to tranſlate; to change to another opinion or party worſe or better, to convert, to pervert; to make to nauſeate; to make giddy; to direct to a certain purpoſe or propenſion; to double in; to revolve, to agitate in the mind; to drive from a perpendicular edge, to blunt; to apply; to reverſe, to repeal; to keep paſſing in a courſe of exchange or traffick; to retort, to throw back; To Turn away, to diſmiſs from ſervice, to diſcard; To Turn back, to return to the hand from which it was received; To Turn off, to diſ-

miſs

miſs contemptuouſly; to deflect; To Turn over, to transfer; To Turn to, to have recourſe to; To be Turned of, to advance to an age beyond; To Turn over, to refer; to examine one leaf of a book after another; to throw off the ladder.

To TURN, tŭrn′. v. n. To move round, to have a circular or vertiginous motion; to ſhew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing; to move the body round; to change poſture; to depart from the way, to deviate; to alter, to be changed, to be transformed; to become by a change; to change ſides; to change the mind, conduct, or determination; to change to acid; to depend on, as the chief point; to grow giddy; to have an unexpected conſequence or tendency; To Turn away, to deviate from a proper courſe; To Turn off, to divert one's courſe.

TURN, tŭrn′. ſ. The act of turning; meander, winding way; a walk to and fro; change, viciſſitude, alteration; change from the original intention or firſt appearance; actions of kindneſs or malice; reigning inclination; convenience; the form, caſt, ſhape, manner; the manner of adjuſting the words of a ſentence; by Turns, one after another.

TURNCOAT, tŭrn′-kōte. ſ. One who forſakes his party or principles, a renegade.

TURNER, tŭrn′-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to turn.

TURNING, tŭrn′-ĭng. ſ. Flexure, winding, meander.

TURNIP, tŭrn′-ĭp. ſ. A white eſculent root.

TURNPIKE, tŭrn′-pīke. ſ. A croſs of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horſes from entering; a gate erected on the road to collect tolls to defray the expence of repairing roads.

TURNSOL, tŭrn′-sōle. ſ. A plant.

TURNSPIT, tŭrn′-ſpĭt. ſ. He that anciently turned a ſpit, inſtead of which jacks are now generally uſed.

TURNSTILE, tŭrn′-ſtīle. ſ. A turnpike; a croſs-bar turning on a pin to let foot-paſſengers through, and prevent horſes.

TURPENTINE, tŭr′-pĕn-tĭne. ſ. The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

TURQUOISE, tŭr-kā′ze. ſ. See TURKOIS.

TURPITUDE, tŭr′-pĭ-tſhōd. ſ. Eſſential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileneſs, badneſs.

TURRET, tŭr′-rĭt. ſ. A ſmall eminence raiſed above the reſt of the building, a little tower.

TURRETED, tŭr′-rĕt-ĭd. a. Formed like a tower, riſing like a tower.

TURTLE, tŭr′tl. ſ. A ſpecies of dove; the ſea-tortoiſe.

TUSH, tŭſh′. interject. An expreſſion of contempt.

TUSK, tŭſk′. ſ. The long tooth of a fighting animal, the fang, the holding tooth.

TUSKED, tŭs′-kĭd. } a. Furniſhed with tuſks.
TUSKEY, tŭs′-kў. }

TUT, tŭt′. interject. A particle noting contempt.

TUTELAGE, tſhō′-tē-lĭdzh. ſ. Guardianſhip, ſtate of being under a guardian.

TUTELAR, tſhō′-tē-lĕr. } a. Having the
TUTELARY, tſhō′-tē-lĕr-ў. } charge or guardianſhip of any perſon or thing, protecting, defenſive, guardian.

TUTOR, tſhō′-tŭr. ſ. One who has the care of another's learning and morals.

To TUTOR, tſhō′-tŭr. v. a. To inſtruct, to teach, to document; to treat with ſuperiority or ſeverity.

TUTORAGE, tſhō′-tŭr-ĭdzh. ſ. The authority or ſolemnity of a tutor.

TUTORESS, tſhō′-trĭs. ſ. Directreſs, inſtructreſs, governeſs.

TUTTY, tŭt′-tў. ſ. A ſublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

TUZ, tŭz′. ſ. A lock or tuft of hair. Not in uſe.

TWAIN, twā′ne. a. Two.

To TWANG, twăng′. v. n. To ſound with a quick ſharp noiſe.

TWANG, twăng′. ſ. A ſharp quick ſound; an affected modulation of the voice.

TWANG-

TWANGLING, twăng'-gling. a. Contemptibly noiſy.

To TWANK, twăngk'. v. n. To make to ſound.

'TWAS, twŏz'. Contracted from It was.

To TWATTLE, twŏt'l. v. n. To prate, to gabble, to chatter.

To TWEAK, twē'k. v. a. To pinch, to ſqueeze betwixt the fingers.

To TWEEDLE, twē'dl. v. a. To handle lightly.

TWEEZERS, twē'-zŭrz. ſ. Nippers, or ſmall pincers, to pluck off hairs.

TWELFTH, twĕlfth'. a. Second after the tenth, the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTHTIDE, twĕlfth'-tīde. ſ. The twelfth day after Chriſtmas.

TWELVE, twĕlv'. a. Two and ten.

TWELVEMONTH, twĕl'-mŭnth. ſ. A year, as conſiſting of twelve months.

TWELVEPENCE, twĕl'-pĕns. ſ. A ſhilling.

TWELVEPENNY, twĕl'-pĕn-y. a. Sold for a ſhilling.

TWELVESCORE, twĕlv'-skō're. ſ. Twelve times twenty.

TWENTIETH, twĕn'-tyth. a. Twice tenth.

TWENTY, twĕn'-ty. a. Twice ten.

TWICE, twī'ſe. ad. Two times; doubly; it is often uſed in compoſition.

To TWIDLE, twĭd'l. v. a. To touch lightly.

TWIG, twĭg'. ſ. A ſmall ſhoot of a branch, a ſwitch tough and long.

TWIGGEN, twĭg'-gĭn. a. Made of twigs.

TWIGGY, twĭg'-gy. a. Full of twigs.

TWILIGHT, twī'-līte. ſ. The dubious or faint light before ſunriſe and after ſunſet, obſcure light, uncertain view.

TWILIGHT, twī'-līte. a. Not clearly or brightly illuminated, obſcure, deeply ſhaded; ſeen by twilight.

TWIN, twĭn'. ſ. One of two or more children born at a birth; Gemini, the ſign of the zodiack.

To TWIN, twĭn'. v. n. To be born at the ſame birth; to bring two at once; to be paired, to be ſuited.

TWINBORN, twĭn'-bārn. a. Born at the ſame birth.

To TWINE, twī'ne. v. a. To twiſt or complicate ſo as to unite, or form one body or ſubſtance out of two or more; to unite itſelf.

To TWINE, twī'ne. v. n. To convolve itſelf, to wrap itſelf cloſely about; to unite by interpoſition of parts; to wind, to make flexures.

TWINE, twī'ne. ſ. A twiſted thread; twiſt, convolution; embrace, act of convolving itſelf round.

To TWINGE, twĭndzh'. v. a. To torment with ſudden and ſhort pain; to pinch, to tweak.

TWINGE, twĭndzh'. ſ. Short ſudden ſharp pain; a tweak, a pinch.

TWINK, twĭngk'. ſ. The motion of an eye, a moment. See TWINKLE.

To TWINKLE, twĭngk'l. v. n. To ſparkle, to flaſh irregularly, to quiver; to open and ſhut the eye by turns; to play irregularly.

TWINKLE, twĭngk'l. } ſ. A ſparkling in-
TWINKLING, twĭngk'-ling. } termitting light, a motion of the eye; a ſhort ſpace, ſuch as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

TWINLING, twĭn'-ling. ſ. A twin lamb, a lamb of two brought at a birth.

TWINNER, twĭn'-nŭr. ſ. A breeder of twins.

To TWIRL, twĕrl'. v. a. To turn round, to move by a quick rotation.

TWIRL, twĕrl'. ſ. Rotation, circular motion; twiſt, convolution.

To TWIST, twĭſt'. v. a. To form by complication, to form by convolution; to contort, to writhe; to wreath, to wind, to encircle by ſomething round about; to unite by intertexture of parts; to unite, to inſinuate.

To TWIST, twĭſt'. v. n. To be contorted, to be convolved.

TWIST, twĭſt'. ſ. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together; a ſingle ſtring of a cord; a cord, a ſtring; contortion, writhe; the manner of twiſting.

TWISTER, twĭſt'-ŭr. ſ. One who twiſts, a ropemaker.

To TWIT, twit′. v. a. To ſneer, to flout, to reproach.

To TWITCH, twitſh′. v. a. To pluck with a quick motion, to ſnatch.

TWITCH, twitſh′. ſ. A quick pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

TWITCHGRASS, twitſh′-grȧs. ſ. A plant.

To TWITTER, twit′-tur. v. n. To make a ſharp tremulous intermitted noiſe; to be ſuddenly moved with any inclination.

TWITTER, twit′-tur. ſ. Any motion or diſorder of paſſion.

TWITTLETWATTLE, twit′l-twȯt′l. ſ. Tattle, gabble. A cant word.

'TWIXT, twikſt′. A contraction of Betwixt.

TWO, tȯ′. a. One and one.

TWOEDGED, tȯ′-ed′zhd. a. Having an edge on either ſide.

TWOFOLD, tȯ′-fōld. a. Double.

TWOHANDED, tȯ′-hȧnd-id. a. Large, bulky, enormous of magnitude.

TWOPENCE, tup′-punſe. ſ. A ſmall coin.

To TYE, tȳ′. v. a. To bind. See TIE.

TYE, tȳ′. ſ. A knot, a bond or obligation. See TIE.

TYGER, tī′-gur. ſ. See TIGER.

TYKE, tīke. ſ. A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog.

TYMBAL, tim′-bȧl. ſ. A kind of kettle-drum.

TYMPANUM, tim′-pȧ-num. ſ. A drum, a part of the ear.

TYMPANY, tim′-pȧ-ny. ſ. A kind of obſtructed flatulence that ſwells the body like a drum.

TYNY, tī′-ny. a. Small.

TYPE, tīpe. ſ. Emblem, mark of ſomething; that by which ſomething future is prefigured; a ſtamp, a mark; a printing letter.

TYPICK, tip′-ik. } a. Emblematical, figurative of ſomething elſe.
TYPICAL, tip′-y-kel. }

TYPICALLY, tip′-y-kel-y. ad. In a typical manner.

TYPICALNESS, tip′-y-kel-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being typical.

To TYPIFY, tip′-y-fy. v. a. To figure, to ſhew in emblem.

TYPOGRAPHER, tī-pȯg′-grȧf-ur. ad. A printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, tī-pȯ-grȧf′-y-kel. a. Emblematical, figurative; belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRAPHICALLY, tī-pȯ-grȧf′-y-kȧl-y. ad. Emblematically, figuratively; after the manner of printers.

TYPOGRAPHY, tī-pȯg′-grȧf-y. ſ. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical repreſentation; the art of printing.

TYRANNESS, tir′-rȧ-nes. ſ. A ſhe tyrant.

TYRANNICAL, tī-rȧn′-ny-kel. } a. Suiting a
TYRANNICK, tī-rȧn′-nik. } tyrant, acting like a tyrant, cruel, deſpotick, imperious.

TYRANNICALLY, tī-rȧn′-ny-kel-y. ad. In manner of a tyrant.

TYRANNICIDE, tī-rȧn′-ny-ſide. ſ. The act of killing a tyrant.

To TYRANNISE, tir′-rȧ-nize. v. n. To play the tyrant, to act with rigour and imperiouſneſs.

TYRANNOUS, tir′-rȧn-us. a. Tyrannical, deſpotick, arbitrary, ſevere.

TYRANNY, tir′-rȧn-y. ſ. Abſolute monarchy imperiouſly adminiſtered; unreſiſted and cruel power; cruel government, rigorous command; ſeverity, rigour, inclemency.

TYRANT, tī′-rȧnt. ſ. An abſolute monarch governing imperiouſly; a cruel deſpotick and ſevere maſter.

TYRE, tīre. ſ. See TIRE.

TYRO, tī′-rō. ſ. One yet not maſter of his art, one in his rudiments.

V.

VAG

VACANCY, vā′-kĕn-sў. ſ. Empty ſpace, vacuity; chaſm, ſpace unfilled; ſtate of a poſt or employment when it is unſupplied; relaxation, intermiſſion, time unengaged; liſtleſſneſs, emptineſs of thought.

VACANT, vā′-kĕnt. a. Empty, unfilled, void; free, unencumbered, uncrouded; not filled by an incumbent, or poſſeſſor; being at leiſure, diſengaged; thoughtleſs, empty of thought, not buſy.

To VACATE, vā′-kāte. v. a. To annul, to make void, to make of no authority; to make vacant, to quit poſſeſſion of; to defeat, to put an end to.

VACATION, vā-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Intermiſſion of juridical proceedings, or any other ſtated employments, receſs of courts or ſenates; leiſure, freedom from trouble or perplexity.

VACILLANCY, vă-ſĭl′-lĕn-sў. ſ. A ſtate of wavering, fluctuation, inconſtancy.

VACILLATION, vă-ſĭl-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or ſtate of reeling or ſtaggering.

VACUIST, văk′-ū-ĭſt. ſ. A philoſopher that holds a Vacuum.

VACUATION, văk-ū-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of emptying.

VACUITY, vă-kū′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Emptineſs, ſtate of being unfilled; ſpace unfilled, ſpace unoccupied; inanity, want of reality.

VACUOUS, văk′-ū-ŭs. a. Empty, unfilled.

VACUUM, văk′-ū-ŭm. ſ. Space unoccupied by matter.

VAGABOND, văg′-ă-bŭnd. a. Wandering without any ſettled habitation, wanting a home; wandering, vagrant.

VAGABOND, văg′-ă-bŭnd. ſ. A vagrant, a wanderer, commonly in a ſenſe of reproach; one that wanders illegally, without a ſettled habitation.

VAGARY, vă-gā′-rў. ſ. A wild freak, a capricious frolick.

VAL

VAGRANCY, vā′-grĕn-sў. ſ. A ſtate of wandering, unſettled condition.

VAGRANT, vā′-grĕnt. a. Wandering, unſettled, vagabond.

VAGRANT, vā′-grĕnt. ſ. Vagabond, man unſettled in habitation.

VAGUE, vāg. a. Wandering, vagrant, vagabond; unfixed, unſettled, undetermined.

VAIL, vāle. ſ. A curtain, a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed; a part of female dreſs by which the face is concealed; money given to ſervants. See VALE.

To VAIL, vāle. v. a. To cover.

To VAIL, vāle. v. a. To let fall, to ſuffer to deſcend; to let fall in token of reſpect; to fall, to let ſink in fear, or for any other intereſt.

To VAIL, vāle. v. n. To yield, to give place.

VAIN, vāne. a. Fruitleſs, ineffectual; empty, unreal, ſhadowy; meanly proud, proud of petty things; ſhewy, oſtentatious; idle, worthleſs, unimportant; falſe, not true; In Vain, to no purpoſe, to no end, ineffectually.

VAINGLORIOUS, vān-glō″-ryŭs. a. Boaſting without performances, proud in diſproportion to deſert.

VAINGLORY, vān-glō′-rў. ſ. Pride above merit, empty pride.

VAINLY, vān-lў. ad. Without effect, to no purpoſe, in vain; proudly, arrogantly, idly, fooliſhly.

VAINNESS, vān-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being vain.

VAIVODE, vā′-vōd. ſ. A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VALANCE, văl′-lĕns. ſ. The fringes or drapery hanging round the teſter and head of a bed.

To VALANCE, văl′-lĕns. v. a. To decorate with drapery.

VALE, vāle. ſ. A low ground, a valley; money given to ſervants.

VALEDICTION, văl-ĕ-dĭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. A farewel.

VALEDICTORY, văl-ĕ-dĭk′-tŭr-ў. a. Bidding farewel.

VALENTINE, văl′-ĕn-tīne. ſ. A ſweetheart, choſen on Valentine's day.

VALERIAN, vă-lē′-ryĕn. ſ. A plant.

VALET, vă-lĕt′ or văl′-lĕ. ſ. A waiting ſervant.

VALETUDINARIAN, văl-lĕ-tſhō-dў-nā′-ryĕn.

VALETUDINARY, văl-lĕ-tſhō′-dў-nĕr-ў. a. Weakly, ſickly, infirm of health.

VALIANT, văl′-yĕnt. a. Stout, perſonally puiſſant, brave.

VALIANTLY, văl′-yĕnt-lў. ad. Stoutly, with perſonal ſtrength, puiſſance.

VALIANTNESS, văl′-yĕnt-nĭs. ſ. Valour, perſonal bravery, puiſſance.

VALID, văl′-ĭd. a. Strong, powerful, efficacious, prevalent; having force, weighty, concluſive.

VALIDITY, vă-lĭd′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Force to convince, certainty; value.

VALLANCY, văl-lăn′-sў. ſ. A large wig that ſhades the face. Not in uſe.

VALLEY, văl′-lў. ſ. A low ground between hills.

VALOROUS, văl′-ŭr-ŭs. a. Brave, ſtout, valiant.

VALOUR, văl′-ŭr. ſ. Perſonal bravery, ſtrength, proweſs, puiſſance, ſtoutneſs.

VALUABLE, văl′-ū-ĕbl. a. Precious, being of great price; worthy, deſerving regard.

VALUATION, văl-ū-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Value ſet upon any thing; the act of ſetting a value, appraiſement.

VALUATOR, văl′-ū-ā-tŭr. ſ. An appraiſer, one who ſets upon any thing its price.

VALUE, văl′-ū. ſ. Price, worth; high rate; rate, price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

To VALUE, văl′-ū. v. a. To rate at a certain price; to rate highly, to have an high eſteem; to appraiſe, to eſtimate; to be worth, to be equal in worth to; to reckon at; to conſider with reſpect to importance, to hold important; to equal in value, to countervail; to raiſe to eſtimation.

VALUELESS, văl′-ū-lĭs. a. Being of no value.

VALUER, văl′-ū-ŭr. ſ. He that values.

VALVE, vălv′. ſ. A folding door; any thing that opens over the mouth of a veſſel; in anatomy, a kind of membrane, which opens in certain veſſels to admit the blood, and ſhuts to prevent its regreſs.

VALVULE, văl′-vūl. ſ. A ſmall valve.

VAMP, vămp′. ſ. The upper leather of a ſhoe.

To VAMP, vămp′. v. a. To piece an old thing with ſome new part.

VAMPER, vămp′-ŭr. ſ. One who pieces out an old thing with ſomething new.

VAN, văn′. ſ. The front of an army, the firſt line; any thing ſpread wide by which a wind is raiſed, a fan; a wing with which the wind is beaten.

VANCOURIER, văn′-kŭr′-yĕr. ſ. A harbinger, a precurſor.

VANE, vā′ne. ſ. A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

VANGUARD, văn′-gărd. ſ. The front, or firſt line of the army.

VANILLA, vă-nĭl′-lă. ſ. A plant. The fruit of thoſe plants is uſed to ſcent chocolate.

To VANISH, văn′-ĭſh. v. n. To loſe perceptible exiſtence; to paſs away from the ſight, to diſappear; to paſs away, to be loſt.

VANITY, văn′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Emptineſs, uncertainty, inanity; fruitleſs deſire, fruitleſs endeavour; trifling labour; falſehood, untruth; empty pleaſure, vain purſuit, idle ſhew; oſtentation, arrogance; petty pride, pride exerted upon ſlight grounds.

To VANQUISH, vănk′-wĭſh. v. a. To conquer, to overcome; to confute.

VANQUISHER, vănk′-wĭſh-ŭr. ſ. Conqueror, ſubduer.

VANTAGE, văn′-tĕdzh. ſ. Gain, profit; ſuperiority; opportunity, convenience.

VANTBRASS, vănt′-brăs. ſ. Armour for the arm.

VAPID,

VAPID, vǎp′-ĭd. a. Dead, having the ſpirit evaporated, ſpiritleſs.

VAPIDNESS, vǎp′-ĭd-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſpiritleſs or maukiſh.

VAPORER, vā′-pŭr-ŭr. ſ. A boaſter, a braggart.

VAPORISH, vā′-pŭr-ĭſh. a. Splenetick, hypochondriacal, humourſome.

VAPOUROUS, vā′-pŭr-ŭs. a. Full of vapours or exhalation, fumy; windy, flatulent.

VAPOUR, vā′-pŭr. ſ. Any thing exhalable, any thing that mingles with the air; wind, flatulence; fume, ſteam; mental fume, vain imagination; diſeaſes cauſed by flatulence, or by diſeaſed nerves, melancholy, ſpleen.

To VAPOUR, vā′-pŭr. v. n. To paſs in a vapour or fume, to emit fumes, to fly off in evaporation; to bully, to brag.

To VAPOUR, vā′-pŭr. v. a. To effuſe, or ſcatter in fume or vapour.

VARIABLE, vā′-ryĕbl. a. Changeable, mutable, inconſtant.

VARIABLENESS, vā′-ryĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Changeableneſs, mutability; levity, inconſtancy.

VARIABLY, vā′-ryĕb-lў. a. Changeably, mutably, inconſtantly, uncertainly.

VARIANCE, vā′-ryĕns. ſ. Diſcord, diſagreement, diſſention.

VARIATION, vā-ryā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Change, mutation, difference from itſelf; difference, change from one to another; ſucceſſive change; in grammar, change of termination of nouns; deviation; Variation of the compaſs, deviation of the magnetick needle from parallel with the meridian.

To VARIEGATE, vā′-ryē-gāte. v. a. To diverſify; to ſtain with different colours.

VARIEGATION, vā-ryē-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Diverſity of colours.

VARIETY, vā-rī′-ĕ-tў. ſ. Change, ſucceſſion of one thing to another, intermixture; one thing of many by which variety is made; difference, diſſimilitude; variation, deviation, change from a former ſtate.

VARIOUS, vā′-ryŭs. a. Different, ſeveral, manifold; changeable, uncertain, unfixed; unlike each other; variegated, diverſified.

VARIOUSLY, vā′-ryŭſ-lў. ad. In a various manner.

VARLET, vā′r-lĭt. ſ. Anciently a ſervant or footman; a ſcoundrel, a raſcal.

VARLETRY, vā′r-lĕt-trў. ſ. Rabble, croud, populace.

VARNISH, vā′r-nĭſh. ſ. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them ſhine; cover, palliation.

To VARNISH, vā′r-nĭſh. v. a. To cover with ſomething ſhining; to cover, to conceal with ſomething ornamental; to palliate, to hide with colour of rhetorick.

VARNISHER, vā′r-nĭſh-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to varniſh; a diſguiſer, an adorner.

To VARY, vā′-rў. v. a. To change, to make unlike itſelf; to change to ſomething elſe; to make of different kinds; to diverſify, to variegate.

To VARY, vā′-rў. v. n. To be changeable, to appear in different forms; to be unlike each other; to alter, to become unlike itſelf; to deviate, to depart; to ſucceed each other; to diſagree, to be at variance; to ſhift colours.

VARY, vā′-rў. ſ. Change, alteration. Not in uſe.

VASCULAR, vǎs′-kŭ-lĕr. a. Conſiſting of veſſels, full of veſſels.

VASE, vā′ſe. ſ. A veſſel.

VASSAL, vǎs′-ſăl. ſ. One who holds by the will of a ſuperiour lord; a ſubject, a dependent; a ſervant, one who acts by the will of another; a ſlave, a low wretch.

VASSALLAGE, vǎs′-ſăl-lĕdzh. ſ. The ſtate of a vaſſal; tenure at will, ſervitude, ſlavery.

VAST, vǎſt′. a. Large, great; viciouſly great, enormouſly extenſive.

VAST, vǎſt′. ſ. An empty waſte.

VASTATION, vǎs-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Waſte, depopulation.

VASTIDITY, vǎs-tĭd′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Wideneſs, immenſity.

VASTLY, vǎſt′-lў. ad. Greatly, to a great degree.

VASTNESS, vâſt'-nis. ſ. Immenſity, enormous greatneſs.

VASTY, vâſt'-ỳ. a. Large.

VAT, vât'. ſ. A veſſel in which liquors are kept in immature ſtate.

VATICIDE, vât'-ỳ-ſide. ſ. A murderer of poets.

To VATICINATE, vâ-tis'-sỳ-nâte. v. n. To propheſy, to practiſe prediction.

VAULT, vâ'lt. ſ. A continued arch; a cellar; a cave, a cavern; a repoſitory for the dead.

To VAULT, vâ'lt. v. a. To arch, to ſhape as a vault; to cover with an arch.

To VAULT, vâ'lt. v. n. To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler, or poſture-maſter.

VAULT, vâ'lt. ſ. A leap, a jump.

VAULTAGE, vâ'l-tidzh. ſ. Arched cellar.

VAULTED, vâ'l-tid. a. Arched, concave.

VAULTER, vâ'l-tûr. ſ. A leaper, a jumper, a tumbler.

VAULTY, vâ'l-tỳ. a. Arched, concave.

To VAUNT, vâ'nt. v. a. To boaſt, to diſplay with oſtentation.

To VAUNT, vâ'nt. v. n. To play the braggart, to talk with oſtentation.

VAUNT, vâ'nt. ſ. Brag, boaſt, vain oſtentation.

VAUNT, vâ'nt. ſ. The firſt part. Not in uſe.

VAUNTER, vâ'nt-ûr. ſ. Boaſter, braggart.

VAUNTFUL, vâ'nt-fûl. a. Boaſtful, oſtentatious.

VAUNTINGLY, vâ'nt-ing-lỳ. ad. Boaſtfully, oſtentatiouſly.

VAWARD, vâ'-ward. ſ. Fore part.

UBERTY, û'-bêr-tỳ. ſ. Abundance, fruitfulneſs.

UBIETY, û-bî'-ê-tỳ. ſ. Local relation, whereneſs.

UBIQUITARY, û-bik'-wỳ-têr-ỳ. a. Exiſting every where.

UBIQUITY, û-bik'-wit-ỳ. ſ. Omnipreſence, exiſtence at the ſame time in all places.

UDDER, ûd'-dûr. ſ. The breaſt or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

VEAL, vê'l. ſ. The fleſh of a calf killed for the table.

VECTION, vêk'-ſhûn. } ſ. The act of carrying, or being carried.
VECTITATION, vêk-tỳ-tâ'-ſhûn. }

VECTURE, vêk'-tſhûr. ſ. Carriage.

To VEER, vê'r. v. n. To turn about.

To VEER, vê'r. v. a. To let out; to turn, to change.

VEGETABILITY, vêdzh-ê-tâ-bil'-it-ỳ. ſ. Vegetable nature.

VEGETABLE, vêdzh'-ê-têbl. ſ. Any thing that has growth without ſenſation, as plants.

VEGETABLE, vêdzh'-ê-têbl. a. Belonging to a plant; having the nature of plants.

To VEGETATE, vêdzh'-ê-tâte. v. n. To grow as plants, to ſhoot out, to grow without ſenſation.

VEGETATION, vêdzh-ê-tâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The power of producing the growth of plants; the power of growth without ſenſation.

VEGETATIVE, vêdzh'-ê-tâ-tiv. a. Having the quality of growing without life; having the power to produce growth in plants.

VEGETATIVENESS, vêdzh'-ê-tâ-tiv-nis. ſ. The quality of producing growth.

VEGETE, vê-dzhê'te. a. Vigorous, active, ſpritely.

VEGETIVE, vêdzh'-ê-tiv. a. Vegetable.

VEGETIVE, vêdzh'-ê-tiv. ſ. A vegetable.

VEHEMENCE, vê'-hê-mens. } ſ. Violence,
VEHEMENCY, vê'-hê-men-sỳ. } force; ardour, mental violence, terror.

VEHEMENT, vê'-hê-ment. a. Violent, forcible; ardent, eager, fervent.

VEHEMENTLY, vê'-hê-ment-lỳ. ad. Forcibly; pathetically, urgently.

VEHICLE, vê'-hikl. ſ. That in which any thing is carried; that part of a medicine which ſerves to make the principal ingredient potable; that by means of which any thing is conveyed.

To VEIL, vâ'le. v. n. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face; to cover, to inveſt; to hide, to conceal.

VEIL, vâ'le. ſ. A cover to conceal the face; a cover, a diſguiſe.

VEIN, vê'n. ſ. The veins are only a continuation

xion of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it; hollow, cavity; courſe of metal in the mine; tendency or turn of the mind or genius; favourable moment; humour, temper; continued diſpoſition; current, continued production; ſtrain, quality; ſtreak, variegation.

VEINED, vā'nd. } a. Full of veins; ſtreaked,
VEINY, vā'n-ȳ. } variegated.

VELLEITY, vĕl-lē'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. The loweſt degree of deſire.

To VELLICATE, vĕl'-lȳ-kāte. v. a. To twitch, to pluck, to act by ſtimulation.

VELLICATION, vĕl-lȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Twitching, ſtimulation.

VELLUM, vĕl'-lŭm. ſ. The ſkin of a calf dreſſed for the writer.

VELOCITY, vē-lŏs'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Speed, ſwiftneſs, quick motion.

VELVET, vĕl'-vĭt. ſ. Silk with a ſhort fur or pile upon it.

VELVET, vĕl'-vĭt. a. Made of velvet; ſoft, delicate.

VELURE, vē-lū'r. ſ. Velvet. An old word.

VENAL, vē'-nĕl. a. Mercenary, proſtitute; contained in the veins.

VENALITY, vē-năl'-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. Mercenarineſs, proſtitution.

VENATICK, vē-năt'-ĭk. a. Uſed in hunting.

VENATION, vē-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of hunting.

To VEND, vĕnd'. v. a. To ſell, to offer to ſale.

VENDEE, vĕn-dē'. ſ. One to whom any thing is ſold.

VENDER, vĕnd'-ŭr. ſ. A ſeller.

VENDIBLE, vĕnd'-ĭbl. a. Saleable, marketable.

VENDIBLENESS, vĕnd'-ĭbl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſaleable.

VENDITATION, vĕn-dȳ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Boaſtful diſplay.

VENDITION, vĕn-dĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Sale, the act of ſelling.

To VENEER, fĭn-nē'r. v. a. To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.

VENEFICE, vĕn'-ē-fĭs. ſ. The practice of poiſoning.

VENEFICIAL, vĕn-ē-fĭſh'-ĕl. a. Acting by poiſon, bewitching.

VENEFICIOUSLY, vĕn-ē-fĭſh'-ŭſ-lȳ. ad. By poiſon.

VENEMOUS, vĕn'-ŭm-ŭs. a. Poiſonous.

To VENENATE, vē-nē'-nāte. v. a. To poiſon, to infect with poiſon.

VENENATION, vē-nē-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Poiſon, venom.

VENENE, vē-nē'n. } a. Poiſonous, ve-
VENENOSE, vē-nē-nō'ſe. } nemous.

VENERABLE, vĕn'-ĕr-ĕbl. a. To be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence.

VENERABLY, vĕn'-ĕr-ĕb-lȳ. ad. In a manner that excites reverence.

To VENERATE, vĕn'-ĕr-āte. v. a. To reverence, to treat with veneration, to regard with awe.

VENERATION, vĕn-ĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Reverend regard, awful reſpect.

VENERATOR, vĕn'-ĕr-ā-tŭr. ſ. Reverencer.

VENEREAL, vē-nē'-ryĕl. a. Relating to love; to a certain diſorder; conſiſting of copper, called Venus by chemiſts.

VENERIOUS, vē-nē'-ryŭs. a. Libidinous, luſtful.

VENERY, vĕn'-ĕr-ȳ. ſ. The ſport of hunting. Little uſed in this ſenſe. The pleaſure of the bed.

VENEY, vē'-nȳ. ſ. A bout, a turn. Out of uſe.

VENESECTION, vē-nē-sĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Bloodletting, the act of opening a vein, phlebotomy.

To VENGE, vĕndzh'. v. a. To avenge, to puniſh.

VENGEANCE, vĕndzh'-ĕns. ſ. Puniſhment, penal retribution, avengement; It is uſed in familiar language, To do with a Vengeance, is to do with vehemence; What a Vengeance, emphatically what?

VENGEFUL, vĕndzh'-fŭl. a. Vindictive, revengeful.

VENIABLE, vē'-nyĕbl. } a. Pardonable, ſuſ-
VENIAL, vē'-nyĕl. } ceptive of pardon, excuſable; permitted, allowed.

VENIALNESS, vē′-nyĕl-nĭs. ſ. State of being excuſable.

VENISON, vĕn′-ĭs-sŭn. ſ. Game, beaſt of chaſe, the fleſh of deer.

VENOM, vĕn′-ŭm. ſ. Poiſon.

VENOMOUS, vĕn′-ŭm-ŭs. a. Poiſonous; malignant, miſchievous.

VENOMOUSLY, vĕn′-ŭm-ŭſ-lў. ad. Poiſonouſly, miſchievouſly, malignantly.

VENOMOUSNESS, vĕn′-ŭm-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Poiſonouſneſs, malignity.

VENT, vĕnt′. ſ. A ſmall aperture, a hole, a ſpiracle; paſſage out from ſecrecy to publick notice; the act of opening; emiſſion, paſſage; diſcharge, means of diſcharge; ſale.

To VENT, vĕnt′. v. a. To let out at a ſmall aperture; to let out, to give way to; to utter, to report; to emit, to pour out; to publiſh; to ſell, to carry to ſale.

VENTER, vĕn′-tĕr. ſ. Any cavity of the body; the abdomen; womb, a mother.

VENTIDUCT, vĕn′-tў-dŭkt. ſ. A paſſage for the wind.

To VENTILATE, vĕn′-tў-lāte. v. a. To fan with wind; to winnow, to fan; to examine, to diſcuſs.

VENTILATION, vĕn-tў-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of fanning; the ſtate of being fanned; vent, utterance; refrigeration.

VENTILATOR, vĕn′-tў-lā-tŭr. ſ. An inſtrument contrived by Dr. Hale to ſupply cloſe places with freſh air.

VENTRICLE, vĕn′-trĭkl. ſ. The ſtomach; any ſmall cavity in an animal body, particularly thoſe of the heart.

VENTRILOQUIST, vĕn-trĭl′-lō-kwĭſt. ſ. One who ſpeaks in ſuch a manner as that the ſound ſeems to iſſue from his belly.

VENTURE, vĕn′-tſhŭr. ſ. A hazard, an undertaking of chance and danger; chance, hap; the thing put to hazard, a ſtake; At a Venture, at hazard, without much conſideration, without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

To VENTURE, vĕn′-tſhŭr. v. n. To dare; to run hazard; To Venture at, To Venture on or upon, to engage in, or make attempts without any ſecurity of ſucceſs.

To VENTURE, vĕn′-tſhŭr. v. a. To expoſe to hazard; to put or ſend on a venture.

VENTURER, vĕn′-tſhŭr-ŭr. ſ. He who ventures.

VENTUROUS, vĕn′-tſhŭr-ŭs. a. Daring, bold, fearleſs, ready to run hazards.

VENTUROUSLY, vĕn′-tſhŭr-ŭſ-lў. ad. Daringly, fearleſsly, boldly.

VENTUROUSNESS, vĕn′-tſhŭr-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. Boldneſs, willingneſs to hazard.

VERACITY, vē-rās′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Moral truth, honeſty of report; phyſical truth, conſiſtency of report with fact.

VERACIOUS, vē-rā′-ſhŭs. a. Obſervant of truth.

VERB, vĕrb′. ſ. A part of ſpeech ſignifying exiſtence, or ſome modification thereof, as action, paſſion.

VERBAL, vĕrb′-ĕl. a. Spoken, not written; oral, uttered by mouth; conſiſting in mere words; literal, having word anſwering to word; a Verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBALITY, vĕr-băl′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Mere bare words.

VERBALLY, vĕr′-bĕl-ў. ad. In words, orally; word for word.

VERBATIM, vĕr-bā′-tĭm. ad. Word for word.

To VERBERATE, vĕr′-bĕr-āte. v. a. To beat, to ſtrike.

VERBERATION, vĕr-bĕr-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Blows, beating.

VERBOSE, vĕr-bō′ſe. a. Exuberant in words, prolix, tedious by multiplicity of words.

VERBOSITY, vĕr-bŏs′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Exuberance of words, much empty talk.

VERDANT, vĕr′-dĕnt. a. Green.

VERDERER, vĕr′-dĕr-ŭr. ſ. An officer in the foreſt.

VERDICT, vĕr′-dĭkt. ſ. The determination of the jury declared to the judge; declaration, deciſion, judgment, opinion.

VERDIGRISE, vĕr′-dў-grўs. ſ. The ruſt of braſs.

VERDITURE,

VERDITURE, vĕr′-dĭ-tŭr. ſ. The faintest and paleſt green.

VERDURE, vĕr′-dzhŭr. ſ. Green, green colour.

VERDUROUS, vĕr′-dzhŭr-ŭs. a. Green, covered with green, decked with green.

VERECUND, vĕr-ĕ-kŭnd′. a. Modeſt, baſhful.

VERGE, vĕrdzh′. ſ. A rod, or ſomething in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean; the brink, the edge, the utmoſt border; in law, Verge is the compaſs about the king's court, bounding the juriſdiction of the lord ſteward of the king's houſehold.

To VERGE, vĕrdzh′. v. n. To tend, to bend downward.

VERGER, vĕrdzh′-ŭr. ſ. He that carries the mace before the dean.

VERIDICAL, vĕ-rĭd′-ĭ-kĕl. a. Telling truth.

VERIFICATION, vĕr-ĭ-fĭ-kā′-shŭn. ſ. Confirmation by argument or evidence.

To VERIFY, vĕr′-ĭ-fī. v. n. To juſtify againſt the charge of falſehood, to confirm, to prove true.

VERILY, vĕr′-ĭ-lĭ. ad. In truth, certainly; with great confidence.

VERISIMILAR, vĕr-ĭ-sĭm′-ĭ-lĕr. a. Probable, likely.

VERISIMILITUDE, vĕr′-ĭ-sĭm-mĭl″-ĭ-tshŭd. } VERISIMILITY, vĕr′-ĭ-sĭm-mĭl″-ĭt-ĭ. ſ. Probability, likelihood, reſemblance of truth.

VERITABLE, vĕr′-ĭ-tĕbl. a. True, agreeable to fact.

VERITY, vĕr′-ĭt-ĭ. ſ. Truth, conſonance to the reality of things; a true aſſertion; a true tenet; moral truth, agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE, vĕr′-dzhŭs. ſ. Acid liquor expreſſed from crab-apples.

VERMICELLI, vĕr-mĭ-tshĕl′-ĭ. ſ. A paſte rolled and broken in the form of worms.

VERMICULAR, vĕr-mĭk′-ŭ-lĕr. a. Acting like a worm, continued from one part to another of the ſame body.

To VERMICULATE, vĕr-mĭk′-ŭ-lāte. v. a. To inlay, to work in chequer work.

VERMICULATION, vĕr-mĭk-ŭ-lā′-shŭn. ſ. Continuation of motion from one part to another.

VERMICULE, vĕr′-mĭ-kŭl. ſ. A little grub.

VERMICULOUS, vĕr-mĭk′-ŭ-lŭs. a. Full of grubs.

VERMIFORM, vĕr′-mĭ-fārm. a. Having the ſhape of a worm.

VERMIFUGE, vĕr′-mĭ-fŭdzh. ſ. Any medicine that deſtroys or expels worms.

VERMIL, vĕr′-mĭl. } VERMILION, vĕr-mĭl′-lyŭn. ſ. The cochineal, a grub of a particular plant; factitious or native cinnabar, ſulphur mixed with mercury; any beautiful red colour.

To VERMILION, vĕr-mĭl′-lyŭn. v. a. To die red.

VERMINE, vĕr′-mĭn. ſ. Any noxious animal.

VERMINOUS, vĕr′-mĭn-ŭs. a. Tending to vermine, diſpoſed to breed vermine.

VERMIPAROUS, vĕr-mĭp′-pā-rŭs. a. Producing worms.

VERNACULAR, vĕr-nāk′-ŭ-lĕr. a. Native, of one's own country.

VERNAL, vĕr′-nĕl. a. Belonging to the ſpring.

VERNANT, vĕr′-nĕnt. ſ. Flouriſhing as in the ſpring.

VERSABILITY, vĕr-sā-bĭl′-ĭt-ĭ. } VERSABLENESS, vĕr′-sĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Aptneſs to be turned or wound any way.

VERSAL, vĕr′-sĕl. a. A cant word for Univerſal; total, whole.

VERSATILE, vĕr′-sā-tĭl. a. That may be turned round; changeable, variable; eaſily applied to a new taſk.

VERSATILENESS, vĕr′-sā-tĭl-nĭs. } VERSATILITY, vĕr-sā-tĭl′-ĭt-ĭ. ſ. The quality of being verſatile.

VERSE, vĕrs′e. ſ. A line conſiſting of a certain ſucceſſion of ſounds, and number of feet; a ſection or paragraph of a book; poetry, lays, metrical language; a piece of poetry.

To be VERSED, vĕrſt′. v. n. To be ſkilled in, to be acquainted with.

VERSEMAN, vėrs′-mȧn. ſ. A poet, a writer in verſe.

VERSIFICATION, vėr-sȳ-fȳ-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The art or practice of making verſes.

VERSIFICATOR, vėr″-sȳ-fȳ-kā′-tŭr. } ſ. A
VERSIFIER, vėr′-sȳ-fī-ŭr. } verſifier, a maker of verſes with or without the ſpirit of poetry.

To VERSIFY, vėr′-sȳ-fȳ. v. n. To make verſes.

To VERSIFY, vėr′-sȳ-fȳ. v. a. To relate in verſe.

VERSION, vėr′-ſhŭn. ſ. Change, transformation; change of direction; tranſlation; the act of tranſlating.

VERT, vėrt′. ſ. Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the foreſt.

VERTEBRAL, vėr′-tē-brȧl. a. Relating to the joints of the ſpine.

VERTEBRE, vėr′-tē-brē. ſ. A joint of the back.

VERTEX, vėr′-tėks. ſ. Zenith, the point over head; a top of a hill.

VERTICAL, vėr′-tȳ-kėl. a. Placed in the zenith; placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

VERTICALITY, vėr-tȳ-kȧl′-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. The ſtate of being in the zenith.

VERTICALLY, vėr′-tȳ-kėl-ȳ. ad. In the zenith.

VERTICITY, vėr-tĭs′-ĭt-ȳ. ſ. The power of turning, circumvolution, rotation.

VERTIGINOUS, vėr-tĭdzh′-ĭn-ŭs. a. Turning round, rotatory; giddy.

VERTIGO, vėr-tī′-gō. ſ. A giddineſs, a ſenſe of turning in the head.

VERVAIN, } vėr′-vāne. { ſ. A plant.
VERVINE, }

VERY, vėr′-ȳ. a. True, real; having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; to note the things emphatically, or eminently; ſame.

VERY, vėr′-ȳ. ad. In a great degree, in an eminent degree.

To VESICATE, vės′-sȳ-kāte. v. a. To bliſter.

VESICATION, vės-ȳ-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Bliſtering, ſeparation of the cuticle.

VESICATORY, vė-sĭk′-ā-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. A bliſtering medicine.

VESICLE, vės′-ĭkl. ſ. A ſmall cuticle, filled or inflated.

VESICULAR, vė-sĭk′-ū-lėr. a. Hollow, full of ſmall interſtices.

VESPER, vės′-pŭr. ſ. The evening ſtar, the evening.

VESPERS, vės′-pŭrz. ſ. The evening ſervice.

VESPERTINE, vės′-pėr-tĭne. a. Happening or coming in the evening.

VESSEL, vės′-ſil. ſ. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put; the containing parts of an animal body; any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water; any capacity, any thing containing.

VEST, vėſt′. ſ. An outer garment.

To VEST, vėſt′. v. a. To dreſs, to deck, to enrobe; to dreſs in a long garment; to make poſſeſſor of, to inveſt with; to place in poſſeſſion.

VESTAL, vės′-tėl. ſ. A pure virgin.

VESTAL, vės′-tėl. a. Denoting pure virginity.

VESTIBULE, vės′-tȳ-bŭl. ſ. The porch or firſt entrance of a houſe.

VESTIGE, vės′-tĭdzh. ſ. Footſtep, mark left behind in paſſing.

VESTMENT, vėſt′-mėnt. ſ. Garment, part of dreſs.

VESTRY, vės′-trȳ. ſ. A room appendant to the church, in which the ſacerdotal garments, and conſecrated things are repoſited; a parochial aſſembly commonly convened in the veſtry.

VESTURE, vės′-tſhŭr. ſ. Garment, robe; dreſs; habit, external form.

VETCH, vėtſh′. ſ. A plant.

VETCHY, vėtſh′-ȳ. a. Made of vetches, abounding in vetches.

VETERAN, vėt′-ėr-ėn. ſ. An old ſoldier, a man long practiſed.

VETERAN, vėt′-ėr-ėn. a. Long practiſed in war, long experienced.

To VEX, vėks′. v. a. To plague, to torment, to haraſs; to diſturb, to diſquiet; to trouble with ſlight provocations.

VEXA-

VEXATION, vĕk-sā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of troubling; the ſtate of being troubled, uneaſineſs, ſorrow; the cauſe of trouble or uneaſineſs; an act of haraſſing by law; a ſlight teazing trouble.

VEXATIOUS, vĕk-sā′-shŭs. a. Afflictive, troubleſome, cauſing trouble; full of trouble, full of uneaſineſs; teaſing, ſlightly troubleſome.

VEXATIOUSLY, vĕk-sā′-shŭs-lў. ad. Troubleſomely, uneaſily.

VEXATIOUSNESS, vĕk-sā′-shŭs-nĭs. ſ. Troubleſomeneſs, uneaſineſs.

VEXER, vĕks′-ŭr. ſ. He who vexes.

UGLILY, ŭg′-lĭl-ў. ad. Filthily, with deformity.

UGLINESS, ŭg′-lў-nĭs. ſ. Deformity, contrariety to beauty; turpitude, loathſomeneſs, moral depravity.

UGLY, ŭg′-lў. a. Deformed, offenſive to the ſight, contrary to beautiful.

VIAL, vī′-ĕl. ſ. A ſmall bottle.

VIAND, vī′-ănd. ſ. Food, meat dreſſed.

VIATICUM, vī-ăt′-ў-kŭm. ſ. Proviſion for a journey; the laſt rites uſed to prepare the paſſing ſoul for its departure.

To VIBRATE, vī′-brĕt. v. a. To brandiſh, to move to and fro with quick motion; to make to quiver.

To VIBRATE, vī′-brĕt. v. n. To play up and down, or to and fro; to quiver.

VIBRATION, vī-brā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns.

VICAR, vĭk′-ĕr. ſ. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one who performs the functions of another; a ſubſtitute.

VICARAGE, vĭk′-ĕr-ĭdzh. ſ. The benefice of a vicar.

VICARIOUS, vī-kā′-ryŭs. a. Deputed, delegated, acting in the place of another.

VICARSHIP, vĭk′-ĕr-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a vicar.

VICE, vī′ſe. ſ. The courſe of action oppoſite to virtue; a fault, an offence; the fool, or punchinello of old ſhows; a kind of ſmall iron preſs with ſcrews, uſed by workmen; gripe, graſp; it is uſed in compoſition for one who performs, in his ſtead, the office of a ſuperiour, or who has the ſecond rank in command: as, a Viceroy, Vice-chancellor.

To VICE, vī′ſe. v. a. To draw. Obſolete.

VICEADMIRAL, vīſe-ăd′-mĕr-ĕl. ſ. The ſecond commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the ſecond rank.

VICEADMIRALTY, vī′ſe-ăd′-mĕr-ĕl-tў. ſ. The office of a vice-admiral.

VICEAGENT, vīſe-ā′-dzhĕnt. ſ. One who acts in the place of another.

VICED, vī′ſt. a. Vicious, corrupt.

VICEGERENT, vī′ſe-dzhē′-rĕnt. ſ. A lieutenant, one who is intruſted with the power of the ſuperiour.

VICEGERENCY, vī′ſe-dzē′-rĕn-ſў. ſ. The office of a vicegerent, lieutenancy, deputed power.

VICECHANCELLOR, vīſe-tſhăn′-sĕl-lŭr. ſ. The ſecond magiſtrate of the univerſities.

VICEROY, vī′ſe-roy. ſ. He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

VICEROYALTY, vīſe-roy′-ĕl-tў. ſ. Dignity of a viceroy.

VICINITY, vў-sĭn′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Nearneſs, ſtate of being near; neighbourhood.

VICINAGE, vĭs′-ĭn-ĭdzh. ſ. Neighbourhood, place adjoining.

VICINAL, vў-sī′-nĕl. } a. Near, neighbour-
VICINE, vў-sī′ne. } ing.

VICIOUS, vĭſh′-ŭs. a. Devoted to vice, not addicted to virtue.

VICISSITUDE, vў-sĭs′-sў-tſhŭd. ſ. Regular change, return of the ſame things in the ſame ſucceſſion; revolution, change.

VICTIM, vĭk′-tĭm. ſ. A ſacrifice, ſomething ſlain for a ſacrifice; ſomething deſtroyed.

VICTOR, vĭk′-tŭr. ſ. Conqueror, vanquiſher, he that gains the advantage in any conteſt.

VICTORIOUS, vĭk-tō′-ryŭs. a. Conquering, having obtained conqueſt, ſuperiour in conteſt; producing conqueſt; betokening conqueſt.

VIC-

VICTORIOUSLY, vĭk-tō′-ryŭs-lў. ad. With conqueſt, ſucceſsfully, triumphantly.

VICTORIOUSNESS, vĭk-tō′-ryŭs-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being victorious.

VICTORY, vĭk′tŭr-ў. ſ. Conqueſt, ſucceſs in conteſt, triumph.

VICTRESS, vĭk′-trĭs. ſ. A female that conquers.

VICTUAL, vĭt′l. } ſ. Proviſion of food, ſtores
VICTUALS, vĭt′lz. } for the ſupport of life, meat.

To VICTUAL, vĭt′l. v. a. To ſtore with proviſion for food.

VICTUALLER, vĭt′-lŭr. ſ. One who provides victuals.

VIDELICET, vī-dēl′-ĭ-sĕt. ad. To wit, that is generally written Viz.

To VIE, vў. v. a. To ſhow or practiſe in competition.

To VIE, vў, v. n. To conteſt, to contend.

To VIEW, vū′. v. a. To ſurvey, to look on by way of examination; to ſee, to perceive by the eye.

VIEW, vū′. ſ. Proſpect; ſight, power of beholding; act of ſeeing; ſight, eye; ſurvey, examination by the eye; intellectual ſurvey; ſpace that may be taken in by the eye, reach of ſight; appearance, ſhow; diſplay, exhibition to the ſight of mind; proſpect of intereſt; intention, deſign.

VIEWLESS, vū′-lĭs. a. Unſeen, not diſcernible by the ſight.

VIGIL, vĭdzh′-ĭl. ſ. Watch, devotions performed in the cuſtomary hours of reſt; a faſt kept before a holiday; ſervice uſed on the the night before a holiday; watch, forbearance of ſleep.

VIGILANCE, vĭdzh′-ĭl-ĕns. } ſ. Forbear-
VIGILANCY, vĭdzh′-ĭl-ĕn-sў. } ance of ſleep; watchfulneſs, circumſpection, inceſſant care; guard, watch.

VIGILANT, vĭdzh′-ĭl-ĕnt. a. Watchful, circumſpect, diligent, attentive.

VIGILANTLY, vĭdzh′-ĭl-ĕnt-lў. ad. Watchfully, attentively, circumſpectly.

VIGOROUS, vĭg′-ŭr-ŭs. a. Forcible, not weakened, full of ſtrength and life.

VIGOROUSLY, vĭg′-ŭr-ŭs-lў. ad. With force, forcibly.

VIGOROUSNESS, vĭg′-ŭr-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. Force, ſtrength.

VIGOUR, vĭg′-ŭr. ſ. Force, ſtrength; mental force, intellectual ability; energy, efficacy.

VILE, vī′le. a. Baſe, mean, worthleſs, ſordid, deſpicable; morally impure, wicked.

VILELY, vī′le-lў. ad. Baſely, meanly, ſhamefully.

VILENESS, vī′le-nĭs. ſ. Baſeneſs, meanneſs, deſpicableneſs; moral or intellectual baſeneſs.

To VILIFY, vĭl′-ў-fў. v. a. To debaſe, to defame, to make contemptible.

VILLA, vĭl′-lă. ſ. A country ſeat.

VILLAGE, vĭl′-lĭdzh. ſ. A ſmall collection of houſes, leſs than a town.

VILLAGER, vĭl′-lĭdzh-ŭr. ſ. An inhabitant of a village.

VILLAGERY, vĭl′-lĭdzh-rў. ſ. Diſtrict of villages.

VILLAIN, vĭl′-lĕn. ſ. One who held by a baſe tenure; a wicked wretch.

VILLANAGE, vĭl′-lĕn-ĭdzh. ſ. The ſtate of a villain, baſe ſervitude; baſeneſs, infamy.

To VILLANIZE, vĭl′-lĕn-īze. v. a. To debaſe, to degrade.

VILLANOUS, vĭl′-lĕn-ŭs. a. Baſe, vile, wicked; ſorry.

VILLANOUSLY, vĭl′-lĕn-ŭs-lў. ad. Wickedly, baſely.

VILLANOUSNESS, vĭl′-lĕn-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. Baſeneſs, wickedneſs.

VILLANY, vĭl′-lĕn-ў. ſ. Wickedneſs, baſeneſs, depravity; a wicked action, a crime.

VILLATICK, vĭl-lăt′-ĭk. a. Belonging to villages.

VILLI, vĭl′-lī. ſ. In anatomy, are the ſame as fibres; and in botany, ſmall hairs like the grains of pluſh or ſhag.

VILLOUS, vĭl′-lŭs. a. Shaggy, rough.

VIMINEOUS, vī-mў′-nўŭs. a. Made of twigs.

VINCIBLE, vĭn′-sĭbl. a. Conquerable, ſuperable.

VINCIBLENESS, vĭn′-sĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Liableneſs to be overcome.

VINDEMIAL, vĭn-dē′-myĕl. a. Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDICATE, vĭn′-dȳ-kāte. v. a. To juſtify, to ſupport, to maintain; to revenge, to avenge; to aſſert, to claim with efficacy; to clear, to protect.

VINDICATION, vĭn-dȳ-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Defence, aſſertion, juſtification.

VINDICATIVE, vĭn-dĭk′-ā-tĭv. a. Revengeful, given to revenge.

VINDICATOR, vĭn′-dȳ-kā-tŭr. ſ. One who vindicates, an aſſertor.

VINDICATORY, vĭn′′-dȳ-kā-tŭr′-ȳ. a. Punitory, performing the office of vengeance; defenſory, juſtificatory.

VINDICTIVE, vĭn-dĭk′-tĭv. a. Given to revenge, revengeful.

VINE, vīne. ſ. The plant that bears the grape.

VINEGAR, vĭn′-nȳ-gŭr. ſ. Wine grown ſour; any thing really or metaphorically ſour.

VINEYARD, vĭn′-yĕrd. ſ. A ground planted with vines.

VINOUS, vī′-nŭs. a. Having the qualities of wine, conſiſting of wine.

VINTAGE, vĭn′-tĭdzh. ſ. The produce of the vine for the year, the time in which grapes are gathered.

VINTAGER, vĭn′-tĭdzh-ŭr. ſ. He who gathers the vintage.

VINTNER, vĭnt′-nŭr. ſ. One who ſells wine.

VIOL, vī′-ŭl. ſ. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

VIOLABLE, vī′-ō-lĕbl. a. Such as may be violated or hurt.

To VIOLATE, vī′-ō-lāte. v. a. To injure, to hurt; to infringe, to break any thing venerable; to injure by irreverence; to raviſh, to deflower.

VIOLATION, vī-ō-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Infringement or injury of ſomething ſacred; rape, the act of deflowering.

VIOLATOR, vī′-ō-lā-tŭr. ſ. One who injures or infringes ſomething ſacred; a raviſher.

VIOLENCE, vī′-ō-lĕns. ſ. Force, ſtrength applied to any purpoſe; an attack, an aſſault, a murder; outrage, unjuſt force; eagerneſs, vehemence; injury, infringement; forcible defloration.

VIOLENT, vī′-ō-lĕnt. a. Forcible, acting with ſtrength; produced or continued by force; not natural, but brought by force; unjuſtly aſſailant, murderous; unſeaſonably vehement; extorted, not voluntary.

VIOLENTLY, vī′-ō-lĕnt-lȳ. ad. With force, forcibly, vehemently.

VIOLET, vī′-ō-lĕt. ſ. A flower.

VIOLIN, vī-ō-lĭn′. ſ. A fiddle, a ſtringed inſtrument.

VIOLIST, vī′-ō-lĭſt. ſ. A player on the viol.

VIOLONCELLO, vī-ō-lŏn-tſhĕl′-ō. ſ. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

VIPER, vī′-pŭr. ſ. A ſerpent of that ſpecies which brings its young alive; any thing miſchievous.

VIPERINE, vĭp′-ĕr-īne. a. Belonging to a viper.

VIPEROUS, vī′-pĕr-ŭs. a. Having the qualities of a viper.

VIRAGO, vī-rā′-gō. ſ. A female warrior, a woman with the qualities of a man.

VIRELAY, vĭr′-ē-lā. ſ. A ſort of little ancient French poem, that conſiſted only of two rhymes and ſhort verſes.

VIRENT, vī′-rĕnt. a. Green, not faded.

VIRGE, vĕrdzh′. ſ. A dean's mace.

VIRGIN, vĕr′-dzhĭn. ſ. A maid, a woman unacquainted with men; a woman not a mother; any thing untouched or unmingled; the ſign of the zodiack in which the ſun is in Auguſt.

VIRGIN, vĕr′-dzhĭn. a. Befitting a virgin, ſuitable to a virgin, maidenly.

VIRGINAL, vĕr′-dzhĭn-ĕl. a. Maiden, maidenly, pertaining to a virgin.

VIRGINAL, vĕr′-dzhĭn-ĕl. ſ. more uſually Virginals. A muſical inſtrument ſo called, becauſe uſed by young ladies.

VIRGINITY, vẽr-dzhĭn′-ĭt-y̆. ſ. Maidenhead, unacquaintance with man.

VIRILE, vī′-rĭle. ſ. Belonging to man.

VIRILITY, vĭr-ĭl′-ĭt-y̆. ſ. Manhood, character of a man; power of procreation.

VIRTUAL, vẽr′-tſhŭ-ẽl. a. Having the efficacy without the ſenſible part.

VIRTUALITY, vẽr-tſhŭ-ăl′-ĭt-y̆. ſ. Efficacy.

VIRTUALLY, vẽr′-tſhŭ-ẽl-y̆. ad. In effect, though not formally.

VIRTUE, vẽr′-tſhŭ. ſ. Moral goodneſs; a particular moral excellence; medicinal quality; medicinal efficacy; efficacy, power; acting power; ſecret agency, efficacy; bravery, valour; excellence, that which gives excellence; one of the orders of the celeſtial hierarchy.

VIRTUELESS, vẽr′-tſhŭ-lĭs. a. Wanting virtue, deprived of virtue; not having efficacy, without operating qualities.

VIRTUOSO, vẽr-tſhŭ-ō′-sō. ſ. A man ſkilled in antique or natural curioſities; a man ſtudious of painting, ſtatuary, or architecture.

VIRTUOUS, vẽr′-tſhŭ-ŭs. a. Morally good; chaſte; done in conſequence of moral goodneſs; efficacious, powerful; having wonderful or eminent properties; having medicinal qualities.

VIRTUOUSLY, vẽr′-tſhŭ-ŭſ-lў. ad. In a virtuous manner.

VIRTUOUSNESS, vẽr′-tſhŭ-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate or character of being virtuous.

VIRULENCE, vĕr′-ū-lens. } ſ. Mental poi-
VIRULENCY, vĕr′-ū-lĕn-sў. } ſon, malignity, acrimony of temper, bitterneſs.

VIRULENT, vĕr′-ū-lĕnt. a. Poiſonous, venomous; poiſoned in the mind, bitter, malignant.

VIRULENTLY, vĕr′-ū-lĕnt-lў. ad. Malignantly, with bitterneſs.

VISAGE, vĭz′-ĭdzh. ſ. Face, countenance, look.

To VISCERATE, vĭs′-sē-rāte. v. a. To embowel, to exentrate.

VISCID, vĭs′-sĭd. a. Glutinous, tenacious.

VISCIDITY, vĭs-sĭd′-ĭt-y̆. ſ. Glutinouſneſs, tenacity, ropineſs; glutinous concretion.

VISCOSITY, vĭs-kŏs′-ĭt-y̆. ſ. Glutinouſneſs, tenacity; a glutinous ſubſtance.

VISCOUNT, vī′-kount. ſ. A nobleman next in degree to an earl.

VISCOUNTESS, vī′-kount-ĭs. ſ. The lady of a viſcount.

VISCOUS, vĭs′-kŭs. a. Glutinous, ſticky, tenacious.

VISIBILITY, vĭz-y̆-bĭl′-ĭt-y̆. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being perceptible by the eye; ſtate of being apparent, or openly diſcoverable.

VISIBLE, vĭz′-ĭbl. a. Perceptible by the eye; diſcovered to the eye; apparent, open, conſpicuous.

VISIBLENESS, vĭz′-ĭbl-nĭs. ſ. State or quality of being viſible.

VISIBLY, vĭz′-ĭb-lў. ad. In a manner perceptible by the eye.

VISION, vĭzh′-ŭn. ſ. Sight, the faculty of ſeeing; the act of ſeeing; a ſupernatural appearance, a ſpectre, a phantom; a dream, ſomething ſhown in a dream.

VISIONARY, vĭzh′-ŭn-ĕr-y̆. a. Affected by phantoms, diſpoſed to receive impreſſions on the imagination; imaginary, not real, ſeen in a dream.

VISIONARY, vĭzh′-ŭn-ĕr-y̆. ſ. One whoſe imagination is diſturbed.

To VISIT, vĭz′-ĭt. v. a. To go to ſee; to ſend good or evil judicially; to ſalute with a preſent; to come to a ſurvey with judicial authority.

To VISIT, vĭz′-ĭt. v. n. To keep up the intercourſe of ceremonial ſalutations at the houſes of each other.

VISIT, vĭz′-ĭt. ſ. The act of going to ſee another.

VISITABLE, vĭz′-ĭt-ĕbl. a. Liable to be viſited.

VISITANT, vĭz′-y̆-tĕnt. ſ. One who goes to ſee another.

VISITATION, vĭz-y̆-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of viſiting; object of viſits; judicial viſit or perambulation; judicial evil ſent by God; communication of divine love.

VISITA-

VISITATORIAL, viz-y-ta-to'-ryel. a. Belonging to a judicial viſitor.

VISITER, viz'-it-ur. ſ. One who comes to another; an occaſional judge.

VISIVE, vi'-siv. a. Formed in the act of ſeeing.

VISOR, viz'-ur. ſ. A maſk uſed to diſfigure and diſguiſe.

VISORED, viz'-urd. a. Maſked.

VISTA, vis'-ta. ſ. View, proſpect through an avenue.

VISUAL, vizh'-u-el. a. Uſed in ſight, exerciſing the power of ſight.

VITAL, vi'-tel. a. Contributing to life, neceſſary to life; relating to life; containing life; being the ſeat of life; ſo diſpoſed as to live; eſſential, chiefly neceſſary.

VITALITY, vi-tal'-it-y. ſ. Power of ſubſiſting in life.

VITALLY, vi'-tel-y. ad. In ſuch a manner as to give life.

VITALS, vi'-telz. ſ. Parts eſſential to life.

To VITIATE, vish'-ate. v. a. To deprave, to ſpoil, to make leſs pure.

VITIATION, vish-ya'-shun. ſ. Depravation, corruption.

VITIOUS, vish'-yus. a. Corrupt, wicked, oppoſite to virtuous; corrupt, having phyſical ill qualities.

VITIOUSLY, vish'-yus-ly. ad. Not virtuouſly, corruptly.

VITIOUSNESS, vish'-yus-nis. ſ. Corruptneſs, ſtate of being vitious.

VITREOUS, vit'-tryus. a. Glaſſy; conſiſting of glaſs, reſembling glaſs.

VITREOUSNESS, vit'-tryus-nis. ſ. Reſemblance of glaſs.

VITRIFICABLE, vit-trif'-fy-kebl. a. Convertible into glaſs.

To VITRIFICATE, vit-trif'-fy-kate. v. a. To change into glaſs.

VITRIFICATION, vit-try-fy-ka'-shun. ſ. Production of glaſs, act of changing, or ſtate of being changed into glaſs.

To VITRIFY, vit'-try-fy. v. a. To change into glaſs.

To VITRIFY, vit'-try-fy. v. n. To become glaſs.

VITRIOL, vit'-tryul. ſ. Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the foſſil acid ſalt.

VITRIOLATE, vit'-tryo-late. } a. Impreg-
VITRIOLATED, vit'-tryo-la-tid. } nated with vitriol, conſiſting of vitriol.

VITRIOLICK, vit-try-ol'-ik. } a. Reſembling
VITRIOLOUS, vit-tri'-o-lus. } vitriol, containing vitriol.

VITULINE, vit'-tshu-line. a. Belonging to a calf.

VITUPERABLE, vi-tsho'-per-ebl. a. Blameworthy.

To VITUPERATE, vi-tsho'-per-ate. v. a. To blame, to cenſure.

VITUPERATION, vi-tsho-per-a'-shun. ſ. Blame, cenſure.

VIVACIOUS, vi-va'-shus. a. Long-lived; ſpritely, gay, active, lively.

VIVACIOUSNESS, vi-va'-shus-nis. } ſ. Live-
VIVACITY, vi-vas'-it-y. } lineſs, ſpritelineſs; longevity, length of life.

VIVID, viv'-id. a. Lively, quick, ſtriking; ſpritely, active.

VIVIDLY, viv'-id-ly. ad. With life, with quickneſs, with ſtrength.

VIVIDNESS, viv'-id-nis. ſ. Life, vigour, quickneſs.

To VIVIFICATE, vi-vif'-fy-kate. v. n. To make alive, to inform with life, to animate; to recover from ſuch a change of form as ſeems to deſtroy the properties.

VIVIFICATION, viv-y-fy-ka'-shun. ſ. The act of giving life.

VIVIFICK, vi-vif'-ik. a. Giving life, making alive.

To VIVIFY, viv'-y-fy. v. a. To make alive, to animate, to endue with life.

VIVIPAROUS, vi-vip'-pa-rus. a. Bringing the young alive, oppoſed to Oviparous.

VIXEN, viks'n. ſ. Vixen is the name of a ſhe-fox; and applied to a woman, whoſe nature is thereby compared to a ſhe-fox.

VIZARD, viz'-erd. ſ. A maſk uſed for diſguiſe.

VIZIER,

VIRGINITY, vẽr-dzhĩn′-ĭt-y̆. ſ. Maidenhead, unacquaintance with man.

VIRILE, vī′-rĩle. ſ. Belonging to man.

VIRILITY, vĩr-ĩl′-ĭt-y̆. ſ. Manhood, character of a man; power of procreation.

VIRTUAL, vẽr′-tſhŭ-ẽl. a. Having the efficacy without the ſenſible part.

VIRTUALITY, vẽr-tſhŭ-ăl′-ĭt-y̆. ſ. Efficacy.

VIRTUALLY, vẽr′-tſhŭ-ẽl-y̆. ad. In effect, though not formally.

VIRTUE, vẽr′-tſhŭ. ſ. Moral goodneſs; a particular moral excellence; medicinal quality; medicinal efficacy; efficacy, power; acting power; ſecret agency, efficacy; bravery, valour; excellence, that which gives excellence; one of the orders of the celeſtial hierarchy.

VIRTUELESS, vẽr′-tſhŭ-lĩs. a. Wanting virtue, deprived of virtue; not having efficacy, without operating qualities.

VIRTUOSO, vẽr-tſhŭ-ō′-sō. ſ. A man ſkilled in antique or natural curioſities; a man ſtudious of painting, ſtatuary, or architecture.

VIRTUOUS, vẽr′-tſhŭ-ŭs. a. Morally good; chaſte; done in conſequence of moral goodneſs; efficacious, powerful; having wonderful or eminent properties; having medicinal qualities.

VIRTUOUSLY, vẽr′-tſhŭ-ŭſ-l̆y. ad. In a virtuous manner.

VIRTUOUSNESS, vẽr′-tſhŭ-ŭſ-nĩs. ſ. The ſtate or character of being virtuous.

VIRULENCE, vĩr′-ŭ-lẽns. } ſ. Mental poiſon, malignity, acrimony of temper, bitterneſs.
VIRULENCY, vĩr′-ŭ-lẽn-sy̆. }

VIRULENT, vĩr′-ŭ-lẽnt. a. Poiſonous, venomous; poiſoned in the mind, bitter, malignant.

VIRULENTLY, vĩr′-ŭ-lẽnt-l̆y. ad. Malignantly, with bitterneſs.

VISAGE, vĩz′-ĭdzh. ſ. Face, countenance, look.

To VISCERATE, vĩs″-sẽ-rāte. v. a. To embowel, to exentrate.

VISCID, vĩs′-sĩd. a. Glutinous, tenacious.

VISCIDITY, vĩs-sĩd′-ĭt-y̆. ſ. Glutinouſneſs, tenacity, ropineſs; glutinous concretion.

VISCOSITY, vĩs-kŏs′-ĭt-y̆. ſ. Glutinouſneſs, tenacity; a glutinous ſubſtance.

VISCOUNT, vī″-kount. ſ. A nobleman next in degree to an earl.

VISCOUNTESS, vī″-kount-ĩs. ſ. The lady of a viſcount.

VISCOUS, vĩs′-kŭs. a. Glutinous, ſticky, tenacious.

VISIBILITY, vĩz-y̆-bĩl′-ĭt-y̆. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being perceptible by the eye; ſtate of being apparent, or openly diſcoverable.

VISIBLE, vĩz′-ĭbl. a. Perceptible by the eye; diſcovered to the eye; apparent, open, conſpicuous.

VISIBLENESS, vĩz′-ĭbl-nĩs. ſ. State or quality of being viſible.

VISIBLY, vĩz′-ĭb-l̆y. ad. In a manner perceptible by the eye.

VISION, vĩzh′-ŭn. ſ. Sight, the faculty of ſeeing; the act of ſeeing; a ſupernatural appearance, a ſpectre, a phantom; a dream, ſomething ſhown in a dream.

VISIONARY, vĩzh′-ŭn-ẽr-y̆. a. Affected by phantoms, diſpoſed to receive impreſſions on the imagination; imaginary, not real, ſeen in a dream.

VISIONARY, vĩzh′-ŭn-ẽr-y̆. ſ. One whoſe imagination is diſturbed.

To VISIT, vĩz′-ĭt. v. a. To go to ſee; to ſend good or evil judicially; to ſalute with a preſent; to come to a ſurvey with judicial authority.

To VISIT, vĩz′-ĭt. v. n. To keep up the intercourſe of ceremonial ſalutations at the houſes of each other.

VISIT, vĩz′-ĭt. ſ. The act of going to ſee another.

VISITABLE, vĩz′-ĭt-ẽbl. a. Liable to be viſited.

VISITANT, vĩz′-y̆-tẽnt. ſ. One who goes to ſee another.

VISITATION, vĩz-y̆-tā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of viſiting; object of viſits; judicial viſit or perambulation; judicial evil ſent by God; communication of divine love.

VISITA-

VISITATORIAL, vĭz-ĭ-tă-tō′-ryĕl. a. Belonging to a judicial viſitor.

VISITER, vĭz′-ĭt-ŭr. ſ. One who comes to another; an occaſional judge.

VISIVE, vī′-sĭv. a. Formed in the act of ſeeing.

VISOR, vĭz′-ŭr. ſ. A maſk uſed to diſfigure and diſguiſe.

VISORED, vĭz′-ŭrd. a. Maſked.

VISTA, vĭs′-tă. ſ. View, proſpect through an avenue.

VISUAL, vĭzh′-ū-ĕl. a. Uſed in ſight, exerciſing the power of ſight.

VITAL, vī′-tĕl. a. Contributing to life, neceſſary to life; relating to life; containing life; being the ſeat of life; ſo diſpoſed as to live; eſſential, chiefly neceſſary.

VITALITY, vī-tăl′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Power of ſubſiſting in life.

VITALLY, vī′-tĕl-ў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to give life.

VITALS, vī′-tĕlz. ſ. Parts eſſential to life.

To VITIATE, vĭſh′-āte. v. a. To deprave, to ſpoil, to make leſs pure.

VITIATION, vĭſh-yā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Depravation, corruption.

VITIOUS, vĭſh′-yŭs. a. Corrupt, wicked, oppoſite to virtuous; corrupt, having phyſical ill qualities.

VITIOUSLY, vĭſh′-yŭs-lў. ad. Not virtuouſly, corruptly.

VITIOUSNESS, vĭſh′-yŭs-nĭs. ſ. Corruptneſs, ſtate of being vitious.

VITREOUS, vĭt′-tryŭs. a. Glaſſy; conſiſting of glaſs, reſembling glaſs.

VITREOUSNESS, vĭt′-tryŭs-nĭs. ſ. Reſemblance of glaſs.

VITRIFICABLE, vĭt-trĭf′-fў-kĕbl. a. Convertible into glaſs.

To VITRIFICATE, vĭt-trĭf′-fў-kāte. v. a. To change into glaſs.

VITRIFICATION, vĭt-trў-fў-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Production of glaſs, act of changing, or ſtate of being changed into glaſs.

To VITRIFY, vĭt′-trў-fў. v. a. To change into glaſs.

To VITRIFY, vĭt′-trў-fў. v. n. To become glaſs.

VITRIOL, vĭt′-tryŭl. ſ. Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the foſſil acid ſalt.

VITRIOLATE, vĭt′-tryō-lāte. } a. Impreg-
VITRIOLATED, vĭt′-tryō-lā-tĭd. } nated with vitriol, conſiſting of vitriol.

VITRIOLICK, vĭt-trў-ŏl′-ĭk. } a. Reſembling
VITRIOLOUS, vĭt-trī′-ō-lŭs. } vitriol, containing vitriol.

VITULINE, vĭt′-tſhŭ-līne. a. Belonging to a calf.

VITUPERABLE, vī-tſhō′-pĕr-ĕbl. a. Blameworthy.

To VITUPERATE, vī-tſhō′-pĕr-āte. v. a. To blame, to cenſure.

VITUPERATION, vī-tſhō-pĕr-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Blame, cenſure.

VIVACIOUS, vī-vā′-ſhŭs. a. Long-lived; ſpritely, gay, active, lively.

VIVACIOUSNESS, vī-vā′-ſhŭs-nĭs. } ſ. Live-
VIVACITY, vī-văs′-ĭt-ў. } lineſs, ſpritelineſs; longevity, length of life.

VIVID, vĭv′-ĭd. a. Lively, quick, ſtriking; ſpritely, active.

VIVIDLY, vĭv′-ĭd-lў. ad. With life, with quickneſs, with ſtrength.

VIVIDNESS, vĭv′-ĭd-nĭs. ſ. Life, vigour, quickneſs.

To VIVIFICATE, vī-vĭf′-fў-kāte. v. n. To make alive, to inform with life, to animate; to recover from ſuch a change of form as ſeems to deſtroy the properties.

VIVIFICATION, vĭv-ў-fў-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of giving life.

VIVIFICK, vī-vĭf′-ĭk. a. Giving life, making alive.

To VIVIFY, vĭv′-ў-fў. v. a. To make alive, to animate, to endue with life.

VIVIPAROUS, vī-vĭp′-pā-rŭs. a. Bringing the young alive, oppoſed to Oviparous.

VIXEN, vĭks′n. ſ. Vixen is the name of a ſhe-fox; and applied to a woman, whoſe nature is thereby compared to a ſhe-fox.

VIZARD, vĭz′-ĕrd. ſ. A maſk uſed for diſguiſe.

VIZIER,

VIZIER, viz′-yâre. ſ. The prime miniſter of the Turkiſh empire.

ULCER, ŭl′-sŭr. ſ. A ſore of continuance, not a new wound.

To ULCERATE, ŭl′-sĕr-ât̃e. v. a. To diſeaſe with ſores.

ULCERATION, ŭl-sĕr-â′-shŭn. ſ. The act of breaking into ulcers; ulcer, ſore.

ULCEROUS, ŭl′-sĕr-ŭs. a. Afflicted with ſores.

ULCEROUSNESS, ŭl′-sĕr-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ulcerous.

ULCERED, ul′-sĕrd. a. Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

ULIGINOUS, ŭ-lĭdzh′-ĭn-ŭs. a. Slimy, muddy.

ULTIMATE, ŭl′-tĭ-mĕt. a. Intended in the laſt reſort.

ULTIMATELY, ŭl′-tĭ-mĕt-lў. ad. In the laſt conſequence.

ULTIMITY, ŭl-tĭm′-ĭt-ў. ſ. The laſt ſtage, the laſt conſequence.

ULTRAMARINE, ŭl-trâ-mâ-rĭ′n. ſ. One of the nobleſt blue colours uſed in painting, produced by calcination from the ſtone called lapis lazuli.

ULTRAMARINE, ŭl-trâ-mâ-rĭ′n. a. Being beyond the ſea, foreign.

ULTRAMONTANE, ŭl-trâ-mŏn′-tâne. a. Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMUNDANE, ŭl-trâ-mŭn′-dâne. a. Being beyond the world.

UMBEL, ŭm′-bĕl. ſ. In botany, the extremity of a ſtalk or branch divided into ſeveral pediments or rays, beginning from the ſame point, and opening ſo as to form an inverted cone.

UMBELLATED, ŭm′-bĕl-lâ-tĭd. a. In botany, is ſaid of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

UMBELLIFEROUS, ŭm-bĕl-lĭf′-fĕr-ŭs. a. Uſed of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footſtalks.

UMBER, ŭm′-bĕr. ſ. A colour; a fiſh. The Umber and grayling differ in nothing but their names.

UMBERED, ŭm′-bĕrd. a. Shaded, clouded.

UMBILICAL, ŭm-bĭl′-ў-kĕl. a. Belonging to the navel.

UMBLES, ŭm′blz. ſ. A deer's entrails.

UMBO, ŭm′-bō. ſ. The point, or prominent part of a buckler.

UMBRAGE, ŭm′-brĭdzh. ſ. Shade, ſkreen of trees; ſhadow, appearance; reſentment, offence, ſuſpicion of injury.

UMBRAGEOUS, ŭm-brâ′-dzhŭs. a. Shady, yielding ſhade.

UMBRAGEOUSNESS, ŭm-brâ′-dzhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Shadineſs.

UMBRATILE, ŭm-brât′-ĭl. a. Being in the ſhade.

UMBREL, ŭm-brĕl′. } ſ. A ſkreen uſed
UMBRELLA, ŭm-brĕl′-lâ. } in hot countries to keep off the ſun, and in others to bear off the rain.

UMBROSITY, ŭm-brŏs′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Shadineſs, excluſion of light.

UMPIRAGE, ŭm′-pўr-ĭdzh. ſ. Arbitration, friendly deciſion of a controverſy.

UMPIRE, ŭm′-pўr. ſ. An arbitrator, one who, as a common friend, decides diſputes.

UNABASHED, ŭn-â-bâſht′. a. Not ſhamed, not confined by modeſty.

UNABLE, ŭn-â′bl. a. Not having ability; weak, impotent.

UNABOLISHED, ŭn-â-bŏl′-ĭſht. a. Not repealed, remaining in force.

UNACCEPTABLE, ŭn-âk′-sĕp-tĕbl. a. Not pleaſing, not ſuch as is well received.

UNACCEPTABLENESS, ŭn-âk′-sĕp-tĕbl-nĭs. ſ. State of not pleaſing.

UNACCESSIBLENESS, ŭn-âk-sĕs′-sĭbl-nĭs. ſ. State of not being to be attained or approached.

UNACCOMMODATED, ŭn-âk-kŏm′-mŏ-dâ-tĭd. a. Unfurniſhed with external convenience.

UNACCOMPANIED, ŭn-âk-kŭm′-pâ-nўd. a. Not attended.

UNACCOMPLISHED, ŭn-âk-kŏm′-plĭſht. a. Unfiniſhed, incomplete.

UNACCOUNTABLE, ŭn-âk-kou′n-tĕbl. a. Not explicable, not to be ſolved by reaſon, not

not reducible to rule; not ſubject, not controlled.

UNACCOUNTABLY, ŭn-ăk-kou′n-tĕb-lў. ad. Strangely.

UNACCURATE, ŭn-ăk′-kŭ-rĕt. a. Not exact.

UNACCUSTOMED, ŭn-ăk-kŭs′-tŭmd. a. Not uſed, not habituated; new, not uſual.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, ŭn-ăk-nŏl′-lĭdzhd. a. Not owned.

UNACQUAINTANCE, ŭn-ăk-kwā′n-tĕns. ſ. Want of familiarity.

UNACQUAINTED, ŭn-ăk-kwā′n-tĭd. a. Not known, unuſual, not familiarly known; not having familiar knowledge.

UNACTIVE, ŭn-ăk′-tĭv. a. Not briſk, not lively; having no employment; not buſy, not diligent; having no efficacy.

UNADMIRED, ŭn-ăd-mī′rd. a. Not regarded with honour.

UNADORED, ŭn-ă-dō′rd. a. Not worſhipped.

UNADVISED, ŭn-ăd-vī′zd. a. Imprudent, indiſcreet; done without due thought, raſh.

UNAFFECTED, ŭn-ăf-fĕk′-tĭd. a. Real, not hypocritical; free from affectation, open, candid, ſincere; not formed by too rigid obſervation of rules; not moved, not touched.

UNAFFECTING, ŭn-ăf-fĕk′-tĭng. a. Not pathetick, not moving the paſſions.

UNAIDED, ŭn-ā′d-ĭd. a. Not aſſiſted, not helped.

UNALLIED, ŭn-ăl-lī′d. a. Having no powerful relation; having no common nature, not congenial.

UNANIMOUS, ū-năn′-ў-mŭs. a. Being of one mind, agreeing in deſign or opinion.

UNANOINTED, ŭn-ă-noi′n-tĭd. a. Not anointed; not prepared for death by extreme unction.

UNANSWERABLE, ŭn-ăn′-sŭr-ĕbl. a. Not to be refuted.

UNANSWERED, ŭn-ăn′-sŭrd. a. Not oppoſed by a reply; not confuted; not ſuitably returned.

UNAPPALLED, ŭn-ăp-pā′ld. a. Not daunted, not impreſſed by fear.

UNAPPEASABLE, ŭn-ăp-pē′z-ĕbl. a. Not to be pacified, implacable.

UNAPPREHENSIVE, ŭn-ăp-prē-hĕn′-sĭv. a. Not intelligent, not ready of conception; not ſuſpecting.

UNAPPROACHED, ŭn-ăp-prō′tſh-ĭd. a. Inacceſſible.

UNAPPROVED, ŭn-ăp-prō′vd. a. Not approved.

UNAPT, ŭn-ăpt′. a. Dull, not apprehenſive; not ready, not propenſe; unfit, not qualified; improper, unfit, unſuitable.

UNAPTNESS, ŭn-ăpt′-nĭs. ſ. Unfitneſs, unſuitableneſs; dulneſs, want of apprehenſion; unreadineſs, diſqualification, want of propenſion.

UNARGUED, ŭn-ā′r-gūd. a. Not diſputed; not cenſured.

UNARMED, ŭn-ā′rmd. a. Having no armour, having no weapons.

UNARTFUL, ŭn-ā′rt-fŭl. a. Having no art or cunning; wanting ſkill.

UNASKED, ŭn-ăſkt′. a. Not ſought by ſolicitation.

UNASPIRING, ŭn-ăs-pī′-rĭng. a. Not ambitious.

UNASSAILED, ŭn-ăs-ſā′ld. a. Not attacked, not aſſaulted.

UNASSISTED, ŭn-ăs-sĭs′-tĭd. a. Not helped.

UNASSISTING, ŭn-ăs-sĭs′-tĭng. a. Giving no help.

UNASSURED, ŭn-ăs-ſhō′rd. a. Not confident; not to be truſted.

UNATTAINABLE, ŭn-ăt-tā′n-ĕbl. a. Not to be gained or obtained, being out of reach.

UNATTAINABLENESS, ŭn-ăt-tā′n-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. State of being out of reach.

UNATTEMPTED, ŭn-ăt-tĕmp′-tĭd. a. Untried, not aſſayed.

UNATTENDED, ŭn-ăt-tĕn′-dĭd. a. Having no retinue, or attendants.

UNAVAILABLE, ŭn-ă-vā′l-ĕbl. a. Uſeleſs, vain with reſpect to any purpoſe.

UNAVAILING, ŭn-ă-vā′-lĭng. a. Uſeleſs, vain.

UNAVOIDABLE, ŭn-ă-voi′d-ĕbl. a. Inevitable, not to be ſhunned.

UNAVOIDED, ŭn-ă-voi'd-ĕd. a. Inevitable.
UNAUTHORISED, ŭn-â'-thŭr-ĭzd. a. Not ſupported by authority, not properly commiſſioned.
UNAWARE, ŭn-ă-wâ're. } ad. Without
UNAWARES, ŭn-ă-wâ'rz. } previous meditation; unexpectedly, when it is not thought of, ſuddenly.
UNAWED, ŭn-â'd. a. Unreſtrained by fear or reverence.
UNBACKED, ŭn-băkt'. a. Not tamed, not taught to bear the rider; not countenanced, not aided.
To UNBAR, ŭn-bâ'r. v. a. To open by removing the bars; to unbolt.
UNBARBED, ŭn-bâ'rbd. a. Not ſhaven.
UNBATTERED, ŭn-băt'-tŭrd. a. Not injured by blows.
UNBEATEN, ŭn-bē'tn. a. Not treated with blows; not trodden.
UNBECOMING, ŭn-bȳ-kŭm'-ĭng. a. Indecent, unſuitable, indecorous.
To UNBED, ŭn-bĕd'. v. a. To raiſe from a bed.
UNBEFITTING, ŭn-bȳ-fĭt'-tĭng. a. Not becoming, not ſuitable.
UNBEGOT, ŭn-bȳ-gŏt'. } a. Eternal,
UNBEGOTTEN, ŭn-bȳ-gŏt'n. } without generation; not yet generated.
UNBELIEF, ŭn-bȳ-lē'f. ſ. Incredulity; infidelity, irreligion.
To UNBELIEVE, ŭn-bȳ-lē'v. v. a. To diſcredit, not to truſt; not to think real or true.
UNBELIEVER, ŭn-bȳ-lē'v-ŭr. ſ. An infidel, one who believes not the ſcripture of God.
UNBENDING, ŭn-bĕn'-dĭng. a. Not ſuffering flexure; devoted to relaxation.
UNBENEVOLENT, ŭn-bē-nĕv'-vŏ-lĕnt. a. Not kind.
UNBENEFICED, ŭn-bĕn'-nē-fĭſt. a. Not preferred to a benefice.
UNBENIGHTED, ŭn-bȳ-nī't-ĭd. a. Never viſited by darkneſs.
UNBENIGN, ŭn-bē-nī'ne. a. Malignant, malevolent.
UNBENT, ŭn-bĕnt'. a. Not ſtrained by the ſtring; having the bow unſtrung; not cruſhed, not ſubdued; relaxed, not intent.
UNBESEEMING, ŭn-bȳ-sē'm-ĭng. a. Unbecoming.
UNBESOUGHT, ŭn-bȳ-sâ't. a. Not intreated.
UNBEWAILED, ŭn-bȳ-wâ'ld. a. Not lamented.
To UNBIAS, ŭn-bī'-ĕs. v. a. To free from any external motive, to diſentangle from prejudice.
UNBID, ŭn-bĭd'. } a. Uninvited, un-
UNBIDDEN, ŭn-bĭd'n. } commanded, ſpontaneous.
UNBIGOTTED, ŭn-bĭg'-ŭt-ĭd. a. Free from bigotry.
To UNBIND, ŭn-bī'nd. v. a. To looſe, to untie.
To UNBISHOP, ŭn-bĭſh'-ŭp. v. a. To deprive of epiſcopal orders.
UNBITTED, ŭn-bĭt'-tĭd. a. Unbridled, unreſtrained.
UNBLAMABLE, ŭn-blâ'm-ĕbl. a. Not culpable.
UNBLEMISHED, ŭn-blĕm'-ĭſht. a. Free from turpitude, free from reproach.
UNBLENCHED, ŭn-blĕntſht'. a. Not diſgraced, not injured by any ſoil.
UNBLEST, ŭn-blĕſt'. a. Accurſed, excluded from benediction; wretched, unhappy.
UNBLOODIED, ŭn-blŭd'-ȳd. a. Not ſtained with blood.
UNBLOWN, ŭn-blō'n. a. Having the bud yet unexpanded.
UNBLUNTED, ŭn-blŭnt'-ĭd. a. Not becoming obtuſe.
UNBODIED, ŭn-bŏd'-ȳd. a. Incorporeal, immaterial; freed from the body.
To UNBOLT, ŭn-bō'lt. v. a. To ſet open, to unbar.
UNBOLTED, ŭn-bō'lt-ĭd. a. Coarſe, groſs, not refined.
UNBONNETED, ŭn-bŏn'-nĭt-ĭd. a. Wanting a hat or bonnet.
UNBOOKISH, ŭn-bŏ'k-ĭſh. a. Not ſtu-

dious of books; not cultivated by erudition.

UNBORN, ŭn-bǡrn. a. Not yet brought into life, future.

UNBORROWED, ŭn-bŏr'-rōd. a. Genuine, native, one's own.

UNBOTTOMED, ŭn-bŏt'-tŭmd. a. Without bottom, bottomleſs; having no ſolid foundation.

To UNBOSOM, ŭn-bŏ͝o'-zŭm. v. a. To reveal in confidence; to open, to diſcloſe.

UNBOUGHT, ŭn-bǡt. a. Obtained without money; not finding any purchaſer.

UNBOUND, ŭn-bou'nd. a. Looſe, not tied; wanting a cover; preterite of Unbind.

UNBOUNDED, ŭn-bou'nd-ĭd. a. Unlimited, unreſtrained.

UNBOUNDEDLY, ŭn-bou'nd-ĭd-lў. ad. Without bounds, without limits.

UNBOUNDEDNESS, ŭn-bou'nd-ĕd-nĭs. ſ. Exemption from limits.

UNBOWED, ŭn-bō͝o'd. a. Not bent.

To UNBOWEL, un-bow'-ĭl. v. n. To exenterate, to eviſcerate.

To UNBRACE, ŭn-brǡ's. v. a. To looſe, to relax; to make the clothes looſe.

UNBREATHED, ŭn-brē̆'thd. v. a. Not exerciſed.

UNBRED, ŭn-brĕd'. a. Not inſtructed in civility, ill educated, not taught.

UNBREECHED, ŭn-brĭtſht'. a. Having no breeches.

UNBRIBED, ŭn-brī'bd. a. Not influenced by money or gifts.

UNBRIDLED, ŭn-brī'dld. a. Licentious, not reſtrained.

UNBROKE, ŭn-brō'ke. } a. Not violated;
UNBROKEN, ŭn-brō'kn. } not ſubdued, not weakened; not tamed.

UNBROTHERLIKE, ŭn-brŭth'-ŭr-lĭke. }
UNBROTHERLY, ŭn-brŭth'-ŭr-lў. } a. Ill ſuiting with the character of a brother.

To UNBUCKLE, ŭn-bŭk'l. v. a. To looſe from buckles.

To UNBUILD, ŭn-bĭld'. v. a. To raze, to deſtroy.

UNBUILT, ŭn-bĭlt'. a. Not yet erected.

UNBURIED, ŭn-bĕr'-rўd. a. Not interred, not honoured with the rites of funeral.

UNBURNED, } ŭn-bŭrnt'. { a. Not conſum-
UNBURNT, } { ed, not waſted, not injured by fire; not heated with fire.

UNBURNING, ŭn-bŭrn'-ĭng. a. Not conſuming by heat.

To UNBURTHEN, ŭn-bŭr'-dĭn. v. a. To rid of a load; to throw off; to diſcloſe what lies heavy on the mind.

To UNBUTTON, ŭn-bŭt'n. v. a. To looſe any thing buttoned.

UNCALCINED, ŭn-kȧl-sī'nd. a. Free from calcination.

UNCALLED, ŭn-kȧ'ld. a. Not ſummoned, not ſent for, not demanded.

UNCANCELLED, ŭn-kȧn'-sĭld. a. Not eraſed, not abrogated.

UNCANONICAL, ŭn-kȧ-nŏn'-ў-kĕl. a. Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCAPABLE, ŭn-kā'-pĕbl. a. Not capable, not ſuſceptible.

UNCARNATE, ŭn-kȧ'r-nĕt. a. Not fleſhly.

To UNCASE, ŭn-kā'ſe. v. a. To diſengage from any covering; to flay.

UNCAUGHT, ŭn-kȧ'͝t. a. Not yet catched.

UNCAUSED, ŭn-kȧ'zd. a. Having no precedent cauſe.

UNCAUTIOUS, ŭn-kȧ'-ſhŭs. a. Not wary, heedleſs.

UNCERTAIN, ŭn-sĕr'-tĭn. a. Doubtful, not certainly known; doubtful, not having certain knowledge; not ſure in the conſequence; unſettled, unregular.

UNCERTAINTY, ŭn-sĕr'-tĕn-tў. ſ. Dubiouſneſs, want of knowledge; contingency, want of certainty; ſomething unknown.

To UNCHAIN, ŭn-tſhȧ'n. v. a. To free from chains.

UNCHANGEABLE, ŭn-tſhȧ'ndzh-ĕbl. a. Immutable.

UNCHANGED, ŭn-tſhȧ'ndzhd. a. Not altered; not alterable.

UNCHANGEABLENESS, ŭn-tſhȧ'ndzh-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Immutability.

UN-

UNCHANGEABLY, ůn-tſhā′ndzh-ĕb-lў. ad. Immutably, without change.

UNCHANGING, ůn-tſhā′ndzh-ĭng. a. Suffering no alteration.

To UNCHARGE, ůn-tſhā′rdzh. v. a. To retract an accuſation.

UNCHARITABLE, ůn-tſhăr′-ĭt-ĕbl. a. Contrary to charity, contrary to the univerſal love preſcribed by chriſtianity.

UNCHARITABLENESS, ůn-tſhăr′-ĭt-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Want of charity.

UNCHARITABLY, ůn-tſhăr′-ĭt-ĕb-lў. ad. In a manner contrary to charity.

UNCHARY, ůn-tſhā′-rў. a. Not wary, not cautious.

UNCHASTE, ůn-tſhā′ſt. a. Lewd, libidinous, not continent.

UNCHASTITY, ůn-tſhăs′-tĭt-ў. ſ. Lewdneſs, incontinence.

UNCHEERFULNESS, ůn-tſhēr′-fůl-nĭs. ſ. Melancholy, gloominеſs of temper.

UNCHECKED, ůn-tſhĕkt′. a. Unreſtrained.

UNCHEWED, ůn-tſhō′d. a. Not maſticated.

To UNCHILD, ůn-tſhī′ld. v. a. To deprive of children.

UNCHRISTIAN, ůn-krĭs′-tſhĕn. a. Contrary to the laws of chriſtianity; unconverted, infidel.

UNCHRISTIANNESS, ůn-krĭs′-tſhĕn-nĭs. ſ. Contrariety to chriſtianity.

UNCIRCUMCISED, ůn-sĕr-kům-sī′zd. a. Not circumciſed, not a Jew.

UNCIRCUMCISION, ůn-sĕr-kům-sĭz′-zhůn. ſ. Omiſſion of circumciſion.

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, ůn-sĕr-kům-ſkrī′bd. a. Unbounded, unlimited.

UNCIRCUMSPECT, ůn-sĕr′-kům-ſpĕkt. a. Not cautious, not vigilant.

UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, ůn-sĕr-kům-ſtăn′-ſhĕl. a. Unimportant.

UNCIVIL, ůn-sĭv′-ĭl. a. Unpolite, not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaiſance.

UNCIVILLY, ůn-sĭv′-ĭl-ў. ad. Unpolitely, not complaiſantly.

UNCIVILIZED, ůn-sĭv′-ĭl-īzd. a. Not reclaimed from barbarity; coarſe, indecent.

UNCLARIFIED, ůn-klăr′-ў-fīd. a. Not purged, not purified.

To UNCLASP, ůn-klăſp′. v. a. To open what is ſhut with claſps.

UNCLASSICK, ůn-klăs′-sĭk. a. Not claſſick.

UNCLE, ůnk′l. ſ. The father or mother's brother.

UNCLEAN, ůn-klē′n. a. Foul, dirty, filthy; not purified by ritual practices; foul with ſin; lewd, unchaſte.

UNCLEANLINESS, ůn-klĕn′-lў-nĭs. ſ. Want of cleanlineſs.

UNCLEANLY, ůn-klĕn′-lў. a. Foul, filthy, naſty; indecent, unchaſte.

UNCLEANNESS, ůn-klē′n-nĭs. ſ. Lewdneſs, incontinence; want of cleanlineſs, naſtineſs; ſin, wickedneſs; want of ritual purity.

UNCLEANSED, ůn-klĕnzd′. a. Not cleanſed.

To UNCLEW, ůn-klů′. v. a. To undo.

To UNCLENCH, ůn-klĕntſh′. v. a. To open the cloſed hand.

UNCLIPPED, ůn-klĭpt′. a. Whole, not cut.

To UNCLOATH, ůn-klō′th. v. a. To ſtrip, to make naked.

To UNCLOG, ůn-klŏg′. v. a. To diſencumber, to exonerate; to ſet at liberty.

To UNCLOISTER, ůn-kloi′s-tůr. v. n. To ſet at large.

To UNCLOSE, ůn-klō′ze. v. a. To open.

UNCLOSED, ůn-klō′zd. a. Not ſeparated by incloſures.

UNCLOUDED, ůn-klou′-dĭd. a. Free from clouds, clear from obſcurity, not darkened.

UNCLOUDEDNESS, ůn-klou′-dĭd-nĭs. ſ. Openneſs, freedom from gloom.

UNCLOUDY, ůn-klou′-dў. a. Free from a cloud.

To UNCLUTCH, ůn-klůtſh′. v. a. To open.

To UNCOIF, ůn-kwoi′f. v. a. To pull the cap off.

To UNCOIL, ůn-koi′l. v. a. To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

UNCOINED, ůn-koi′nd. a. Not coined.

UNCOLLECTED, ůn-kŏl-lĕk′-tĭd. a. Not collected, not recollected.

UNCOLOURED, ŭn-kŭl′-ŭrd. a. Not ſtained with any colour, or die.

UNCOMBED, ŭn-kō′md. a. Not parted or adjuſted by the comb.

UNCOMEATABLE, ŭn-kŭm-ēt′-ĕbl. a. Inacceſſible, unattainable.

UNCOMELINESS, ŭn-kŭm′-lў-nĭs. ſ. Want of grace, want of beauty.

UNCOMELY, ŭn-kŭm′-lў. a. Not comely, wanting grace.

UNCOMFORTABLE, ŭn-kŭm′-fŭr-tĕbl. a. Affording no comfort, gloomy, diſmal, miſerable; receiving no comfort, melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, ŭn-kŭm′-fŭr-tĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Want of cheerfulneſs.

UNCOMFORTABLY, ŭn-kŭm′-fŭr-tĕb-lў. ad. Without cheerfulneſs.

UNCOMMANDED, ŭn-kŭm-mā′n-dĭd. a. Not commanded.

UNCOMMON, ŭn-kŏm′-mŭn. a. Not frequent, not often found or known.

UNCOMMONNESS, ŭn-kŏm′-mŭn-ĭs. ſ. Infrequency.

UNCOMPACT, ŭn-kŏm-pākt′. a. Not compact, not cloſely cohering.

UNCOMMUNICATED, ŭn-kŏm-mū′-nў-kā-tĭd. a. Not communicated.

UNCOMPANIED, ŭn-kŭm′-pā-nўd. a. Having no companion.

UNCOMPELLED, ŭn-kŭm-pĕld′. a. Free from compulſion.

UNCOMPLETE, ŭn-kŏm-plē′t. a. Not perfect, not finiſhed.

UNCOMPOUNDED, ŭn-kŏm-pou′nd-ĭd. a. Simple, not mixed; ſimple, not intricate.

UNCOMPRESSED, ŭn-kŏm-prĕſt′. a. Free from compreſſion.

UNCOMPREHENSIVE, ŭn-kŏm-prē-hĕn′-ſiv. a. Unable to comprehend; in Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify Incomprehenſible.

UNCONCEIVEABLE, ŭn-kŏn-sē′v-ĕbl. a. Not to be underſtood, not to be comprehended by the mind.

UNCONCEIVABLENESS, ŭn-kŏn-sē′v-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Incomprehenſibility.

UNCONCEIVED, ŭn-kŏn-sēvd′. a. Not thought, not imagined.

UNCONCERN, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn′. ſ. Negligence, want of intereſt in, freedom from anxiety, freedom from perturbation.

UNCONCERNED, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrnd′. a. Having no intereſt in; not anxious, not diſturbed, not affected.

UNCONCERNEDLY, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrnd′-lў. ad. Without intereſt or affection.

UNCONCERNEDNESS, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrnd′-nĭs. ſ. Freedom from anxiety or perturbation.

UNCONCERNING, ŭn-kŏn-sĕr′-nĭng. a. Not intereſting, not affecting.

UNCONCERNMENT, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn′-mĕnt. ſ. The ſtate of having no ſhare.

UNCONCLUDENT, ŭn-kŏn-klū′-dĕnt. } a.
UNCONCLUDING, ŭn-kŏn-klū′-dĭng. } a. Not deciſive, inferring no plain or certain concluſion.

UNCONCLUDINGNESS, ŭn-kŏn-klū′-dĭng-nĭs. ſ. Quality of being unconcluding.

UNCOUNSELLABLE, ŭn-kou′n-sĕl-lĕbl. a. Not to be adviſed.

UNCOUNTABLE, ŭn-kou′n-tĕbl. a. Innumerable.

UNCOUNTERFEIT, ŭn-kou′n-tĕr-fĭt. a. Genuine, not ſpurious.

To UNCOUPLE, ŭn-kŭp′l. v. a. To looſe dogs from their couples.

UNCOURTEOUS, ŭn-kŭr′-tſhŭs. a. Uncivil, unpolite.

UNCOURTLINESS, ŭn-kō′rt-lў-nĭs. ſ. Unſuitableneſs of manners to a court.

UNCOURTLY, ŭn-kō′rt-lў. a. Inelegant of manners, uncivil.

UNCOUTH, ŭn-kō′th. a. Odd, ſtrange, unuſual.

To UNCREATE, ŭn-krē-ā′te. v. a. To annihilate, to reduce to nothing, to deprive of exiſtence.

UNCREATED, ŭn-krē-ā′-tĭd. a. Not yet created; not produced by creation.

UNCREDITABLENESS, ŭn-krĕd′-ў-tĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Want of reputation.

UNCROPPED, ŭn-krŏpt′. a. Not cropped, not gathered.

UNCROSSED, ŭn-krŏst′. a. Uncancelled.

UNCROUDED, ŭn-krou′-dĭd. a. Not ſtraitened by want of room.

To UNCROWN, ŭn-krow′n. v. a. To deprive of a crown; to deprive of ſovereignty.

UNCTION, ŭnk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of anointing; unguent, ointment; the act of anointing medically; any thing ſoftening, or lenitive; the rite of anointing in the laſt hours; any thing that excites piety and devotion.

UNCTUOSITY, ŭnk-tſhŭ-ŏs′-ĭt-y. ſ. Fatneſs, oilineſs.

UNCTUOUS, ŭnk′-tſhŭ-ŭs. a. Fat, clammy, oily.

UNCTUOUSNESS, ŭnk′-tſhŭ-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. Fatneſs, oilineſs, clammineſs, greaſineſs.

UNCULLED, ŭn-kŭld′. a. Not gathered.

UNCULPABLE, ŭn-kŭl′-pĕbl. a. Not blameable.

UNCULTIVATED, ŭn-kŭl′-ty-vā-tĭd. a. Not cultivated, not improved by tillage; not inſtructed, not civilized.

UNCUMBERED, ŭn-kŭm′-bŭrd. a. Not burthened, not embarraſſed.

UNCURBABLE, ŭn-kŭr′-bĕbl. a. That cannot be curbed, or checked.

UNCURBED, ŭn-kŭrbd′. a. Licentious, not reſtrained.

To UNCURL, ŭn-kŭrl′. v. a. To looſe from ringlets, or convolutions.

To UNCURL, ŭn-kŭrl′. v. n. To fall from the ringlets.

UNCURRENT, ŭn-kŭr′-rĕnt. a. Not current, not paſſing in common payment.

To UNCURSE, ŭn-kŭrs′. v. a. To free from any execration.

UNCUT, ŭn-kŭt′. a. Not cut.

To UNDAM, ŭn-dăm′. v. a. To open, to free from the reſtraint of mounds.

UNDAMAGED, ŭn-dăm′-ĭdzhd. a. Not made worſe, not impaired.

UNDAUNTED, ŭn-dā′n-tĭd. a. Unſubdued by fear, not depreſſed.

UNDAUNTEDLY, ŭn-dā′n-tĭd-ly. ad. Boldly, intrepidly, without fear.

UNDAZZLED, ŭn-dăz′ld. a. Not dimmed, or confuſed by ſplendor.

To UNDEAF, ŭn-dĕf′. v. a. To free from deafneſs.

UNDEBAUCHED, ŭn-dē-bā′tſhd. a. Not corrupted by debauchery.

UNDECAGON, ŭn-dĕk′-ă-gŏn. ſ. A figure of eleven angles or ſides.

UNDECAYING, ŭn-dē-kā′-ĭng. a. Not ſuffering diminution or declenſion.

UNDECAYED, ŭn-dē-kā′d. a. Not liable to be diminiſhed.

To UNDECEIVE, ŭn-dē-sē′v. v. a. To ſet free from the influence of a fallacy.

UNDECEIVABLE, ŭn-dē-sē′v-ĕbl. a. Not liable to deceive.

UNDECEIVED, ŭn-dē-sē′vd. a. Not cheated, not impoſed on.

UNDECIDED, ŭn-dē-sī′-dĭd. a. Not determined, not ſettled.

To UNDECK, ŭn-dĕk′. v. a. To deprive of ornaments.

UNDECKED, ŭn-dĕkt′. a. Not adorned, not embelliſhed.

UNDECISIVE, ŭn-dē-sī′-sĭv. a. Not deciſive, not concluſive.

UNDECLINED, ŭn-dē-klī′nd. a. Not grammatically varied by termination; not deviating, not turned from the right way.

UNDEDICATED, ŭn-dĕd′-y-kā-tĭd. a. Not conſecrated, not devoted; not inſcribed to a patron.

UNDEEDED, ŭn-dē′d-ĭd. a. Not ſignalized by action.

UNDEFACED, ŭn-dē-fā′ſt. a. Not deprived of its form, not diſfigured.

UNDEFEASIBLE, ŭn-dē-fē′z-ĭbl. a. Not defeaſible, not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFILED, ŭn-dē-fī′ld. a. Not polluted, not vitiated, not corrupted.

UNDEFINED, ŭn-dē-fī′nd. a. Not circumſcribed, or explained by a definition.

UNDEFINABLE, ŭn-dē-fī′n-ĕbl. a. Not to be

be marked out, or circumſcribed by a definition.

UNDEFIED, ŭn-dē-fī′de. a. Not ſet at defiance, not challenged.

UNDEFORMED, ŭn-dē-fā′rmd. a. Not deformed, not disfigured.

UNDELIBERATED, ŭn-dē-lĭb′-ĕr-ā-tĭd. a. Not carefully conſidered.

UNDELIGHTED, ŭn-dē-lī′t-ĭd. a. Not pleaſed, not touched with pleaſure.

UNDELIGHTFUL, ŭn-dē-lī′t-fŭl. a. Not giving pleaſure.

UNDEMOLISHED, ŭn-dē-mŏl′-ĭſht. a. Not razed, not thrown down.

UNDEMONSTRABLE, ŭn-dē-mŏn′-ſtrĕbl. a. Not capable of fuller evidence.

UNDENIABLE, ŭn-dē-nī′-ĕbl. a. Such as cannot be gainſaid.

UNDENIABLY, ŭn-dē-nī′-ĕb-lў. ad. So plainly as to admit no contradiction.

UNDEPLORED, ŭn-dē-plō′rd. a. Not lamented.

UNDEPRAVED, ŭn-dē-prā′vd. a. Not corrupted.

UNDEPRIVED, ŭn-dē-prī′vd. a. Not diveſted by authority, not ſtripped of any poſſeſſion.

UNDER, ŭn′-dŭr. prep. In a ſtate of ſubjection to; in the ſtate of pupillage to; beneath, ſo as to be covered or hidden; below in place; in a leſs degree than; for leſs than; leſs than, below; by the appearance of; with leſs than; in the ſtate of inferiority to, noting rank or order of precedence; in a ſtate of being loaded with; in a ſtate of oppreſſion by, or ſubjection to; in a ſtate of being liable to, or limited by; in a ſtate of depreſſion, or dejection by; in the ſtate of bearing; in the ſtate of; not having reached or arrived to, noting time; repreſented by; in a ſtate of protection; with reſpect to; atteſted by; ſubjected to, being the ſubject of; in a ſtate of relation that claims protection.

UNDER, ŭn′-dŭr. ad. In a ſtate of ſubjection; leſs, oppoſed to Over or More; it has a ſignification reſembling that of an adjective, inferiour, ſubject, ſubordinate.

UNDERACTION, ŭn′-dŭr-ăk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Subordinate action, action not eſſential to the main ſtory.

To UNDERBEAR, ŭn-dŭr-bā′r. v. a. To ſupport, to endure; to line, to guard. In this laſt ſenſe out of uſe.

UNDERBEARER, ŭn-dŭr-bā′r-ŭr. ſ. In funerals, thoſe that ſuſtain the weight of the body, diſtinct from thoſe who are bearers of ceremony.

To UNDERBID, ŭn′-dŭr-bĭd′. v. a. To offer for any thing leſs than its worth.

UNDERCLERK, ŭn′-dŭr-klā′rk. ſ. A clerk ſubordinate to the principal clerk.

To UNDERDO, ŭn′-dŭr-dō′. v. n. To act below one's abilities; to do leſs than is requiſite.

UNDERFACTION, ŭn′-dŭr-făk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Subordinate faction, ſubdiviſion of a faction.

UNDERFELLOW, ŭn′-dŭr-fĕl′-lō. ſ. A mean man, a ſorry wretch.

UNDERFILLING, ŭn-dŭr-fĭl′-lĭng. ſ. Lower part of an edifice.

To UNDERFURNISH, ŭn′-dŭr-fŭr′-nĭſh. v. a. To ſupply with leſs than enough.

To UNDERGIRD, ŭn-dŭr-gĕrd′. v. a. To bind round the bottom.

To UNDERGO, ŭn-dŭr-gō′. v. a. To ſuffer, to ſuſtain, to endure evil; to ſupport, to hazard. Not in uſe. To ſuſtain, to be the bearer of, to poſſeſs; to ſuſtain, to endure without fainting; to paſs through.

UNDERGROUND, ŭn′-dŭr-ground. ſ. Subterraneous ſpace.

UNDERGROWTH, ŭn′-dŭr-grōth. ſ. That which grows under the tall wood.

UNDERHAND, ŭn′-dŭr-hănd. ad. By means not apparent, ſecretly; clandeſtinely, with fraudulent ſecrecy.

UNDERLABOURER, ŭn′-dŭr-lā′-bŭr-ĕr. ſ. A ſubordinate workman.

UNDERIVED, ŭn-dē-rī′vd. a. Not borrowed.

To UNDERLAY, ŭn-dŭr-lā′. v. a. To ſtrengthen by ſomething laid under.

To UNDERLINE, ŭn-dŭr-lī′ne. v. a. To mark with lines below the words.

UN-

UNDERLING, ŭn′-dŭr-lĭng. ſ. An inferiour agent, a ſorry mean fellow.

To UNDERMINE, ŭn-dŭr-mī′ne. v. a. To dig cavities under any thing, ſo that it may fall or be blown up, to ſap; to excavate under; to injure by clandeſtine means.

UNDERMINER, ŭn-dŭr-mī′n-ŭr. ſ. He that ſaps, he that digs away the ſupports; a clandeſtine enemy.

UNDERMOST, ŭn′-dŭr-mŭſt. a. Loweſt in place; loweſt in ſtate or condition.

UNDERNEATH, ŭn-dŭr-nē′th. ad. In the lower place, below, under, beneath.

UNDERNEATH, ŭn-dŭr-nē′th. prep. Under.

UNDEROFFICER, ŭn-dŭr-ā′f-ĭs-ŭr. ſ. An inferiour officer, one in ſubordinate authority.

To UNDERPIN, ŭn-dŭr-pĭn′. v. a. To prop, to ſupport.

UNDEROGATORY, ŭn-dĕ-rŏg′-gă-tŭr-ў. a. Not derogatory.

UNDERPART, ŭn′-dŭr-pārt. ſ. Subordinate, or uneſſential part.

UNDERPETTICOAT, ŭn′-dŭr-pĕt′-tў-kŏt. ſ. The petticoat worn next the body.

UNDERPLOT, ŭn′-dŭr-plŏt. ſ. A ſeries of events proceeding collaterally with the main ſtory of a play, and ſubſervient to it; a clandeſtine ſcheme.

To UNDERPRAISE, ŭn′-dŭr-prā′ze. v. a. To praiſe below deſert.

To UNDERPRIZE, ŭn′-dŭr-prī′ze. v. a. To value at leſs than the worth.

To UNDERPROP, ŭn-dŭr-prŏp′. v. a. To ſupport, to ſuſtain.

UNDERPROPORTIONED, ŭn′-dŭr-prŏ-pō′r-ſhŭnd. a. Having too little proportion.

To UNDERRATE, ŭn′-dŭr-rā′te. v. a. To rate too low.

UNDERRATE, ŭn′-dŭr-rā′te. ſ. A price leſs than is uſual.

UNDERSECRETARY, ŭn′-dŭr-sĕk′-krĕ-tĕr-ў. ſ. An inferior or ſubordinate ſecretary.

To UNDERSELL, ŭn-dŭr-sĕl′. v. a. To defeat, by ſelling for leſs, to ſell cheaper than another.

UNDERSERVANT, ŭn′-dŭr-sĕr′-vĕnt. ſ. A ſervant of the lower claſs.

To UNDERSET, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt′. v. a. To prop, to ſupport.

UNDERSETTER, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt′-tŭr. ſ. Prop, pedeſtal, ſupport.

UNDERSETTING, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt′-tĭng. ſ. Lower part, pedeſtal.

UNDERSHERIFF, ŭn′-dŭr-ſhĕr′-ĭf. ſ. The deputy of the ſheriff.

UNDERSHERIFFRY, ŭn′-dŭr-ſhĕr′-ĭf-rў. ſ. The buſineſs or office of an underſheriff.

UNDERSHOT, ŭn′-dŭr-ſhŏt. part. a. Moved by water paſſing under it.

UNDERSONG, ŭn′-dŭr-ſŏng. ſ. Chorus, burthen of a ſong.

To UNDERSTAND, ŭn-dŭr-ſtănd′. v. a. pret. To comprehend fully, to have knowledge of; to conceive.

To UNDERSTAND, ŭn-dŭr-ſtănd′. v. a. To have uſe of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conſcious being; to be informed.

UNDERSTANDING, ŭn-dŭr-ſtăn′-dĭng. ſ. Intellectual powers, faculties of the mind, eſpecially thoſe of knowledge and judgment; ſkill; intelligence, terms of communication.

UNDERSTANDING, ŭn-dŭr-ſtăn′-dĭng. a. Knowing, ſkilful.

UNDERSTANDINGLY, ŭn-dŭr-ſtăn′-dĭng-lў. ad. With knowledge.

UNDERSTOOD, ŭn-dŭr-ſtŭd′. pret. and part. paſſive of Underſtand.

UNDERSTRAPPER, ŭn′-dŭr-ſtrăp′-pŭr. ſ. A petty fellow, an inferior agent.

To UNDERTAKE, ŭn-dŭr-tā′ke. v. a. pret. Undertook; part. paſſ. Undertaken. To attempt, to engage in; to aſſume a character; to engage with, to attack; to have the charge of.

To UNDERTAKE, ŭn-dŭr-tā′ke. v. n. To aſſume any buſineſs or province; to venture, to hazard; to promiſe, to ſtand bound to ſome condition.

UNDERTAKEN, ŭn-dŭr-tā′k'n. part. paſſive of Undertake.

UNDERTAKER, ŭn-dŭr-tā′k-ŭr. ſ. One who engages in projects and affairs; one who engages to build for another at a certain price; one who manages funerals.

UNDERTAKING, ŭn-dŭr-tā′k-ĭng. ſ. Attempt, enterprize, engagement.

UNDERTENANT, ŭn′-dŭr-tĕn′-ĕnt. ſ. A ſecondary tenant, one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

UNDERTOOK, ŭn-dŭr-tŭk′. part. paſſ. of Undertake.

UNDERVALUATION, ŭn′-dŭr-văl-ū-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Rate not equal to the worth.

To UNDERVALUE, ŭn′-dŭr-văl′-ū. v. a. To rate low, to eſteem lightly, to treat as of little worth; to depreſs, to make low in eſtimation, to deſpiſe.

UNDERVALUE, ŭn′-dŭr-văl′-ū. ſ. Low rate, vile price.

UNDERVALUER, ŭn′-dŭr-văl′-ū-ŭr. ſ. One who eſteems lightly.

UNDERWENT, ŭn-dŭr-wĕnt′. preterite of Undergo.

UNDERWOOD, ŭn′-dŭr-wŭd. ſ. The low trees that grow among the timber.

UNDERWORK, ŭn′-dŭr-wŭrk. ſ. Subordinate buſineſs, petty affairs.

To UNDERWORK, ŭn-dŭr-wŭrk′. v. a. pret. Underworked, or Underwrought; participle paſſ. Underworked, or Underwrought. To deſtroy by clandeſtine meaſures; to labour leſs than enough.

UNDERWORKMAN, ŭn′-dŭr-wŭrk′-măn. ſ. An inferior or ſubordinate labourer.

To UNDERWRITE, ŭn-dŭr-rī′te. v. a. To write under ſomething elſe.

UNDERWRITER, ŭn-dŭr-rī′t-ŭr. ſ. An inſurer, ſo called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRIBED, ŭn-dĭs-krī′bd. a. Not deſcribed.

UNDESCRIED, ŭn-dĭs-krī′de. a. Not ſeen, unſeen, undiſcovered.

UNDESERVED, ŭn-dē-zĕrvd′. a. Not merited, or obtained by merit; not incurred by fault.

UNDESERVEDLY, ŭn-dē-zĕrv′-lȳ. ad. Without deſert, whether of good or ill.

UNDESERVER, ŭn-dē-zĕr′-vŭr. ſ. One of no merit.

UNDESERVING, ŭn-dē-zĕr′-vĭng. a. Not having merit, not having any worth; not meriting any particular advantage or hurt.

UNDESIGNED, ŭn-dē-sī′nd. a. Not intended, not purpoſed.

UNDESIGNING, ŭn-dē-sī′-nĭng. a. Not acting with any ſet purpoſe; having no artful or fraudulent ſchemes, ſincere.

UNDESIREABLE, ŭn-dē-zī′r-ĕbl. a. Not to be wiſhed, not pleaſing.

UNDESIRED, ŭn-dē-zī′rd. a. Not wiſhed, not ſolicited.

UNDESIRING, ŭn-dē-zī′r-ĭng. a. Negligent, not wiſhing.

UNDESTROYABLE, ŭn-dĭſ-troy′-ĕbl. a. Indeſtructible, not ſuſceptive of deſtruction.

UNDESTROYED, ŭn-dĭs-troy′d. a. Not deſtroyed.

UNDETERMINABLE, ŭn-dē-tĕr′-mĭn-ĕbl. a. Impoſſible to be decided.

UNDETERMINATE, ŭn-dē-tĕr′-mĭn-ĕt. a. Not ſettled, not decided, contingent; not fixed.

UNDETERMINATENESS, ŭn-dē-tĕr′-mĭn-ĕt-nĭs.

UNDETERMINATION, ŭn-dē-tĕr-mĭn-ā′-ſhŭn.

ſ. Uncertainty, indeciſion; the ſtate of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

UNDETERMINED, ŭn-dē-tĕr′-mĭnd. a. Unſettled, undecided; not limited, not regulated.

UNDEVOTED, ŭn-dē-vō′-tĭd. a. Not devoted.

UNDIAPHANOUS, ŭn-dī-ăf′-fā-nŭs. a. Not pellucid, not tranſparent.

UNDID, ŭn-dĭd′. the preterite of Undo.

UNDIGESTED, ŭn-dȳ-dzhĕs′-tĭd. a. Not concocted.

UNDINTED, ŭn-dĭnt′-ĭd. a. Not impreſſed by a blow.

UNDIMINISHED, ŭn-dȳ-mĭn′-ĭſht. a. Not impaired, not leſſened.

UNDIPPED, ŭn-dĭpt′. a. Not dipped, not plunged.

UNDIRECTED, ŭn-dy̆-rĕk′-tĭd. a. Not directed.

UNDISCERNED, ŭn-dĭz-zĕrnd′. a. Not obſerved, not diſcovered, not deſcried.

UNDISCERNEDLY, ŭn-dĭz-zĕrnd′-ly̆. ad. So as to be undiſcovered.

UNDISCERNIBLE, ŭn-dĭz-zĕrn′-ĭbl. a. Not to be diſcerned, inviſible.

UNDISCERNIBLY, ŭn-dĭz-zĕrn′-ĭb-ly̆. a. Inviſibly, imperceptibly.

UNDISCERNING, ŭn-dĭz-zĕrn′-ĭng. a. Injudicious, incapable of making due diſtinction.

UNDISCIPLINED, ŭn-dĭs′-sĭp-plĭnd. a. Not ſubdued to regularity and order; untaught, uninſtructed.

UNDISCOVERABLE, ŭn-dĭs-kŭv′-ĕr-ĕbl. a. Not to be found out.

UNDISCOVERED, ŭn-dĭs-kŭv′-ŭrd. a. Not ſeen, not deſcried.

UNDISCREET, ŭn-dĭs-krē′t. a. Not wiſe, imprudent.

UNDISGUISED, ŭn-dĭs-gy̆ī′zd. a. Open, artleſs, plain.

UNDISHONOURED, ŭn-dĭz-ŏn′-nŭrd. a. Not diſhonoured.

UNEASINESS, ŭn-ē′-zy̆-nĭs. ſ. Trouble, perplexity, ſtate of diſquiet.

UNEASY, ŭn-ē′-zy. a. Painful, giving diſturbance; diſturbed, not at eaſe; conſtraining, cramping; peeviſh, difficult to pleaſe.

UNEATEN, ŭn-ē′tn. a. Not devoured.

UNEATH, ŭn-ē′th. ad. Not eaſily. Not in uſe.

UNEDIFYING, ŭn-ĕd′-y̆-fī-ĭng. a. Not improving in good life.

UNELECTED, ŭn-ē-lĕk′-tĭd. a. Not choſen.

UNELIGIBLE, ŭn-ĕl′-y̆-dzhĭbl. a. Not worthy to be choſen.

UNEMPLOYED, ŭn-ĭm-ploy′d. a. Not buſy, at leiſure, idle; not engaged in any particular work.

UNEMPTIABLE, ŭn-ĕmp′-tȳ-ĕbl. a. Not to be emptied, inexhauſtible.

UNENDOWED, ŭn-ĭn-dow′d. a. Not inveſted, not graced.

UNENGAGED, ŭn-ĭn-gā′dzhd. a. Not engaged, not appropriated.

UNENJOYED, ŭn-ĭn-dzhoy′d. a. Not obtained, not poſſeſſed.

UNENJOYING, ŭn-ĭn-dzhoy′-ĭng. a. Not uſing, having no fruition.

UNENLIGHTENED, ŭn-ĭn-lī′tnd. a. Not illuminated.

UNENLARGED, ŭn-ĭn-lā′rdzhd. a. Not enlarged, narrow, contracted.

UNENSLAVED, ŭn-ĭn-slā′vd. a. Free, not enthralled.

UNENTERTAINING, ŭn-ĕn-tĕr-tā′n-ĭng. a. Giving no delight, giving no entertainment.

UNENVIED, ŭn-ĕn′-vy̆d. a. Exempt from envy.

UNEQUABLE, ŭn-ē′-kwĕbl. a. Different from itſelf, diverſe.

UNEQUAL, ŭn-ē′-kwĕl. a. Not even; not equal, inferior; partial, not beſtowing on both the ſame advantages; diſproportionate, ill matched; not regular, not uniform.

UNEQUALABLE, ŭn-ē′-kwĕl-ĕbl. a. Not to be equalled, not to be parallelled.

UNEQUALLED, ŭn-ē′-kwĕld. a. Unparallelled, unrivalled in excellence.

UNEQUALLY, ŭn-ē′-kwĕl-ly̆. ad. In different degrees, in diſproportion one to the other.

UNEQUALNESS, ŭn-ē′-kwĕl-nĭs. ſ. Inequality, ſtate of being unequal.

UNEQUITABLE, ŭn-ĕk′-kwy̆-tĕbl. a. Not impartial, not juſt.

UNEQUIVOCAL, ŭn-ē-kwĭv′-ō-kĕl. a. Not equivocal.

UNERRABLENESS, ŭn-ĕr′-rĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Incapacity of error.

UNERRING, ŭn-ĕr′-ring. a. Committing no miſtake; incapable of failure, certain.

UNERRINGLY, ŭn-ĕr′-ring-ly̆. ad. Without miſtake.

UNESPIED, ŭn-ĕs-pī′de. a. Not ſeen, undiſcovered, undeſcried.

UNESSENTIAL, ŭn-ĕs-sĕn′-ſhĕl. a. Not being

being of the laſt importance, not conſtituting eſſence; void of real being.

UNESTABLISHED, ůn-ės-tăb'-lĭſht. a. Not eſtabliſhed.

UNEVEN, ůn-ē'vn. a. Not even, not level; not ſuiting each other, not equal.

UNEVENNESS, ůn-ē'vn-nĭs. ſ. Surface not level, inequality of ſurface; turbulence, changeable ſtate; not ſmoothneſs.

UNEVITABLE, ůn-ĕv'-ў-tĕbl. a. Inevitable, not to be eſcaped.

UNEXACTED, ůn-ĕg-zăk'-tĭd. a. Not exacted, not taken by force.

UNEXAMINED, ůn-ĕg-zăm'-ĭnd. a. Not enquired, not tried, not diſcuſſed.

UNEXAMPLED, ůn-ĕg-zămp'ld. a. Not known by any precedent or example.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, ůn-ĕk-sĕp'-ſhůn-ĕbl. a. Not liable to any objection.

UNEXCOGITABLE, ůn-ĕks-kŏdzh'-ĭt-ĕbl. a. Not to be found out.

UNEXECUTED, ůn-ĕk'-sē-kū-tĭd. a. Not performed, not done.

UNEXCISED, ůn-ĕk-sī'zd. a. Not ſubject to the payment of exciſe.

UNEXEMPLIFIED, ůn-ĕg-zĕm'-plў-fīd. a. Not made known by inſtance or example.

UNEXERCISED, ůn-ĕk'-sĕr-sīzd. a. Not practiſed, not experienced.

UNEXEMPT, ůn-ĕg-zĕmpt'. a. Not free by peculiar privilege.

UNEXHAUSTED, ůn-ĕks-hâ's-tĭd. a. Not ſpent, not drained to the bottom.

UNEXPANDED, ůn-ĕks-păn'-dĭd. a. Not ſpread out.

UNEXPECTED, ůn-ĕk-ſpĕk'-tĭd. a. Not thought on, ſudden, not provided againſt.

UNEXPECTEDLY, ůn-ĕk-ſpĕk'-tĭd-lў. ad. Suddenly, at a time unthought of.

UNEXPECTEDNESS, ůn-ĕk-ſpĕk'-tĭd-nĭs. ſ. Suddenneſs, unthought of time or manner.

UNEXPERIENCED, ůn-ĕks-pē'-ryĕnſt. a. Not verſed, not acquainted by trial or practice.

UNEXPEDIENT, ůn-ĕks-pē'-dyĕnt. a. Inconvenient, not fit.

UNEXPERT, ůn-ĕks-pĕrt'. a. Wanting ſkill or knowledge.

UNEXPLORED, ůn-ĕks-plō'rd. a. Not ſearched out; not tried, not known.

UNEXPOSED, ůn-ĕks-pō'zd. a. Not laid open to cenſure.

UNEXPRESSIBLE, ůn-ĕks-prĕs'-sĭbl. a. Ineffable, not to be uttered.

UNEXPRESSIVE, ůn-ĕks-prĕs'-ſĭv. a. Not having the power of uttering or expreſſing; inexpreſſive, unutterable, ineffable.

UNEXTENDED, ůn-ĕks-tĕn'-dĭd. a. Occupying no aſſignable ſpace; having no dimenſions.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, ůn-ĕks-tĭng'-gwĭſh-ĕbl. a. Unquenchable, not to be put out.

UNEXTINGUISHED, ůn-ĕks-tĭng'-gwĭſht. a. Not quenched, not put out; not entinguiſhable.

UNFADED, ůn-fā'-dĭd. a. Not withered.

UNFADING, ůn-fā'-dĭng. a. Not liable to wither.

UNFAILING, ůn-fā'l-ĭng. a. Certain, not miſſing.

UNFAIR, ůn-fâ're. a. Diſingenuous, ſubdolous, not honeſt.

UNFAITHFUL, ůn-fā'th-fůl. a. Perfidious, treacherous; impious, infidel.

UNFAITHFULLY, ůn-fā'th-fůl-ў. ad. Treacherouſly, perfidiouſly.

UNFAITHFULNESS, ůn-fā'th-fůl-nĭs. ſ. Treachery, perfidiouſneſs.

UNFALLOWED, ůn-făl'-lōd. a. Not fallowed.

UNFAMILIAR, ůn-fă-mĭl'-yĕr. a. Unaccuſtomed, ſuch as is not common.

UNFASHIONABLE, ůn-făſh'-ůn-ĕbl. a. Not modiſh, not according to the reigning cuſtom.

UNFASHIONABLENESS, ůn-făſh'-ůn-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Deviation from the mode.

UNFASHIONED, ůn-făſh'-ůnd. a. Not modified by art; having no regular form.

UNFASHIONABLY, ůn-făſh'-ůn-ĕb-lў. ad. Not according to the faſhion; unartfully.

To UNFASTEN, ůn-fâs'n. v. a. To looſe, to unfix.

UNFA-

UNFATHERED, ŭn-fā′-thŭrd. a. Fatherleſs, having no father.

UNFATHOMABLE, ŭn-făth′-ŭm-ĕbl. a. Not to be ſounded by a line; that of which the end or extent cannot be found.

UNFATHOMABLY, ŭn-făth′-ŭm-ĕb-lў. ad. So as not to be ſounded.

UNFATHOMED, ŭn-făth′-ŭmd. a. Not to be ſounded.

UNFATIGUED, ŭn-fă-tē′gd. a. Unwearied, untired.

UNFAVOURABLY, ŭn-fā′-vŭr-ĕb-lў. ad. Unkindly, unpropitiouſly; ſo as not to countenance or ſupport.

UNFEARED, ŭn-fē′rd. a. Not affrighted, intrepid, not terrified; not dreaded, not regarded with terror.

UNFEASIBLE, ŭn-fē′z-ĭbl. a. Impracticable.

UNFEATHERED, ŭn-fĕth′-ŭrd. a. Implumous, naked of feathers.

UNFEATURED, ŭn-fē′-tſhŭrd. a. Deformed, wanting regularity of features.

UNFED, ŭn-fĕd′. a. Not ſupplied with food.

UNFEED, ŭn-fē′d. a. Unpaid.

UNFEELING, ŭn-fē′l-ĭng. a. Inſenſible, void of mental ſenſibility.

UNFEIGNED, ŭn-fē′nd. a. Not counterfeited, not hypocritical, real, ſincere.

UNFEIGNEDLY, ŭn-fē′n-ĭd-lў. ad. Really, ſincerely, without hypocriſy.

UNFELT, ŭn-fĕlt′. a. Not felt, not perceived.

UNFENCED, ŭn-fĕnſt′. a. Naked of fortification; not ſurrounded by any incloſure.

UNFERMENTED, ŭn-fĕr-mĕnt′-ĭd. a. Not fermented.

UNFERTILE, ŭn-fĕr′-tĭl. a. Not fruitful, not prolifick.

To UNFETTER, ŭn-fĕt′-tŭr. v. a. To unchain, to free from ſhackles.

UNFIGURED, ŭn-fĭg′-yŭrd. a. Repreſenting no animal form.

UNFILLED, ŭn-fĭld′. a. Not filled, not ſupplied.

UNFIRM, ŭn-fĕrm′. a. Weak, feeble; not ſtable.

UNFILIAL, ŭn-fĭl′-yĕl. a. Unſuitable to a ſon.

UNFINISHED, ŭn-fĭn′-ĭſht. a. Incomplete, not brought to an end; not brought to perfection, imperfect, wanting the laſt hand.

UNFIT, ŭn-fĭt′. a. Improper, unſuitable; unqualified.

To UNFIT, ŭn-fĭt′. v. a. To diſqualify.

UNFITTING, ŭn-fĭt′-tĭng. a. Not proper.

UNFITLY, ŭn-fĭt′-lў. ad. Not properly, not ſuitably.

UNFITNESS, ŭn-fĭt′-nĭs. ſ. Want of qualifications; want of propriety.

To UNFIX, ŭn-fĭks′. v. a. To looſen, to make leſs faſt; to make fluid.

UNFIXED, ŭn-fĭkſt′. a. Wandering, erratick, inconſtant, vagrant; not determined.

UNFLEDGED, ŭn-flĕdzhd′. a. That has not yet the full furniture of feathers, young.

UNFLESHED, ŭn-flĕſht′. a. Not fleſhed, not ſeaſoned to blood.

UNFOILED, ŭn-foi′ld. a. Unſubdued, not put to the worſt.

To UNFOLD, ŭn-fō′ld. v. a. To expand, to ſpread, to open; to tell, to declare; to diſcover, to reveal; to diſplay, to ſet to view.

UNFOLDING, ŭn-fō′ld-ĭng. a. Directing to unfold.

To UNFOOL, ŭn-fō′l. v. a. To reſtore from folly.

UNFORBID, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd′. } a. Not pro-
UNFORBIDDEN, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd′n. } hibited.

UNFORBIDDENNESS, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd′n-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being unforbidden.

UNFORCED, ŭn-fō′rſt. a. Not compelled, not conſtrained; not impelled; not feigned; not violent; not contrary to eaſe.

UNFORCIBLE, ŭn-fō′r-ſĭbl. a. Wanting ſtrength.

UNFORBODING, ŭn-fōre-bō′-dĭng. a. Giving no omens.

UNFOREKNOWN, ŭn-fōre-nō′n. a. Not foreſeen by preſcience.

UNFORESEEN, ŭn-fōre-ſē′n. a. Not known before it happened.

UNFORFEITED, ŭn-fā′r-fĭt-ĭd. a. Not forfeited.

UNFORGOTTEN, ŭn-fŏr-gŏt'tn. a. Not loſt to memory.

UNFORGIVING, ŭn-fŏr-gĭv'-ĭng. a. Relentleſs, implacable.

UNFORMED, ŭn-fâ'rmd. a. Not modified into regular ſhape.

UNFORSAKEN, ŭn-fŏr-sâ'kn. a. Not deſerted.

UNFORTIFIED, ŭn-fâ'r-tў-fide. a. Not ſecured by walls or bulwarks; not ſtrengthened, infirm, weak, feeble; wanting ſecurities.

UNFORTUNATE, ŭn-fâ'r-tſhŭ-nĕt. a. Not ſucceſsful, unproſperous, wanting luck.

UNFORTUNATELY, ŭn-fâ'r-tſhŭ-nĕt-lў. ad. Unhappily, without good luck.

UNFORTUNATENESS, ŭn-fâ'r-tſhŭ-nĕt-nĭs. ſ. Ill luck.

UNFOUGHT, ŭn-fâ't. a. Not fought.

UNFOULED, ŭn-fou'ld. a. Unpolluted, uncorrupted, not ſoiled.

UNFOUND, ŭn-fou'nd. a. Not found, not met with.

UNFRAMABLE, ŭn-frâ'm-ĕbl. a. Not to be moulded.

UNFRAMED, ŭn-frâ'md. a. Not formed, not faſhioned.

UNFREQUENT, ŭn-frē'-kwĕnt. a. Uncommon, not happening often.

To UNFREQUENT, ŭn-frē-kwĕnt', v. a. To leave, to ceaſe to frequent.

UNFREQUENTED, ŭn-frē-kwĕnt'-ĕd. a. Rarely viſited, rarely entered.

UNFREQUENTLY, ŭn-frē'-kwĕnt-lў. ad. Not commonly.

UNFRIENDED, ŭn-frĕnd'-ĕd. a. Wanting friends, uncountenanced.

UNFRIENDLINESS, ŭn-frĕnd'-lў-nĭs. ſ. Want of kindneſs, want of favour.

UNFRIENDLY, ŭn-frĕnd'-lў. a. Not benevolent, not kind.

UNFROZEN, ŭn-frō'zn. a. Not congealed to ice.

UNFRUITFUL, ŭn-frō't-fŭl. a. Not prolifick; not fructiferous; not fertile; not producing good effects.

UNFULFILLED, ŭn-fŭl-fĭld'. a. Not fulfilled.

To UNFURL, ŭn-fûrl', v. a. To expand, to unfold, to open.

To UNFURNISH, ŭn-fûr'-nĭſh. v. a. To deprive, to ſtrip, to diveſt; to leave naked.

UNFURNISHED, ŭn-fûr'-nĭſht. a. Not accommodated with utenſils, or decorated with ornaments; unſupplied.

UNGAIN, ŭn-gā'n. } a. Awkward, un-
UNGAINLY, ŭn-gā'n-lў. } couth.

UNGALLED, ŭn-gâ'ld. a. Unhurt, unwounded.

UNGARTERED, ŭn-gâ'r-tûrd. a. Being without garters.

UNGATHERED, ŭn-gâth'-ûrd. a. Not cropped; not picked.

UNGENERATED, ŭn-dzhĕn'-ĕr-ā-tĭd. a. Unbegotten, having no beginning.

UNGENERATIVE, ŭn-dzhĕn'-ĕr-ā-tĭv. a. Begetting nothing.

UNGENEROUS, ŭn-dzhĕn'-ĕr-ŭs. a. Not noble, not ingenuous, not liberal; ignominious.

UNGENIAL, ŭn-dzhē'-nyĕl. a. Not kind or favourable to nature.

UNGENTLE, ŭn-dzhĕn'tl. a. Harſh, rude, rugged.

UNGENTLEMANLY, ŭn-dzhĕn'tl-măn-lў. a. Illiberal, not becoming a gentleman.

UNGENTLENESS, ŭn-dzhĕn'tl-nĭs. ſ. Harſhneſs, rudeneſs, ſeverity; unkindneſs, incivility.

UNGENTLY, ŭn-dzhĕnt'-lў. ad. Harſhly, rudely.

UNGEOMETRICAL, ŭn-dzhē-ō-mĕt'-trў-kĕl. a. Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.

UNGILDED, ŭn-gĭl'-dĭd. a. Not overlaid with gold.

To UNGIRD, ŭn-gĕrd'. v. a. To looſe any thing bound with a girdle.

UNGIRT, ŭn-gĕrt'. a. Looſely dreſſed.

UNGLORIFIED, ŭn-glō'-rў-fide. a. Not honoured, not exalted with praiſe and adoration.

UNGLOVED, ŭn-glŭvd'. a. Having the hand naked.

UNGIVING, ŭn-gĭv'-ĭng. a. Not bringing gifts.

To UNGLUE, ŭn-glū'. v. a. To looſe any thing cemented.

To UNGOD, ŭn-gŏd'. v. a. To diveſt of divinity.

UNGODLILY, ŭn-gŏd'-lĭ-lў. ad. Impiouſly, wickedly.

UNGODLINESS, ŭn-gŏd'-lў-nĭs. ſ. Impiety, wickedneſs, neglect of God.

UNGODLY, ŭn-gŏd'-lў. a. Wicked, negligent of God and his laws; polluted by wickedneſs.

UNGORED, ŭn-gō'rd. a. Unwounded, unhurt.

UNGORGED, ŭn-gâ'rdzhd. a. Not filled, not ſated.

UNGOVERNABLE, ŭn-gŭv'-ŭr-nĕbl. a. Not to be ruled, not to be reſtrained; licentious, wild, unbridled.

UNGOVERNED, ŭn-gŭv'-ŭrnd. a. Being without government; not regulated, unbridled, licentious.

UNGOT, ŭn-gŏt'. a. Not gained, not acquired; not begotten.

UNGRACEFUL, ŭn-grā'ſe-fŭl. a. Wanting elegance, wanting beauty.

UNGRACEFULNESS, ŭn-grā'ſe-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Inelegance, awkwardneſs.

UNGRACIOUS, ŭn-grā'-ſhŭs. a. Offenſive, unpleaſing; unacceptable, not favoured.

UNGRANTED, ŭn-grâ'nt-ĭd. a. Not given, not yielded, not beſtowed.

UNGRATEFUL, ŭn-grā'te-fŭl. a. Making no returns, or making ill returns; making no returns for culture; unpleaſing.

UNGRATEFULLY, ŭn-grā'te-fŭl-ў. ad. With ingratitude; unacceptably, unpleaſingly.

UNGRATEFULNESS, ŭn-grā'te-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Ingratitude, ill return for good; unacceptableneſs.

UNGRAVELY, ŭn-grā've-lў. ad. Without ſerioufneſs.

UNGROUNDED, ŭn-grou'n-dĭd. a. Having no foundation.

UNGRUDGINGLY, ŭn-grŭdzh'-ĭng-lў. ad. Without ill will, willingly, heartily, cheerfully.

UNGUARDED, ŭn-gâ'r-dĭd. a. Careleſs, negligent.

UNHANDSOME, ŭn-hăn'-ſŭm. a. Ungraceful, not beautiful; illiberal, diſingenuous.

UNHANDY, ŭn-hănd'-ў. a. Awkward, not dexterous.

UNHAPPY, ŭn-hăp'-pў. a. Wretched, miſerable, unfortunate, calamitous, diſtreſſed.

UNHARMED, ŭn-hâ'rmd. a. Unhurt, not injured.

UNHARMFUL, ŭn-hâ'rm-fŭl. a. Innoxious, innocent.

UNHARMONIOUS, ŭn-hâr-mō'-nyŭs. a. Not ſymmetrical, diſproportionate; unmuſical, ill ſounding.

To UNHARNESS, ŭn-hâ'r-nĭs. v. a. To looſe from the traces; to diſarm, to diveſt of armour.

UNHAZARDED, ŭn-hăz'-ẽr-dĭd. a. Not adventured, not put in danger.

UNHATCHED, ŭn-hătſht'. a. Not diſcloſed from the eggs; not brought to light.

UNHEALTHFUL, ŭn-hĕlth'-fŭl. a. Morbid, unwholeſome.

UNHEALTHY, ŭn-hĕlth'-ў. a. Sickly, wanting health.

To UNHEART, ŭn-hâ'rt. v. a. To diſcourage, to depreſs.

UNHEARD, ŭn-hĕrd'. a. Not perceived by the ear; not vouchſafed an audience; unknown in celebration; unheard of, obſcure, not known by fame; unprecedented.

UNHEATED, ŭn-hē't-ĭd. a. Not made hot.

UNHEEDED, ŭn-hē'd-ĭd. a. Diſregarded, not thought worthy of notice.

UNHEEDING, ŭn-hē'd-ĭng. a. Negligent, careleſs.

UNHEEDY, ŭn-hē'd-ў. a. Precipitate, ſudden.

UNHELPED, ŭn-hĕlpt'. a. Unaſſiſted, having no auxiliary, unſupported.

UNHELPFUL, ŭn-hĕlp'-fŭl. a. Giving no aſſiſtance.

UNHEWN, ŭn-hū'n. part. a. Not hewn.

UNHIDEBOUND, ŭn-hī'de-bound. a. Lax of maw, capacious.

To

To UNHINGE, ŭn-hĭndzh′. v. a. To throw from the hinges; to diſplace by violence; to diſcover, to confuſe.

UNHOLINESS, ŭn-hō′-lў-nĭs. ſ. Impiety, profaneneſs, wickedneſs.

UNHOLY, ŭn-hō′-lў. a. Profane, not hallowed; impious, wicked.

UNHONOURED, ŭn-ŏn′-nŭrd. a. Not regarded with veneration, not celebrated; not treated with reſpect.

To UNHOOP, ŭn-hō′p. v. a. To diveſt of hoops.

UNHOPED, ŭn-hō′pt. a. Not expected, greater than hope had promiſed.

UNHOPEFUL, ŭn-hō′pe-fŭl. a. Such as leaves no room to hope.

To UNHORSE, ŭn-hŏrs′. v. a. To beat from a horſe, to throw from the ſaddle.

UNHOSPITABLE, ŭn-hŏs′-pў-tĕbl. a. Affording no kindneſs or entertainment to ſtrangers.

UNHOSTILE, ŭn-hŏs′-tĭl. a. Not belonging to an enemy.

To UNHOUSE, ŭn-hou′z. v. a. To drive from the habitation.

UNHOUSED, ŭn-hou′zd. a. Homeleſs, wanting a houſe; having no ſettled habitation.

UNHOUSELED, ŭn-hō′zld. a. Having not the ſacrament.

UNHUMBLED, ŭn-ŭm′bld. a. Not humbled, not touched with ſhame or confuſion.

UNHURT, ŭn-hŭrt′. a. Free from harm.

UNHURTFUL, ŭn-hŭrt′-fŭl. a. Innoxious, harmleſs, doing no harm.

UNHURTFULLY, ŭn-hŭrt′-fŭl-ў. ad. Without harm, innoxiouſly.

UNICORN, ū′-nў-kărn. ſ. A beaſt that has only one horn; a bird.

UNIFORM, ū′-nў-fărm. a. Keeping its tenour, ſimilar to itſelf; conforming to one rule.

UNIFORMITY, ū-nў-fā′r-mĭ-tў. ſ. Reſemblance to itſelf, even tenour; conformity to one pattern, reſemblance of one to another.

UNIFORMLY, ū′-nў-fărm-lў. ad. Without variation, in an even tenour; without diverſity of one from another.

UNIMAGINABLE, ŭn-ĭm-mădzh′-ĭn-ĕbl. a. Not to be imagined by the fancy.

UNIMAGINABLY, ŭn-ĭm-mădzh′-ĭn-ĕb-lў. ad. To a degree not to be imagined.

UNIMITABLE, ŭn-ĭm′-ĭt-ĕbl. a. Not to be imitated.

UNIMMORTAL, ŭn-ĭm-mā′r-tĕl. a. Not immortal, mortal.

UNIMPAIRABLE, ŭn-ĭm-pā′r-ĕbl. a. Not liable to waſte or diminution.

UNIMPORTANT, ŭn-ĭm-pā′r-tĕnt. a. Aſſuming no airs of dignity.

UNIMPORTUNED, ŭn-ĭm-pŏr-tshō′nd. a. Not ſolicited, not teazed to compliance.

UNIMPROVABLE, ŭn-ĭm-prō′v-ĕbl. a. Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPROVABLENESS, ŭn-ĭm-prō′v-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Quality of not being improvable.

UNIMPROVED, ŭn-ĭm-prō′vd. a. Not made more knowing; not taught, not meliorated by inſtruction.

UNINCREASABLE, ŭn-ĭn-krē′s-ĕbl. a. Admitting no increaſe.

UNINDIFFERENT, ŭn-ĭn-dĭf′-fĕr-ĕnt. a. Partial, leaning to a ſide.

UNINDUSTRIOUS, ŭn-ĭn-dŭs′-tryŭs. a. Not diligent, not laborious.

UNINFLAMMABLE, ŭn-ĭn-flăm′-măbl. a. Not capable of being ſet on fire.

UNINFLAMED, ŭn-ĭn-flā′md. a. Not ſet on fire.

UNINFORMED, ŭn-ĭn-fā′rmd. a. Untaught, uninſtructed; unanimated, not enlivened.

UNINGENUOUS, ŭn-ĭn-dzhĕn′-ū-ŭs. a. Illiberal, diſingenuous.

UNINHABITABLE, ŭn-ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-ĕbl. a. Unfit to be inhabited.

UNINHABITABLENESS, ŭn-ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Incapacity of being inhabited.

UNINHABITED, ŭn-ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-ĭd. a. Having no dwellers.

UNINJURED, ŭn-ĭn′-dzhŭrd. a. Unhurt, ſuffering no harm.

UNINSCRIBED, ŭn-ĭn-ſkrī′bd. a. Having no inſcription.

UNINSPIRED, ŭn-ĭn-ſpī′rd. a. Not having received

received any ſupernatural inſtruction or illumination.

UNINSTRUCTED, ún-in-ſtrúk'-tid. a. Not taught; not helped by inſtruction.

UNINSTRUCTIVE, ún-in-ſtrúk'-tiv. a. Not conferring any improvement.

UNINTELLIGENT, ún-in-tél'-lý-dzhent. a. Not knowing, not ſkilful.

UNINTELLIGIBILITY, ún-in-tél'-lý-dzhý-bil''-it-ý. ſ. Quality of not being intelligible.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, ún-in-tél'-lý-dzhibl. a. Not ſuch as can be underſtood.

UNINTELLIGIBLY, ún-in-tél'-lý-dzhib-lý. ad. In a manner not to be underſtood.

UNINTENTIONAL, ún-in-tén'-ſhún-él. a. Not deſigned, happening without deſign.

UNINTERESTED, ún-in'-tér-es-tid. a. Not having intereſt.

UNINTERMITTED, ún-in-tér-mit'-tid. a. Continued, not interrupted.

UNINTERMIXED, ún-in-tér-mikſt'. a. Not mingled.

UNINTERRUPTED, ún-in-tér-rúp'-tid. a. Not broken, not interrupted.

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, ún-in-tér-rúp'-tid-lý. ad. Without interruption.

UNINTRENCHED, ún-in-trénſht'. a. Not intrenched.

UNINVESTIGABLE, ún-in-vés'-tý-gébl. a. Not to be ſearched out.

UNINVITED, ún-in-ví'-tid. a. Not aſked.

UNJOINTED, ún-dzhoi'n-tid. a. Disjointed, ſeparated; having no articulation.

UNION, ú'-nyún. ſ. The act of joining two or more; concord, conjunction of mind or intereſts.

UNIPAROUS, ú-nip'-pá-rús. a. Bringing one at a birth.

UNISON, ú'-ný-sún. a. Sounding alone.

UNISON, ú'-ný-sún. ſ. A ſtring that has the ſame ſound with another; a ſingle unvaried note.

UNIT, ú'-nit. ſ. One; the leaſt number, or the root of numbers.

To UNITE, ú-ní'te. v. a. To join two or more into one; to make to agree; to make to adhere; to join; to join in intereſt.

To UNITE, ú-ní'te. v. n. To join in an act, to concur, to act in concert; to coaleſce, to be cemented, to be conſolidated; to grow into one.

UNITEDLY, ú-ní't-id-lý. ad. With union, ſo as to join.

UNITER, ú-ní't-úr. ſ. The perſon or thing that unites.

UNITION, ú-nish'-ún. ſ. The act or power of uniting, conjunction.

UNITIVE, ú'-nit-iv. a. Having the power of uniting.

UNITY, ú'-nit-ý. ſ. The ſtate of being one; concord, conjunction; agreement, uniformity; principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the ſtory, and propriety of repreſentation is preſerved.

UNJUDGED, ún-júdzhd'. a. Not judicially determined.

UNIVERSAL, ú-ný-vér'-sél. a. General, extending to all; total, whole; not particular, compriſing all particulars.

UNIVERSAL, ú-ný-vér'-sél. ſ. The whole, the general ſyſtem.

UNIVERSALITY, ú-ný-vér-sál'-it-ý. ſ. Not particularity, generality, extenſion to the whole.

UNIVERSALLY, ú-ný-vér'-sél-ý. ad. Throughout the whole, without exception.

UNIVERSE, ú'-ný-vérs. ſ. The general ſyſtem of things.

UNIVERSITY, ú-ný-vér'-sit-ý. ſ. A ſchool, where all the arts and faculties are taught and ſtudied.

UNIVOCAL, ú-niv'-ó-kél. a. Having one meaning; certain, regular, purſuing always one tenour.

UNIVOCALLY, ú-niv'-vó-kél-ý. ad. In one term, in one ſenſe; in one tenour.

UNJOYOUS, ún-dzhoy'-ús. a. Not gay, not cheerful.

UNJUST, ún-dzhúſt'. a. Iniquitous, contrary to equity, contrary to juſtice.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, ún-dzhús'-tý-fí-ébl. a. Not to be defended, not to be juſtified.

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, ŭn-dzhŭs″-tў-fī″-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of not being juſtifiable.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, ŭn-dzhŭs′-tў-fī-ĕb-lў. ad. In a manner not to be defended.

UNJUSTLY, ŭn-dzhŭſt′-lў. ad. In a manner contrary to right.

To UNKENNEL, ŭn-kĕn′-nĭl. v. a. To drive from his hole; to rouſe from its ſecrecy, or retreat.

UNKEPT, ŭn-kĕpt′. a. Not kept, not retained; unobſerved, unobeyed.

UNKIND, ŭn-kyī″nd. a. Not favourable, not benevolent.

UNKINDLY, ŭn-kyī″nd-lў. a. Unnatural, contrary to nature; malignant, unfavourable.

UNKINDLY, ŭn-kyī″nd-lў. ad. Without kindneſs, without affection.

UNKINDNESS, ŭn-kyī″nd-nĭs. ſ. Malignity, ill-will, want of affection.

To UNKING, ŭn-kĭng′. v. a. To deprive of royalty.

UNKISSED, ŭn-kĭſt′. a. Not kiſſed.

UNKNIGHTLY, ŭn-nī″te-lў. a. Unbecoming a knight.

To UNKNIT, ŭn-nĭt′. v. a. To unweave, to ſeparate; to open.

UNKLE, ŭnk′l. ſ. The brother of a father or mother.

To UNKNOW, ŭn-nō″. v. a. To ceaſe to know.

UNKNOWABLE, ŭn-nō″-ĕbl. a. Not to be known.

UNKNOWING, ŭn-nō″-ĭng. a. Ignorant, not knowing; not practiſed, not qualified.

UNKNOWINGLY, ŭn-nō″-ĭng-lў. ad. Ignorantly, without knowledge.

UNKNOWN, ŭn-nō″n. a. Not known, greater than is imagined; not having cohabitation; without communication.

UNLABOURED, ŭn-lā″-bŭrd. a. Not produced by labour; not cultivated by labour; ſpontaneous, voluntary.

To UNLACE, ŭn-lā″ſe. v. a. To looſe any thing faſtened with ſtrings.

To UNLADE, ŭn-lā″de. v. a. To remove from the veſſel which carries; to exonerate that which carries; to put out.

UNLAID, ŭn-lā″de. a. Not placed, not fixed; not pacified, not ſtilled.

UNLAMENTED, ŭn-lă-mĕnt′-ĭd. a. Not deplored.

To UNLATCH, ŭn-lătſh′. v. a. To open by lifting up the latch.

UNLAWFUL, ŭn-lā″-fŭl. a. Contrary to law, not permitted by the law.

UNLAWFULLY, ŭn-lā″-fŭl-ў. ad. In a manner contrary to law or right; illegitimately, not by marriage.

UNLAWFULNESS, ŭn-lā″-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Contrariety to law.

To UNLEARN, ŭn-lĕrn′. v. a. To forget, or diſuſe what has been learned.

UNLEARNED, ŭn-lĕr′-nĭd. a. Ignorant, not informed, not inſtructed; not gained by ſtudy, not known; not ſuitable to a learned man.

UNLEARNEDLY, ŭn-lĕr′-nĭd-lў. ad. Ignorantly, groſsly.

UNLEAVENED, ŭn-lĕv′nd. a. Not fermented, not mixed with fermenting matter.

UNLESS, ŭn-lĕs′. conjunct. Except, if not, ſuppoſing that not.

UNLESSONED, ŭn-lĕs′nd. a. Not taught.

UNLETTERED, ŭn-lĕt′-tŭrd. a. Unlearned, untaught.

UNLEVELLED, ŭn-lĕv′-ĭld. a. Not cut even.

UNLIBIDINOUS, ŭn-lў-bĭd′-ĭn-ŭs. a. Not luſtful.

UNLICENSED, ŭn-lī″-sĕnſt. a. Having no regular permiſſion.

UNLICKED, ŭn-lĭkt′. a. Shapeleſs, not formed.

UNLIGHTED, ŭn-lī″-tĭd. a. Not kindled, not ſet on fire.

UNLIKE, ŭn-lī″ke. a. Diſſimilar, having no reſemblance; improbable, unlikely, not likely.

UNLIKELIHOOD, ŭn-lī″ke-lў-hŭd. } ſ. Im-
UNLIKELINESS, ŭn-lī″ke-lў-nĭs. } probability.

UNLIKELY, ŭn-lī″ke-lў. a. Improbable, not

 ſuch

ſuch as can be reaſonably expected; not promiſing any particular event.

UNLIKENESS, ŭn-lī'ke-nĭs. ſ. Diſſimilitude, want of reſemblance.

UNLIMITABLE, ŭn-lĭm'-ĭt-ĕbl. a. Admitting no bounds.

UNLIMITED, ŭn-lĭm'-ĭt-ĭd. a. Having no bounds, having no limits; undefined, not bounded by proper exceptions; unconfined, not reſtrained.

UNLIMITEDLY, ŭn-lĭm'-ĭt-ĭd-lў. ad. Boundleſsly, without bounds.

UNLINEAL, ŭn-lўn'-yĕl. a. Not coming in the order of ſucceſſion.

To UNLINK, ŭn-lĭnk'. v. a. To untwiſt, to open.

UNLIQUIFIED, ŭn-lĭk'-wў-fīd. a. Unmelted, undiſſolved.

To UNLOAD, ŭn-lō'd. v. a. To diſburden, to exonerate; to put off any thing burthenſome.

To UNLOCK, ŭn-lŏk'. v. a. To open what is ſhut with a lock; to open in general.

UNLOOKED-FOR, ŭn-lŭkt'-fôr. a. Unexpected, not foreſeen.

To UNLOOSE, ŭn-lō's. v. a. To looſe.

UNLOVED, ŭn-lŭv'd. a. Not loved.

UNLOVELINESS, ŭn-lŭv'-lў-nĭs. ſ. Unamiableneſs, inability to create love.

UNLOVELY, ŭn-lŭv'-lў. a. That cannot excite love.

UNLUCKILY, ŭn-lŭk'-ў-lў. ad. Unfortunately, by ill luck.

UNLUCKY, ŭn-lŭk'-ў. a. Unfortunate, producing unhappineſs; unhappy, miſerable, ſubject to frequent misfortunes; ſlightly miſchievous, miſchievouſly waggiſh; ill-omened, inauſpicious.

UNLUSTROUS, ŭn-lŭs'-trŭs. a. Wanting ſplendour, wanting luſtre.

To UNLUTE, ŭn-lū't. v. a. To ſeparate veſſels cloſed with chymical cement.

UNMADE, ŭn-mā'de. a. Not yet formed, not created; deprived of form or qualities; omitted to be made.

UNMAIMED, ŭn-mā'md. a. Not deprived of any eſſential part.

UNMAKABLE, ŭn-mā'k-ĕbl. a. Not poſſible to be made.

To UNMAKE, ŭn-mā'ke. v. a. To deprive of former qualities before poſſeſſed.

To UNMAN, ŭn-măn'. v. a. To deprive of the conſtituent qualities of a human being, as reaſon; to emaſculate; to break into irreſolution, to deject.

UNMANAGEABLE, ŭn-măn'-ă-dzhĭbl. a. Not manageable, not eaſily governed; not eaſily wielded.

UNMANAGED, ŭn-măn'-nĭdzhd. a. Not broken by horſemanſhip; not tutored, not educated.

UNMANLIKE, ŭn-măn'-līke. } a. Unbecom-
UNMANLY, ŭn-măn'-lў. } ing a human being; unſuitable to a man, effeminate.

UNMANNERED, ŭn-măn'-nŭrd. a. Rude, brutal, uncivil.

UNMANNERLINESS, ŭn-măn'-nĕr-lў-nĭs. ſ. Breach of civility, ill behaviour.

UNMANNERLY, ŭn-măn'-nĕr-lў. a. Ill-bred, not civil.

UNMANURED, ŭn-mă-nū'rd. a. Not cultivated.

UNMARKED, ŭn-mā'rkt. a. Not obſerved, not regarded.

UNMARRIED, ŭn-măr'-rўd. a. Having no huſband, or no wife.

To UNMASK, ŭn-măsk'. v. a. To ſtrip off a maſk; to ſtrip off any diſguiſe.

UNMASKED, ŭn-măskt'. a. Naked, open to the view.

UNMASTERABLE, ŭn-măs'-tĕr-ĕbl. a. Unconquerable; not to be ſubdued.

UNMASTERED, ŭn-măs'-tĕrd. a. Not ſubdued; not conquerable.

UNMATCHABLE, ŭn-măтsh'-ĕbl. a. Unparalleled, unequalled.

UNMATCHED, ŭn-măтsht'. a. Matchleſs, having no match or equal.

UNMEANING, ŭn-mē'n-ĭng. a. Expreſſing no meaning.

UNMEANT, ŭn-mĕnt'. a. Not intended.

UNMEASUREABLE, ŭn-mezh'-ŭr-ĕbl. a. Boundleſs, unbounded.

UN-

UNMEASURED, ůn-mězh'-ůrd. a. Immenſe, infinite; not meaſured, plentiful.

UNMEDITATED, ůn-méd'-ý-tā-tĭd. a. Not formed by previous thought.

UNMEDLED, ůn-méd'ld. a. Not touched, not altered.

UNMEET, ůn-mē't. a. Not fit, not proper, not worthy.

UNMELLOWED, ůn-mĕl'-lōd. a. Not fully ripened.

UNMELTED, ůn-mĕlt'-ĭd. a. Undiſſolved by heat.

UNMENTIONED, ůn-mĕn'-ſhůnd. a. Not told, not named.

UNMERCHANTABLE, ůn-mā'r-tſhĕn-tĕbl. a. Unſaleable, not vendible.

UNMERCIFUL, ůn-mĕr'-sў-fůl. a. Cruel, ſevere, inclement; unconſcionable, exorbitant.

UNMERCIFULLY, ůn-mĕr'-sў-fůl-ў. ad. Without mercy, without tenderneſs.

UNMERCIFULNESS, ůn-mĕr'-sў-fůl-nĭs. ſ. Inclemency, cruelty.

UNMERITED, ůn-mĕr'-ĭt-ĭd. a. Not deſerved, not obtained otherwiſe than by favour.

UNMERITABLE, ůn-mĕr'-ĭt-ĕbl. a. Having no deſert.

UNMERITEDNESS, ůn-mĕr'-ĭt-ĕd-nĭs. ſ. State of being undeſerved.

UNMILKED, ůn-mĭlkt'. a. Not milked.

UNMINDED, ůn-mī'n-dĭd. a. Not heeded, not regarded.

UNMINDFUL, ůn-mī'nd-fůl. a. Not heedful, not regardful, negligent, inattentive.

To UNMINGLE, ůn-mĭng'-gl. v. a. To ſeparate things mixed.

UNMINGLED, ůn-mĭng'-gld. a. Pure, not vitiated by any thing mingled.

UNMIRY, ůn-mī'-rў. a. Not fouled with dirt.

UNMITIGATED, ůn-mĭt'-ў-gā-tĭd. a. Not ſoftened.

UNMIXED, UNMIXT, } ůn-mĭkſt'. { a. Not mingled with any thing, pure.

UNMOANED, ůn-mō'nd. a. Not lamented.

UNMOIST, ůn-moi'ſt. a. Not wet.

UNMOISTENED, ůn-moi'ſnd. a. Not made wet.

UNMOLESTED, ůn-mō-lĕſt'-ĭd. a. Free from diſturbance.

To UNMOOR, ůn-mō'r. v. a. To looſe from land, by taking up the anchors.

UNMORALIZED, ůn-mŏr'-ā-lĭzd. a. Untutored by morality.

UNMORTGAGED, ůn-mā'r-gĭdzhd. a. Not mortgaged.

UNMORTIFIED, ůn-mā'r-tў-fīd. a. Not ſubdued by ſorrow and ſeverities.

UNMOVEABLE, ůn-mō'v-ĕbl. a. Such as cannot be removed or altered.

UNMOVED, ůn-mō'vd. a. Not put out of one place into another; not changed in reſolution; not affected, not touched with any paſſion; unaltered by paſſion.

UNMOVING, ůn-mō'-vĭng. a. Having no motion; having no power to raiſe the paſſions, unaffecting.

To UNMOULD, ůn-mō'ld. v. a. To change as to the form.

UNMOURNED, ůn-mō'rnd. a. Not lamented, not deplored.

To UNMUZZLE, ůn-můz'l. v. a. To looſe from a muzzle.

To UNMUFFLE, ůn-můf'l. v. a, To put off a covering from the face.

UNMUSICAL, ůn-mū'-zў-kĕl. a. Not harmonious, not pleaſing by ſound.

UNNAMED, ůn-nā'md. a. Not mentioned.

UNNATURAL, ůn-nătſ'-tſhůr-ĕl. a. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common inſtincts; acting without the affections implanted by nature; forced, not agreeable to the real ſtate.

UNNATURALNESS, ůn-nătſ'-tſhůr-ĕl-nĭs. ſ. Contrariety to nature.

UNNATURALLY, ůn-nătſ'-tſhůr-ĕl-ў. ad. In oppoſition to nature.

UNNAVIGABLE, ůn-năv'-ў-gĕbl. a. Not to be paſſed by veſſels, not to be navigated.

UNNECESSARILY, ůn-nĕs'-sĕs-sĕr-ĭl-ў. ad. Without neceſſity, without need.

UNNECESSARINESS, ůn-nĕs'-sĕs-sĕr-ў-nĭs. ſ. Needleſſneſs.

UNNE-

UNNECESSARY, ŭn-nĕs′-sĕs-sĕr-y. a. Needleſs, not wanted, uſeleſs.

UNNEIGHBOURLY, ŭn-nā′-bŭr-lў. a. Not kind, not ſuitable to the duties of a neighbour.

UNNERVATE, ŭn-nĕr′-vĕt. a. Weak, feeble.

To UNNERVE, ŭn-nĕrv′. v. a. To weaken, to enfeeble.

UNNERVED, ŭn-nĕrv′d. a. Weak, feeble.

UNNOBLE, ŭn-nō′bl. a. Mean, ignominious, ignoble.

UNNOTED, ŭn-nō′-tĭd. a. Not obſerved, not regarded.

UNNUMBERED, ŭn-nŭm′-bŭrd. a. Innumerable.

UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS, ŭn-ŏb-sē′-kwў-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Incompliance, diſobedience.

UNOBEYED, ŭn-ŏ-bā′d. a. Not obeyed.

UNOBJECTED, ŭn-ŏb-dzhĕk′-tĭd. a. Not charged as a fault.

UNOBNOXIOUS, ŭn-ŏb-nŏk′-ſhŭs. a. Not liable, not expoſed to any hurt.

UNOBSERVABLE, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr′-vĕbl. a. Not to be obſerved.

UNOBSERVANT, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr′-vĕnt. a. Not obſequious; not attentive.

UNOBSERVED, ŭn-ŏb-zĕrv′d. a. Not regarded, not attended to.

UNOBSERVING, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr′-vĭng. a. Inattentive, not heedful.

UNOBSTRUCTED, ŭn-ŏb-ſtrŭk′-tĭd. a. Not hindered, not ſtopped.

UNOBSTRUCTIVE, ŭn-ŏb-ſtrŭk′-tĭv. a. Not raiſing any obſtacle.

UNOBTAINED, ŭn-ŏb-tā′nd. a. Not gained, not acquired.

UNOBVIOUS, ŭn-ŏb′-vyŭs. a. Not readily occurring.

UNOCCUPIED, ŭn-ŏk′-kū-pīd. a. Unpoſſeſſed.

UNOFFERED, ŭn-ŏf′-fŭrd. a. Not propoſed to acceptance.

UNOFFENDING, ŭn-ŏf-fĕnd′-ĭng. a. Harmleſs, innocent; ſinleſs, pure from fault.

To UNOIL, ŭn-oi′l. v. a. To free from oil.

UNOPENING, ŭn-ō′p-nĭng. a. Not opening.

UNOPERATIVE, ŭn-ŏp′-ĕr-ā-tĭv. a. Producing no effects.

UNOPPOSED, ŭn-ŏp-pō′zd. a. Not encountered by any hoſtility or obſtructed.

UNORDERLY, ŭn-ā′r-dĕr-lў. a. Diſordered, irregular.

UNORDINARY, ŭn-ā′r-dĭn-ĕr-y. a. Uncommon, unuſual.

UNORGANIZED, ŭn-ā′r-găn-īzd. a. Having no parts inſtrumental to the nouriſhment of the reſt.

UNORIGINAL, ŭn-ō-rĭdzh′-ĭn-ĕl.
UNORIGINATED, ŭn-ō-rĭdzh′-ĭn-ā-tĭd. a. Having no birth, ungenerated.

UNORTHODOX, ŭn-ā′r-thō-dŏks. a. Not holding pure doctrine.

UNOWED, ŭn-ō′d. a. Having no owner. Out of uſe.

UNOWNED, ŭn-ō′nd. a. Having no owner; not acknowledged.

To UNPACK, ŭn-păk′. v. a. To diſburden, to exonerate; to open any thing bound together.

UNPACKED, ŭn-păk′t. a. Not collected by unlawful artifices.

UNPAID, ŭn-pā′d. a. Not diſcharged; not receiving dues or debts; unpaid for, that for which the price is not yet given.

UNPAINED, ŭn-pā′nd. a. Suffering no pain.

UNPAINFUL, ŭn-pā′n-fŭl. a. Giving no pain.

UNPALATABLE, ŭn-păl′-ă-tĕbl. a. Nauſeous, diſguſting.

UNPARAGONED, ŭn-păr′-ă-gŭnd. a. Unequalled, unmatched.

UNPARALLELED, ŭn-păr′-ăl-lĕld. a. Not matched, not to be matched, having no equal.

UNPARDONABLE, ŭn-pā′rdn-ĕbl. a. Irremiſſible.

UNPARDONABLY, ŭn-pā′rdn-ĕb-lў. ad. Beyond forgiveneſs.

UNPARDONED, ŭn-pā′rdnd. a. Not forgiven; not diſcharged, not cancelled by a legal pardon.

UNPARDONING, ŭn-pā′rd-nĭng. a. Not forgiving.

UNPAR-

UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, ŭn-pär-lă-mĕnt′-tĕr-ў-nĭs. ſ. Contrariety to the uſage or conſtitution of parliament.

UNPARLIAMENTARY, ŭn-pär-lă-mĕnt′-ĕr-ў. a. Contrary to the rules of parliament.

UNPARTED, ŭn-pä′r-tĭd. a. Undivided, not ſeparated.

UNPARTIAL, ŭn-pä′r-ſhăl. a. Equal, honeſt.

UNPARTIALLY, ŭn-pä′r-ſhăl-ў. ad. Equally, indifferently.

UNPASSABLE, ŭn-päs′-săbl. a. Admitting no paſſage.

UNPASSIONATE, ŭn-päſh′-ŭn-ĕt. a. Free from paſſion, calm, impartial.

UNPASSIONATELY, ŭn-päſh′-ŭn-ĕt-lў. ad. Without paſſion.

UNPATHED, ŭn-pä′thd. a. Untracked, unmarked by paſſage.

UNPAWNED, ŭn-pä′nd. a. Not given to pledge.

UNPEACEABLE, ŭn-pē′s-ĕbl. a. Quarrelſome, inclined to diſturb the tranquillity of others.

To UNPEG, ŭn-pĕg′. v. a. To open any thing cloſed with a peg.

UNPENSIONED, ŭn-pĕn′-ſhŭnd. a. Without a penſion.

To UNPEOPLE, ŭn-pē′pl. v. a. To depopulate, to deprive of inhabitants.

UNPERCEIVED, ŭn-pĕr-sē′vd. a. Not obſerved, not heeded, not ſenſibly diſcovered, not known.

UNPERCEIVEDLY, ŭn-pĕr-sē′vd-lў. ad. So as not to be perceived.

UNPERFECT, ŭn-pĕr′-fĭkt. a. Incomplete.

UNPERFECTNESS, ŭn-pĕr′-fĕkt-nĭs. ſ. Imperfection, incompleteneſs.

UNPERFORMED, ŭn-pĕr-fä′rmd. a. Undone, not done.

UNPERISHABLE, ŭn-pĕr′-ĭſh-ĕbl. a. Laſting to perpetuity.

UNPERJURED, ŭn-pĕr′-dzhŭrd. a. Free from perjury.

UNPERPLEXED, ŭn-pĕr-plĕkſt′. a. Diſentangled, not embarraſſed.

UNPERSPIRABLE, ŭn-pĕr-ſpў′-rĕbl. a. Not to be emitted through the pores of the ſkin.

UNPERSUADABLE, ŭn-pĕr-ſwā′-dĕbl. a. Inexorable, not to be perſuaded.

UNPETRIFIED, ŭn-pĕt′-trў-fĭd. a. Not turned to ſtone.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL, ŭn-fĭl-lŏ-zŏf′-ў-kĕl. a. Unſuitable to the rules of philoſophy or right reaſon.

UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, ŭn-fĭl-lŏ-zŏf′-ў-kĕl-ў. ad. In a manner contrary to the rules of right reaſon.

UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, ŭn-fĭl-lŏ-zŏf′-ў-kĕl-nĭs. ſ. Incongruity with philoſophy.

To UNPHILOSOPHIZE, ŭn-fĭl-lŏs′-sŏ-fīze. v. a. To degrade from the character of a philoſopher.

UNPIERCED, ŭn-pērſt′. a. Not penetrated, not pierced.

UNPILLARED, ŭn-pĭl′-lĕrd. a. Diveſted of pillars.

UNPILLOWED, ŭn-pĭl′-lŏd. a. Wanting a pillow.

To UNPIN, ŭn-pĭn′. v. a. To open what is ſhut or faſtened with a pin.

UNPINKED, ŭn-pĭnkt′. a. Not marked with eyelet holes.

UNPITIED, ŭn-pĭt′-ўd. a. Not compaſſionated, not regarded with ſympathetical ſorrow.

UNPITIFULLY, ŭn-pĭt′-ў-fŭl-ў. ad. Unmercifully, without mercy.

UNPITYING, ŭn-pĭt′-tў-ĭng. a. Having no compaſſion.

UNPLACED, ŭn-plā′ſt. a. Having no place of dependance.

UNPLAGUED, ŭn-plā′gd. a. Not tormented.

UNPLANTED, ŭn-plăn′-tĭd. a. Not planted, ſpontaneous.

UNPLAUSIBLE, ŭn-plä′-zĭble. a. Not plauſible, not ſuch as has a fair appearance.

UNPLAUSIVE, ŭn-plä′-sĭv. a. Not approving.

UNPLEASANT, ŭn-plĕz′-ĕnt. a. Not delighting, troubleſome, uneaſy.

UNPLEASANTLY, ŭn-plĕz′-ĕnt-lў. ad. Not delightfully, uneaſily.

UNPLEASANTNESS, ůn-plĕz′-ĕnt-nĭs. ſ. Want of qualities to give delight.

UNPLEASED, ůn-plē′zd. a. Not pleaſed, not delighted.

UNPLEASING, ůn-plē′-zĭng. a. Offenſive, diſguſting, giving no delight.

UNPLIANT, ůn-plī′-ĕnt. a. Not eaſily bent, not conforming to the will.

UNPLOWED, ůn-plow′d. a. Not plowed.

To UNPLUME, ůn-plū′m. v. a. To ſtrip of plumes, to degrade.

UNPOETICAL, ůn-pō-ĕt′-tў-kĕl. } a. Not
UNPOETICK, ůn-pō-ĕt′-ĭk. } ſuch as becomes a poet.

UNPOLISHED, ůn-pŏl′-ĭſht. a. Not ſmoothed, not brightened by attrition; not civilized, not refined.

UNPOLITE, ůn-pō-lī′te. a. Not elegant, not refined, not civil.

UNPOLLUTED, ůn-pŏl-lū′-tĭd. a. Not corrupted, not defiled.

UNPOPULAR, ůn-pŏp′-ū-lĕr. a. Not fitted to pleaſe the people.

UNPORTABLE, ůn-pō′rt-ĕbl. a. Not to be carried.

UNPOSSESSED, ůn-pŭz-ĕſt′. a. Not had, not obtained.

UNPOSSESSING, ůn-pŭz-ĕs′-sĭng. a. Having no poſſeſſion.

UNPRACTICABLE, ůn-prăk′-tў-kĕbl. a. Not feaſible.

UNPRACTISED, ůn-prăk′-tĭſt. a. Not ſkilful by uſe and experience.

UNPRAISED, ůn-prā′zd. a. Not celebrated, not praiſed.

UNPRECARIOUS, ůn-prē-kā′-ryůs. a. Not dependant on another.

UNPRECEDENTED, ůn-prĕs′-sē-dĕn-tĭd. a. Not juſtifiable by any example.

To UNPREDICT, ůn-prē-dĭkt′. v. a. To retract prediction.

UNPREFERRED, ůn-prē-fĕrd′. a. Not advanced.

UNPREGNANT, ůn-prĕg′-nĕnt. a. Not prolifick.

UNPREJUDICATE, ůn-prē-dzhō′-dў-kĕt. a. Not prepoſſeſſed by any ſettled notions.

UNPREJUDICED, ůn-prĕdzh′-ū-dĭſt. a. Free from prejudice.

UNPRELATICAL, ůn-prē-lăt′-ў-kĕl. a. Unſuitable to a prelate.

UNPREMEDITATED, ůn-prē-mĕd′-ў-tā-tĭd. a. Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

UNPREPARED, ůn-prē-pā′rd. a. Not fitted by previous meaſures; not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

UNPREPAREDNESS, ůn-prē-pā′rd-nĭs. ſ. State of being unprepared.

UNPREPOSSESSED, ůn-prē′-pŏz-ĕſt″. a. Not prepoſſeſſed, not pre-occupied by notions.

UNPRESSED, ůn-prĕſt′. a. Not preſſed, not inforced.

UNPRETENDING, ůn-prē-tĕn′-dĭng. a. Not claiming any diſtinctions.

UNPREVAILING, ůn-prē-vā′-lĭng. a. Being of no force.

UNPREVENTED, ůn-prē-vĕnt′-ĭd. a. Not previouſly hindered; not preceded by any thing.

UNPRINCELY, ůn-prĭns′-lў. a. Unſuitable to a prince.

UNPRINCIPLED, ůn-prĭn′-sĭpld. a. Not ſettled in tenets or opinions.

UNPRINTED, ůn-prĭnt′-ĭd. a. Not printed.

UNPRISABLE, ůn-prĭ′z-ĕbl. a. Not valued, not of eſtimation.

UNPRISONED, ůn-prĭz′nd. a. Set free from confinement.

UNPRIZED, ůn-prī′zd. a. Not valued.

UNPROCLAIMED, ůn-prō-klā′md. a. Not notified by a publick declaration.

UNPROFANED, ůn-prō-fā′nd. a. Not violated.

UNPROFITABLE, ůn-prŏf′-ў-tĕbl. a. Uſeleſs, ſerving no purpoſe.

UNPROFITABLENESS, ůn-prŏf′-ў-tĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Uſeleſſneſs.

UNPROFITABLY, ůn-prŏf′-ў-tĕb-lў. ad. Uſeleſsly, without advantage.

UNPROFITED, ůn-prŏf′-ў-tĭd. a. Having no gain.

UNPRO-

UNPROLIFICK, ůn-prō-lĭf'-fĭk. a. Barren, not productive.

UNPRONOUNCED, ůn-prō-nou'nſt. a. Not uttered, not ſpoken.

UNPROPER, ůn-prŏp'-ẽr. a. Not peculiar.

UNPROPERLY, ůn-prŏp'-ẽr-lў. ad. Contrarily to propriety, improperly.

UNPROPITIOUS, ůn-prō-pĭſh'-ůs. a. Not favourable, inauſpicious.

UNPROPORTIONED, ůn-prō-pō'r-ſhůnd. a. Not ſuited to ſomething elſe.

UNPROPOSED, ůn-prō-pō'zd. a. Not propoſed.

UNPROPPED, ůn-prŏpt'. a. Not ſupported, not upheld.

UNPROSPEROUS, ůn-prŏs'-pẽr-ůs. a. Unfortunate, not proſperous.

UNPROSPEROUSLY, ůn-prŏs'-pẽr-ůs-lў. ad. Unſucceſsfully.

UNPROTECTED, ůn-prō-tẽk'-tĭd. a. Not protected, not ſupported.

UNPROVED, ůn-prō'vd. a. Not evinced by arguments.

To UNPROVIDE, ůn-prō-vī'de. v. a. To diveſt of reſolution or qualifications.

UNPROVIDED, ůn-prō-vī'-dĭd. a. Not ſecured or qualified by previous meaſures; not furniſhed.

UNPROVOKED, ůn-prō-vō'kt. a. Not provoked.

UNPRUNED, ůn-prō'nd. a. Not cut, not lopped.

UNPUBLICK, ůn-půb'-lĭk. a. Private, not generally known.

UNPUBLISHED, ůn-půb'-lĭſht. a. Secret, unknown; not given to the publick.

UNPUNISHED, ůn-půn'-ĭſht. a. Not puniſhed, ſuffered to continue in impunity.

UNPURCHASED, ůn-půr'-tſhẽſt. a. Unbought.

UNPURGED, ůn-půrdzhd'. a. Not purged.

UNPURIFIED, ůn-pū'-rў-fĭd. a. Not freed from recrement; not cleanſed from ſin.

UNPURSUED, ůn-půr-sū'd. a. Not purſued.

UNPUTRIFIED, ůn-pū'-trў-fĭd. a. Not corrupted by rottenneſs.

UNQUALIFIED, ůn-kwŏl'-ў-fĭd. a. Not fit.

To UNQUALIFY, ůn-kwŏl'-ў-fў. v. a. To diſqualify, to diveſt of qualification.

UNQUARRELABLE, ůn-kwŏr'-rĭl-ẽbl. a. Such as cannot be impugned.

To UNQUEEN, ůn-kwē'n. v. a. To diveſt of the dignity of queen.

UNQUENCHABLE, ůn-kwĕntſh'-ẽbl. a. Unextinguiſhable.

UNQUENCHED, ůn-kwĕntſht'. a. Not extinguiſhed; not extinguiſhable.

UNQUENCHABLENESS, ůn-kwĕntſh'-ẽbl-nĭs. ſ. Unextinguiſhableneſs.

UNQUESTIONABLE, ůn-kwĕs'-tſhůn-ẽbl. a. Indubitable, not to be doubted; ſuch as cannot bear to be queſtioned without impatience.

UNQUESTIONABLY, ůn-kwĕs'-tſhůn-ẽb-lў. ad. Indubitably, without doubt.

UNQUESTIONED, ůn-kwĕs'-tſhůnd. a. Not doubted, paſſed without doubt; indiſputable, not to be oppoſed; not interrogated, not examined.

UNQUICK, ůn-kwĭk'. a. Motionleſs.

UNQUIET, ůn-kwī'-ĕt. a. Moved with perpetual agitation, not calm, not ſtill; diſturbed, full of perturbation, not at peace; reſtleſs, unſatisfied.

UNQUIETLY, ůn-kwī'-ĕt-lў. ad. Without reſt.

UNQUIETNESS, ůn-kwī'-ĕt-nĭs. ſ. Want of tranquillity; want of peace; reſtleſſneſs, turbulence; perturbation, uneaſineſs.

UNRACKED, ůn-răkt'. a. Not poured from the lees.

UNRAKED, ůn-rā'kt. a. Not thrown together and covered.

UNRANSACKED, ůn-răn'-săkt. a. Not pillaged.

To UNRAVEL, ůn-răv'l. v. a. To diſentangle, to extricate, to clear; to diſorder, to throw out of the preſent conſtitution; to clear up the intrigue of a play.

UNRAZORED, ůn-rā'-zůrd. a. Unſhaven.

UNREACHED, ůn-rē'tſht. a. Not attained.

UNREAD, ůn-rĕd'. a. Not read, not publickly

lickly pronounced; untaught, not learned in books.

UNREADINESS, ŭn-rĕd′-ĭ-nĭs. ſ. Want of readineſs, want of promptneſs; want of preparation.

UNREADY, ŭn-rĕd′-ĭ. a. Not prepared, not fit; not prompt, not quick; awkward, ungain.

UNREAL, ŭn-rē′-ĕl. a. Unſubſtantial.

UNREASONABLE, ŭn-rē′zn-ĕbl. a. Exorbitant, claiming or inſiſting on more than is fit; not agreeable to reaſon; greater than is fit, immoderate.

UNREASONABLENESS, ŭn-rē′zn-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Exorbitance, exceſſive demand; inconſiſtency with reaſon.

UNREASONABLY, ŭn-rē′zn-ĕb-lĭ. ad. In a manner contrary to reaſon; more than enough.

UNREBATED, ŭn-rē-bā′-tĭd. a. Not blunted.

UNREBUKEABLE, ŭn-rē-bū′-kĕbl. a. Obnoxious to no cenſure.

UNRECEIVED, ŭn-rē-sē′vd. a. Not received.

UNRECLAIMED, ŭn-rē-klā′md. a. Not turned; not reformed.

UNRECONCILEABLE, ŭn-rĕk-ŭn-sī′l-ĕbl. a. Not to be appeaſed, implacable; not to be made conſiſtent with.

UNRECONCILED, ŭn-rĕk′-ŭn-sīld. a. Not reconciled.

UNRECORDED, ŭn-rē-kā′r-dĭd. a. Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.

UNRECOUNTED, ŭn-rē-kount′-ĭd. a. Not told, not related.

UNRECRUITABLE, ŭn-rē-krō′t-ĕbl. a. Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

UNRECURING, ŭn-rē-kū′-rĭng. a. Irremediable.

UNREDUCED, ŭn-rē-dū′ſt. a. Not reduced.

UNREFORMABLE, ŭn-rē-fā′r-mĕbl. a. Not to be put into a new form.

UNREFORMED, ŭn-rē-fā′rmd. a. Not amended, not corrected; not brought to newneſs of life.

UNREFRACTED, ŭn-rē-frăk′-tĭd. a. Not refracted.

UNREFRESHED, ŭn-rē-frĕſht′. a. Not cheered, not relieved.

UNREGARDED, ŭn-rē-gā′r-dĭd. a. Not heeded, not reſpected.

UNREGENERATE, ŭn-rē-dzhĕn′-ĕr-ĕt. a. Not brought to a new life.

UNREINED, ŭn-rē′nd. a. Not reſtrained by the bridle.

UNRELENTING, ŭn-rē-lĕnt′-ĭng. a. Hard, cruel, feeling no pity.

UNRELIEVABLE, ŭn-rē-lē′v-ĕbl. a. Admitting no ſuccour.

UNRELIEVED, ŭn-rē-lē′vd. a. Not ſuccoured; not eaſed.

UNREMARKABLE, ŭn-rē-mā′rk-ĕbl. a. Not capable of being obſerved; not worthy of notice.

UNREMEDIABLE, ŭn-rē-mē′-dzhĕbl. a. Admitting no remedy.

UNREMEMBERING, ŭn-rē-mĕm′-brĭng. a. Having no memory.

UNREMEMBRANCE, ŭn-rē-mĕm′-brĕns. ſ. Forgetfulneſs, want of remembrance.

UNREMOVABLE, ŭn-rē-mō′v-ĕbl. a. Not to be taken away.

UNREMOVABLY, ŭn-rē-mō′v-ĕb-lĭ. ad. In a manner that admits no removal.

UNREMOVED, ŭn-rē-mō′vd. a. Not taken away; not capable of being removed.

UNREPAID, ŭn-rē-pā′d. a. Not recompenſed, not compenſated.

UNREPEALED, ŭn-rē-pē′ld. a. Not revoked, not abrogated.

UNREPENTED, ŭn-rē-pĕnt′-ĭd. a. Not regarded with penitential ſorrow.

UNREPENTING, ŭn-rē-pĕnt′-ĭng. } a. Not
UNREPENTANT, ŭn-rē-pĕnt′-ĕnt. } repenting, not penitent.

UNREPINING, ŭn-rē-pī′n-ĭng. a. Not peeviſhly complaining.

UNREPLENISHED, ŭn-rē-plĕn′-ĭſht. a. Not filled.

UNREPRIEVABLE, ŭn-rē-prē′v-ĕbl. a. Not to be reſpited from penal death.

UNRE-

UNREPROACHED, ŭn-rē-prō'tſht. a. Not upbraided, not cenſured.

UNREPROVABLE, ŭn-rē-prō'v-ĕbl. a. Not liable to blame.

UNREPROVED, ŭn-rē-prō'vd. a. Not cenſured; not liable to cenſure.

UNREPUGNANT, ŭn-rē-pŭg'-nĕnt. a. Not oppoſite.

UNREPUTABLE, ŭn-rĕp'-ŭ-tĕbl. a. Not creditable.

UNREQUESTED, ŭn-rē-kwĕſt'-ĭd. a. Not aſked.

UNREQUITABLE, ŭn-rē-kwī'-tĕbl. a. Not to be retaliated.

UNRESENTED, ŭn-rē-zĕnt'-ĭd. a. Not regarded with anger.

UNRESERVED, ŭn-rē-zĕrvd'. a. Not limited by any private convenience; open, frank, concealing nothing.

UNRESERVEDLY, ŭn-rē-zĕrvd'-lў. ad. Without limitations; without concealment, openly.

UNRESERVEDNESS, ŭn-rē-zĕrvd'-nĭs. ſ. Openneſs, frankneſs.

UNRESISTED, ŭn-rē-zĭs'-tĭd. a. Not oppoſed; reſiſtleſs, ſuch as cannot be oppoſed.

UNRESISTING, ŭn-rē-zĭs'-tĭng. a. Not oppoſing, not making reſiſtance.

UNRESOLVABLE, ŭn-rē-zā'l-vĕbl. a. Not to be ſolved, inſoluble.

UNRESOLVED, ŭn-rē-zā'lvd. a. Not determined, having made no reſolution; not ſolved, not cleared.

UNRESOLVING, ŭn-rē-zā'l-vĭng. a. Not reſolving.

UNRESPECTIVE, ŭn-rĕs-pĕk'-tĭv. a. Inattentive, taking little notice.

UNREST, ŭn-rĕſt'. ſ. Diſquiet, want of tranquillity, unquietneſs.

UNRESTORED, ŭn-rĕs-tō'rd. a. Not reſtored; not cleared from an attainder.

UNRESTRAINED, ŭn-rĕs-trā'nd. a. Not confined, not hindered; licentious, looſe; not limited.

UNRETRACTED, ŭn-rē-trăk'-tĭd. a. Not revoked, not recalled.

UNREVEALED, ŭn-rē-vē'ld. a. Not told, not diſcovered.

UNREVENGED, ŭn-rē-vĕndzhd'. a. Not revenged.

UNREVEREND, ŭn-rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnd. a. Irreverent, diſreſpectful.

UNREVERENDLY, ŭn-rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnd-lў. ad. Diſreſpectfully.

UNREVERSED, ŭn-rē-vĕrſt', a. Not revoked, not repealed.

UNREVOKED, ŭn-rē-vō'kt. a. Not recalled.

UNREWARDED, ŭn-rē-wā'rd-ĭd. a. Not rewarded, not recompenſed.

To UNRIDDLE, ŭn-rĭd'l. v. a. To ſolve an enigma, to explain a problem.

UNRIDICULOUS, ŭn-rĭd-dĭk'-ŭ-lŭs. a. Not ridiculous.

To UNRIG, ŭn-rĭg'. v. a. To ſtrip off the tackle.

UNRIGHTEOUS, ŭn-rī'-tſhŭs. a. Unjuſt, wicked, ſinful, bad.

UNRIGHTEOUSLY, ŭn-rī'-tſhŭs-lў. ad. Unjuſtly, wickedly, ſinfully.

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, ŭn-rī'-tſhŭs-nĭs. ſ. Wickedneſs, injuſtice.

UNRIGHTFUL, ŭn-rī't-fŭl. a. Not rightful, not juſt.

To UNRING, ŭn-rĭng'. v. a. To deprive of a ring.

To UNRIP, ŭn-rĭp'. v. a. To cut open.

UNRIPE, ŭn-rī'pe. a. Immature, not fully concocted; too early.

UNRIPENED, ŭn-rī'pnd. a. Not matured.

UNRIPENESS, ŭn-rī'p-nĭs. ſ. Immaturity, want of ripeneſs.

UNRIVALLED, ŭn-rī'-vŭld. a. Having no competitor; having no peer or equal.

To UNROL, ŭn-rō'l. v. a. To open what is rolled or convolved.

UNROMANTICK, ŭn-rō-măn'-tĭk. a. Contrary to romance.

To UNROOF, ŭn-rō'f. v. a. To ſtrip off the roof or covering of houſes.

UNROOSTED, ŭn-rō's-tĭd. a. Driven from the rooſt.

UNROUGH, ŭn-rŭf'. a. Smooth.

To UNROOT, ün-rö't. v. a. To tear from the roots, to extirpate.

UNROUNDED, ün-rou'n-did. a. Not ſhaped, not cut to a round.

UNROYAL, ün-roy'-yel. a. Unprincely, not royal.

To UNRUFFLE, ün-rüf'l. v. a. To ceaſe from commotion, or agitation.

UNRUFFLED, ün-rüf'ld. a. Calm, tranquil, not tumultuous.

UNRULED, ün-rö'ld. a. Not directed by any ſuperior power.

UNRULINESS, ün-rö'-lÿ-nis. ſ. Turbulence, tumultuouſneſs.

UNRULY, ün-rö'-lÿ. a. Turbulent, ungovernable, licentious.

UNSAFE, ün-sä'fe. a. Not ſecure, hazardous, dangerous.

UNSAFELY, ün-sä'fe-lÿ. ad. Not ſecurely, dangerouſly.

UNSAID, ün-sed'. a. Not uttered, not mentioned.

UNSALTED, ün-sä'l-tid. a. Not pickled or ſeaſoned with ſalt.

UNSANCTIFIED, ün-sank'-tÿ-fid. a. Unholy, not conſecrated.

UNSATIABLE, ün-sä'-ſhebl. a. Not to be ſatisfied.

UNSATISFACTORINESS, ün-sat-tis-fak'-tür-ÿ-nis. ſ. Failure of giving ſatisfaction.

UNSATISFACTORY, ün-sat-tis-fak'-tür-ÿ. a. Not giving ſatisfaction, not clearing the difficulty.

UNSATISFIEDNESS, ün-sat'-tis-fid-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being not ſatisfied, want of fulneſs.

UNSATISFIED, ün-sat'-tis-fid. a. Not contented, not pleaſed; not filled, not gratified to the full.

UNSATISFYING, ün-sat'-tis-fi-ing. a. Unable to gratify to the full.

UNSAVOURINESS, ün-sä'-vür-ÿ-nis. ſ. Bad taſte; bad ſmell.

UNSAVOURY, ün-sä'-vür-ÿ. a. Taſteleſs; having a bad taſte; having an ill ſmell, fetid; unpleaſing, diſguſting.

To UNSAY, ün-sä'. v. a. To retract, to recant.

UNSCALY, ün-ſkä'-lÿ. a. Having no ſcales.

UNSCARRED, ün-ſkä'rd. a. Not marked with wounds.

UNSCHOLASTICK, ün-ſkö-las'-tik. a. Not bred to literature.

UNSCHOOLED, ün-ſkö'ld. a. Uneducated, not learned.

UNSCORCHED, ün-ſkä'rtſht. a. Not touched by fire.

UNSCREENED, ün-ſkre'nd. a. Not covered, not protected.

UNSCRIPTURAL, ün-ſkrip'-tſhür-el. a. Not defenſible by ſcripture.

To UNSEAL, ün-se'l. v. a. To open any thing ſealed.

UNSEALED, ün-se'ld. a. Wanting a ſeal; having the ſeal broken.

To UNSEAM, ün-se'm. v. a. To rip, to cut open.

UNSEARCHABLE, ün-ser'-tſhebl. a. Inſcrutable, not to be explored.

UNSEARCHABLE, ün-ser'-tſhebl-nis. ſ. Impoſſibility to be explored.

UNSEASONABLE, ün-se'zn-ebl. a. Not ſuitable to time or occaſion, unfit, untimely, ill-timed; not agreeable to the time of the year; late, as an Unſeaſonable time of night.

UNSEASONABLENESS, ün-se'zn-ebl-nis. ſ. Diſagreement with time or place.

UNSEASONABLY, ün-se'zn-eb-lÿ. ad. Not ſeaſonably, not agreeably to time or occaſion.

UNSEASONED, ün-se'znd. a. Unſeaſonable, untimely, ill-timed. Out of uſe. Unformed, not qualified by uſe; irregular, inordinate; not kept till fit for uſe; not ſalted, as Unſeaſoned meat.

UNSECONDED, ün-sek'-ün-did. a. Not ſupported; not exemplified a ſecond time.

UNSECRET, ün-se'-krit. a. Not cloſe, not truſty.

UNSECURE, ün-se-kü'r. a. Not ſafe.

UNSEDUCED, ün-se-dü'ſt. a. Not drawn to ill.

UNSEEING, ün-se'-ing. a. Wanting the power of viſion.

To

To UNSEEM, ün-sē'm. v. a. Not to ſeem.

UNSEEMLINESS, ün-sē'm-lȳ-nis. ſ. Indecency, indecorum, uncomelineſs.

UNSEEMLY, ün-sē'm-lȳ. a. Indecent, uncomely, unbecoming.

UNSEEN, ün-sē'n. a. Not ſeen, not diſcovered; inviſible, undiſcoverable; unſkilled, unexperienced.

UNSELFISH, ün-sēlf'-iſh. a. Not addicted to private intereſt.

UNSENT, ün-sēnt'. a. Not ſent; Unſent for, not called by letter or meſſenger.

UNSEPARABLE, ün-sēp'-ēr-ēbl. a. Not to be parted, not to be divided.

UNSEPARATED, ün-sēp'-ēr-ā-tid. a. Not parted.

UNSERVICEABLE, ün-sēr'-vis-ēbl. a. Uſeleſs, bringing no advantage.

UNSERVICEABLY, ün-sēr'-vis-ēb-lȳ. ad. Without uſe, without advantage.

UNSET, ün-sēt'. a. Not ſet, not placed.

To UNSETTLE, ün-sēt'l. v. a. To make uncertain; to move from a place; to overthrow.

UNSETTLED, ün-sēt'ld. a. Not fixed in reſolution, not determined, not ſteady; unequable, not regular, changeable; not eſtabliſhed; not fixed in a place of abode.

UNSETTLEDNESS, ün-sēt'ld-nis. ſ. Irreſolution, undetermined ſtate of mind; uncertainty, fluctuation.

UNSEVERED, ün-sēv'-ērd. a. Not parted, not divided.

To UNSEX, ün-sēks'. v. a. To make otherways than the ſex commonly is.

UNSHADOWED, ün-ſhād'-ōd. a. Not clouded, not darkened.

UNSHAKEABLE, ün-ſhā'k-ēbl. a. Not ſubject to concuſſion.

UNSHAKED, ün-ſhā'kt. a. Not ſhaken.

UNSHAKEN, ün-ſhā'kn. a. Not agitated, not moved; not ſubject to concuſſion; not weakened in reſolution, not moved.

To UNSHAKLE, ün-ſhāk'l. v. a. To looſe from bonds.

UNSHAMED, ün-ſhā'md. a. Not ſhamed.

UNSHAPEN, ün-ſhā'pn. a. Miſſhapen, deformed.

UNSHARED, ün-ſhā'rd. a. Not partaken, not had in common.

To UNSHEATH, ün-ſhē'th. v. a. To draw from the ſcabbard.

UNSHED, ün-ſhēd'. a. Not ſpilt.

UNSHELTERED, ün-ſhēl'-tūrd. a. Wanting protection.

To UNSHIP, ün-ſhip'. v. a. To take out of a ſhip.

UNSHOCKED, ün-ſhŏkt'. a. Not diſguſted, not offended.

UNSHOD, ün-ſhŏd'. a. Having no ſhoes.

UNSHOOK, ün-ſhūk'. part. a. Not ſhaken.

UNSHORN, ün-ſhā'rn. a. Not clipped.

UNSHOT, ün-ſhŏt'. part. a. Not hit by ſhot.

To UNSHOUT, ün-ſhou't. v. a. To annihilate, or retract a ſhout.

UNSHOWERED, ün-ſhow'rd. a. Not watered by ſhowers.

UNSHRINKING, ün-ſhrink'-ing. a. Not recoiling.

UNSHUNNABLE, ün-ſhün'-nebl. a. Inevitable.

UNSIFTED, ün-sif'-tid. a. Not parted by a ſieve; not tried.

UNSIGHT, ün-sī'te. a. Not ſeeing.

UNSIGHTED, ün-sī't-id. a. Inviſible, not ſeen.

UNSIGHTLINESS, ün-sī't-lȳ-nis. ſ. Deformity, diſagreeableneſs to the eye.

UNSIGHTLY, ün-sī't-lȳ. a. Diſagreeable to the ſight.

UNSINCERE, ün-sin-sē'r. a. Not hearty, not faithful; not genuine, impure, adulterated; not ſound, not ſolid.

UNSINCERITY, ün-sin-sēr'-it-y. a. Adulteration, cheat.

To UNSINEW, ün-sin'-ū. v. a. To deprive of ſtrength.

UNSINGED, ün-sindzhd'. a. Not ſcorched, not touched by fire.

UNSINKING, ün-sink'-ing. a. Not ſinking.

UNSINEWED, ün-sin'-ūd. a. Nerveleſs, weak.

UNSINNING, ün-sin'-ning. a. Impeccable.
UNSCANNED, ün-skand'. a. Not meaſured, not computed.
UNSKILLED, ün-skild'. a. Wanting ſkill, wanting knowledge.
UNSKILFUL, ün-skil'-fül. a. Wanting art, wanting knowledge.
UNSKILFULLY, ün-skil'-fül-ly. ad. Without knowledge, without art.
UNSKILFULNESS, ün-skil'-fül-nis. ſ. Want of art, want of knowledge.
UNSLAIN, ün-slā'n. a. Not killed.
UNSLAKED, ün-slā'kt. a. Not quenched.
UNSLEEPING, ün-slē'p-ing. a. Ever wakeful.
UNSLIPPING, ün-slip'-ing. a. Not liable to ſlip, faſt.
UNSMIRCHED, ün-ſmērtſht'. a. Unpolluted, not ſtained.
UNSMOKED, ün-ſmō'kt. a. Not ſmoked.
UNSOCIABLE, ün-sō'-ſhebl. a. Not kind, not communicative of good.
UNSOCIABLY, ün-sō'-ſheb-ly. ad. Not kindly.
UNSOILED, ün-soi'ld. a. Not polluted, not tainted, not ſtained.
UNSOLD, ün-sō'ld. a. Not exchanged for money.
UNSOLDIERLIKE, ün-sō'l-dzher-like. a. Unbecoming a ſoldier.
UNSOLID, ün-sol'-id. a. Fluid, not coherent.
UNSOLVED, ün-sā'lvd. a. Not ſolved.
UNSOPHISTICATED, ün-sō-fis'-ty-kā-tid. a. Not adulterated.
UNSORTED, ün-sā'r-tid. a. Not diſtributed by proper ſeparation.
UNSOUGHT, ün-sā't. a. Had without ſeeking; not ſearched.
UNSOUND, ün-sou'nd. a. Sickly, wanting health; not free from cracks; rotten, corrupted; not orthodox; not honeſt, not upright; not ſincere, not faithful; erroneous, wrong; not faſt under foot.
UNSOUNDED, ün-sou'n-did. a. Not tried by the plummet.
UNSOUNDNESS, ün-sou'nd-nis. ſ. Erroneous of belief, want of orthodoxy; corruptneſs of any kind; want of ſtrength, want of ſolidity.
UNSOURED, ün-sou'rd. a. Not made ſour; not made moroſe.
UNSOWN, ün-sō'n. a. Not propagated by ſcattering ſeed.
UNSPARED, ün-ſpā'rd. a. Not ſpared.
UNSPARING, ün-ſpā'-ring. a. Not ſparing, not parſimonious.
To UNSPEAK, ün-ſpē'k. v. a. To retract, to recant.
UNSPEAKABLE, ün-ſpē'k-ebl. a. Not to be expreſſed.
UNSPEAKABLY, ün-ſpē'k-eb-ly. ad. Inexpreſſibly, ineffably.
UNSPECIFIED, ün-ſpes'-ſy-fid. a. Not particularly mentioned.
UNSPECULATIVE, ün-ſpek'-ü-lā-tiv. a. Not theoretical.
UNSPED, ün-ſped'. a. Not diſpatched, not performed.
UNSPENT, ün-ſpent'. a. Not waſted, not diminiſhed, not weakened.
To UNSPHERE, ünſfē'r. v. a. To remove from its orb.
UNSPIED, ün-ſpi'd. a. Not diſcovered, not ſeen.
UNSPILT, ün-ſpilt'. a. Not ſped; not ſpoiled.
To UNSPIRIT, ün-ſpir'-it. v. a. To diſpirit, to depreſs, to deject.
UNSPOILED, ün-ſpoi'ld. a. Not plundered, not pillaged; not marred.
UNSPOTTED, ün-ſpot'-tid. a. Not marked with any ſtain; immaculate, not tainted with guilt.
UNSQUARED, ün-ſkwā'rd. a. Not formed, irregular.
UNSTABLE, ün-ſtā'bl. a. Not fixed, not faſt; inconſtant, irreſolute.
UNSTAID, ün-ſtā'd. a. Not cool, not prudent, not ſettled into diſcretion, not ſteady, mutable.
UNSTAIDNESS, ün-ſtā'd-nis. ſ. Indiſcretion, volatile mind.

UNSTAINED,

UNSTAINED, ŭn-stā′nd. a. Not ſtained, not dyed, not diſcoloured.

To UNSTATE, ŭn-stā′te. v. a. To put out of ſtate.

UNSTATUTABLE, ŭn-stăt′-tshū-tĕbl. a. Contrary to ſtatute.

UNSTAUNCHED, ŭn-stântsht′. a. Not ſtopped, not ſtayed.

UNSTEADILY, ŭn-stĕd′-dy-ly. ad. Without any certainty; inconſtantly, not conſiſtently.

UNSTEADINESS, ŭn-stĕd′-dy-nis. ſ. Want of conſtancy, irreſolution, mutability.

UNSTEADY, ŭn-stĕd′-dy. a. Inconſtant, irreſolute; mutable, variable, changeable; not fixed, not ſettled.

UNSTEADFAST, ŭn-stĕd′-fāſt. a. Not fixed, not faſt.

UNSTEEPED, ŭn-stē′pt. a. Not ſoaked.

To UNSTING, ŭn-stĭng′. v. a. To diſarm of a ſting.

UNSTINTED, ŭn-stĭn′-tĭd. a. Not limited.

UNSTIRRED, ŭn-stŭrd′. a. Not ſtirred, not agitated.

To UNSTITCH, ŭn-stĭtsh′. v. a. To open by picking the ſtitches.

UNSTOOPING, ŭn-stō′-pĭng. a. Not bending, not yielding.

To UNSTOP, ŭn-stŏp′. v. a. To free from ſtop or obſtruction.

UNSTOPPED, ŭn-stŏpt′. a. Meeting no reſiſtance.

UNSTRAINED, ŭn-strā′nd. a. Eaſy, not forced.

UNSTRAITENED, ŭn-strē′t′nd. a. Not contracted.

UNSTRENGTHENED, ŭn-strĕnkth′-ĭnd. a. Not ſupported, not aſſiſted.

To UNSTRING, ŭn-strĭng′. v. a. To relax any thing ſtrung, to deprive of ſtrings; to looſe, to untie.

UNSTRUCK, ŭn-strŭk′. a. Not moved, not affected.

UNSTUDIED, ŭn-stŭd′-ȳd. a. Not premeditated, not laboured.

UNSTUFFED, ŭn-stŭft′. a. Unfilled, unfurniſhed.

UNSUBSTANTIAL, ŭn-sŭb-stan′-shĕl. a. Not ſolid, not palpable; not real.

UNSUCCEEDED, ŭn-sŭk-sē′-dĭd. a. Not ſucceeded.

UNSUCCESSFUL, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs′-fŭl. a. Not having the wiſhed event.

UNSUCCESSFULLY, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs′-fŭl-ȳ. ad. Unfortunately, without ſucceſs.

UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs′-fŭl-nis. ſ. Want of ſucceſs, event contrary to wiſh.

UNSUCCESSIVE, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs′-sĭv. a. Not proceeding by flux of parts.

UNSUCKED, ŭn-sŭkt′. a. Not having the breaſts drawn.

UNSUFFERABLE, ŭn-sŭf′-fĕr-ĕbl. a. Not ſupportable, intolerable.

UNSUFFICIENCE, ŭn-sŭf-fĭsh′-ĕns. a. Inability to anſwer the end propoſed.

UNSUFFICIENT, ŭn-sŭf-fĭsh′-ĕnt. a. Unable, inadequate.

UNSUGARED, ŭn-shŭg′-ŭrd. a. Not ſweetened with ſugar.

UNSUITABLE, ŭn-sū′-tĕbl. a. Not congruous, not equal, not proportionate.

UNSUITABLENESS, ŭn-sū′-tĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Incongruity, unfitneſs.

UNSUITING, ŭn-sū′-tĭng. a. Not fitting, not becoming.

UNSULLIED, ŭn-sŭl′-lȳd. a. Not fouled, not diſgraced, pure.

UNSUNG, ŭn-sŭng′. a. Not celebrated in verſe, not recited in verſe.

UNSUNNED, ŭn-sŭnd′. a. Not expoſed to the ſun.

UNSUPERFLUOUS, ŭn-shū-pĕr′-flū-ŭs. a. Not more than enough.

UNSUPPLANTED, ŭn-sŭp-plānt′-ĭd. a. Not forced, or thrown from under that which ſupports it; not defeated by ſtratagem.

UNSUPPORTABLE, ŭn-sŭp-pō′rt-ĕbl. a. Intolerable, ſuch as cannot be endured.

UNSUPPORTED, ŭn-sŭp-pō′rt-ĭd. a. Not ſuſtained, not held up; not aſſiſted.

UNSURE, ŭn-shō′r. a. Not fixed, not certain.

UNSURMOUNTABLE, ŭn-sŭr-mou′nt-ĕbl. a. Inſuperable, not to be overcome.

UNSUSCEPTIBLE, ůn-sůs-sĕp′-tĭbl. a. Incapable, not liable to admit.

UNSUSPECT, ůn-sůs-pĕkt′. } a. Not
UNSUSPECTED, ůn-sůs-pĕk′-tĭd. } conſidered as likely to do or mean ill.

UNSUSPECTING, ůn-sůs-pĕk′-tĭng. a. Not imagining that any ill is deſigned.

UNSUSPICIOUS, ůn-sůs-pĭſh′-ůs. a. Having no ſuſpicion.

UNSUSTAINED, ůn-sůs-tā′nd. a. Not ſupported, not held up.

UNSWAYABLE, ůn-ſwā′-ĕbl. a. Not to be governed or influenced by another.

UNSWAYED, ůn-ſwā′d. a. Not wielded.

To UNSWEAR, ůn-ſwē′r. v. n. Not to ſwear, to recant any thing ſworn.

To UNSWEAT, ůn-ſwĕt′. v. a. To eaſe after fatigue.

UNSWORN, ůn-ſwō′rn. a. Not bound by an oath.

UNTAINTED, ůn-tā′nt-ĭd. a. Not ſullied, not polluted; not charged with any crime; not corrupted by mixture.

UNTAKEN, ůn-tā′kn. a. Not taken.

UNTALKED-OF, ůn-tā′kt-ŏv. a. Not mentioned in the world.

UNTAMEABLE, ůn-tā′me-ĕbl. a. Not to be tamed, not to be ſubdued.

UNTAMED, ůn-tā′md. a. Not ſubdued, not ſuppreſſed.

To UNTANGLE, ůn-tăng′-gl. v. a. To looſe from intricacy or convolution.

UNTASTED, ůn-tā′s-tĭd. a. Not taſted, not tried by the palate.

UNTASTING, ůn-tā′s-tĭng. a. Not perceiving any taſte; not trying by the palate.

UNTAUGHT, ůn-tā′t. a. Uninſtructed, uneducated, ignorant, unlettered; debarred from inſtruction; unſkilled, new, not having uſe or practice.

To UNTEACH, ůn-tē′tſh. v. a. To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

UNTEMPERED, ůn-tĕm′-půrd. a. Not tempered.

UNTEMPTED, ůn-tĕm′-tĭd. a. Not embarraſſed by temptation; not invited by any thing alluring.

UNTENABLE, ůn-tē′-nĕbl. a. Not to be held in poſſeſſion; not capable of defence.

UNTENANTED, ůn-tĕn′-nĕn-tĭd. a. Having no tenant.

UNTENDED, ůn-tĕnd′-ĭd. a. Not having any attendance.

UNTENDER, ůn-tĕnd′-ůr. a. Wanting ſoftneſs, wanting affection.

UNTENDERED, ůn-tĕnd′-ůrd. a. Not offered.

To UNTENT, ůn-tĕnt′. v. a. To bring out of a tent.

UNTENTED, ůn-tĕnt′-ĭd. a. Having no medicaments applied.

UNTERRIFIED, ůn-tĕr′-rў-fīd. a. Not affrighted, not ſtruck with fear.

UNTHANKED, ůn-thănkt′. a. Not repaired with acknowledgment of a kindneſs; not received with thankfulneſs.

UNTHANKFUL, ůn-thănk′-fůl. a. Ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment.

UNTHANKFULLY, ůn-thănk′-fůl-ў. ad. Without thanks.

UNTHANKFULNESS, ůn-thănk′-fůl-nĭs. ſ. Neglect or omiſſion of acknowledgment for good received.

UNTHAWED, ůn-thā′d. a. Not diſſolved after froſt.

To UNTHINK, ůn-thĭnk′. v. a. To recal, or diſmiſs a thought.

UNTHINKING, ůn-thĭnk′-ĭng. a. Thoughtleſs, not given to reflection.

UNTHORNY, ůn-thā′r-nў. a. Not obſtructed by prickles.

UNTHOUGHT-OF, ůn-thā′t-ŏv. a. Not regarded, not heeded.

To UNTHREAD, ůn-thrĕd′. v. a. To looſe.

UNTHREATENED, ůn-thrĕt′nd. a. Not menaced.

UNTHRIFT, ůn-thrĭft′. ſ. An extravagant, a prodigal.

UNTHRIFTILY, ůn-thrĭf′-tĭl-ў. ad. Without frugality.

UN-

UNTHRIFTY, ŭn-thrĭf′-tў. a. Prodigal, profuſe, laviſh, waſteful; not eaſily made to thrive or fatten.

UNTHRIVING, ŭn-thrī′-vĭng. a. Not thriving, not proſpering.

To UNTHRONE, ŭn-thrō′ne. v. a. To pull down from a throne.

To UNTIE, ŭn-tў′. v. a. To unbind, to free from bonds; to looſen from convolution or knot; to ſet free from any obſtruction; to reſolve, to clear.

UNTIED, ŭn-tī′d. a. Not bound, not gathered in a knot; not faſtened by any binding, or knot.

UNTIL, ŭn-tĭl′. ad. To the time that; to the place that.

UNTILLED, ŭn-tĭld′. a. Not cultivated.

UNTIMBERED, ŭn-tĭm′-bŭrd. a. Not furniſhed with timber, weak.

UNTIMELY, ŭn-tī′me-lў. a. Happening before the natural time.

UNTIMELY, ŭn-tī′me-lў. ad. Before the natural time.

UNTINGED, ŭn-tĭndzhd′. a. Not ſtained, not diſcoloured; not infected.

UNTIRABLE, ŭn-tī′r-ĕbl. a. Indefatigable, unwearied.

UNTIRED, ŭn-tī′rd. a. Not made weary.

UNTITLED, ŭn-tī′tld. a. Having no title.

UNTO, ŭn′-tō. prep. To. It was the old word for To, now obſolete.

UNTOLD, ŭn-tō′ld. a. Not related; not revealed.

UNTOUCHED, ŭn-tŭtſht′. a. Not touched, not reached; not moved, not affected; not meddled with.

UNTOWARD, ŭn-tō′-wĕrd. a. Froward, perverſe, vexatious, not eaſily guided or taught; aukward, ungraceful.

UNTOWARDLY, ŭn-tō′-wĕrd-lў. a. Aukward, perverſe, froward.

UNTRACEABLE, ŭn-trā′s-ĕbl. a. Not to be traced.

UNTRACED, ŭn-trā′ſt. a. Not marked by any footſteps.

UNTRACTABLE, ŭn-trăk′-tĕbl. a. Not yielding to common meaſures and management; rough, difficult.

UNTRACTABLENESS, ŭn-trăk′-tĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Unwillingneſs, or unfitneſs to be regulated or managed.

UNTRADING, ŭn-trā′-dĭng. a. Not engaged in commerce.

UNTRAINED, ŭn-trā′nd. a. Not educated, not inſtructed, not diſciplined; irregular, ungovernable.

UNTRANSFERRABLE, ŭn-trăns-fĕr′-rĕbl. a. Incapable of being given from one to another.

UNTRANSPARENT, ŭn-trăns-pā′-rĕnt. a. Not diaphanous, opaque.

UNTRAVELLED, ŭn-trăv′-ĭld. a. Never trodden by paſſengers; having never ſeen foreign countries.

To UNTREAD, ŭn-trĕd′. v. a. To tread back, to go back in the ſame ſteps.

UNTREASURED, ŭn-trĕzh′-ŭrd. a. Not laid up, not repoſited.

UNTREATABLE, ŭn-trē′t-ĕbl. a. Not treatable, not practicable.

UNTRIED, ŭn-trī′d. a. Not yet attempted; not yet experienced; not having paſſed trial.

UNTRIUMPHABLE, ŭn-trī′-ŭmf-ĕbl. a. Which allows no triumph.

UNTROD, ŭn-trŏd′. } a. Not paſſed,
UNTRODDEN, ŭn-trŏd′n. } not marked by the foot.

UNTROLLED, ŭn-trō′ld. a. Not bowled, not rolled along.

UNTROUBLED, ŭn-trŭb′ld. a. Not diſturbed by care, ſorrow, or guilt; not agitated, not confuſed; not interrupted in the natural courſe; tranſparent, clear.

UNTRUE, ŭn-trō′, a. Falſe, contrary to reality; falſe, not faithful.

UNTRULY, ŭn-trō′-lў. ad. Falſely, not according to truth.

UNTRUSTINESS, ŭn-trŭs′-tў-nĭs. ſ. Unfaithfulneſs.

UNTRUTH, ŭn-trō′th. ſ. Falſehood, contrariety to reality; moral falſehood, not veracity; treachery, want of fidelity; falſe aſſertion.

UN-

UNTUNABLE, ůn-tū′-nėbl. a. Unharmonious, not muſical.

To UNTUNE, ůn-tū′ne. v. a. To make incapable of harmony; to diſorder.

UNTURNED, ůn-tůrnd′. a. Not turned.

UNTUTORED, ůn-tū′-tůrd. a. Uninſtructed, untaught.

To UNTWINE, ůn-twī′ne. v. a. To open what is held together by convolution; to open what is wrapped on itſelf; to ſeparate that which claſps round any thing.

To UNTWIST, ůn-twiſt′. v. a. To ſeparate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themſelves.

To UNTY, ůn-tȳ′. v. a. To looſe. See UNTIE.

To UNVAIL, ůn-vā′le. v. a. To uncover, to ſtrip of a veil.

UNVALUABLE, ůn-văl′-ū-ėbl. a. Ineſtimable, being above price.

UNVALUED, ůn-văl′-ūd. a. Not prized, neglected; ineſtimable, above price.

UNVANQUISHED, ůn-văngk′-wiſht. a. Not conquered, not overcome.

UNVARIABLE, ůn-vā′-ryėbl. a. Not changeable, not mutable.

UNVARIED, ůn-vā′-rȳd. a. Not changed, not diverſified.

UNVARNISHED, ůn-vā′r-niſht. a. Not overlaid with varniſh; not adorned, not decorated.

UNVARYING, ůn-vā′-rȳ-ing. a. Not liable to change.

To UNVEIL, ůn-vē′l. v. a. To diſcloſe, to ſhow.

UNVEILEDLY, ůn-vē′l-ĭd-lȳ. ad. Plainly, without diſguiſe.

UNVENTILATED, ůn-vĕn′-tȳ-lā-tĭd. a. Not fanned by the wind.

UNVERITABLE, ůn-vĕr′-ȳ-tėbl. a. Not true.

UNVERSED, ůn-vĕrſt′. a. Unacquainted, unſkilled.

UNVEXED, ůn-vĕkſt′. a. Untroubled, undiſturbed.

UNVIOLATED, ůn-vī′-ō-lā-tĭd. a. Not injured, not broken.

UNVIRTUOUS, ůn-vĕr′-tſhů-ůs. a. Wanting virtue.

UNVISITED, ůn-vĭz′-ĭt-ĭd. a. Not reſorted to.

UNUNIFORM, ůn-ū′-nȳ-fårm. a. Wanting uniformity.

UNVOYAGEABLE, ůn-voy′-ė-dzhėbl. a. Not to be paſſed over or voyaged.

UNURGED, ůn-ůrdzhd′. a. Not incited, not preſſed.

UNUSED, ůn-ū′zd. a. Not put to uſe, unemployed; not accuſtomed.

UNUSEFUL, ůn-ū′ſe-fůl. a. Uſeleſs, ſerving no purpoſe.

UNUSUAL, ůn-ū′-zhů-ėl. a. Not common, not frequent, rare.

UNUSUALNESS, ůn-ū′-zhů-ėl-nĭs. ſ. Uncommonneſs, infrequency.

UNUTTERABLE, ůn-ůt′-tėr-ėbl. a. Ineffable, inexpreſſible.

UNVULNERABLE, ůn-vůl′-nėr-ėbl. a. Exempt from wound, not vulnerable.

UNWAKENED, ůn-wā′knd. a. Not rouſed from ſleep.

UNWALLED, ůn-wā′ld. a. Having no walls.

UNWARES, ůn-wā′rz. ad. Unexpectedly, before any caution.

UNWARILY, ůn-wā′-rĭl-ȳ. ad. Without caution, careleſsly.

UNWARINESS, ůn-wā′-rȳ-nĭs. ſ. Want of caution, careleſſneſs.

UNWARLIKE, ůn-wā′r-līke. a. Not fit for war, not uſed to war.

UNWARNED, ůn-wā′rnd. a. Not cautioned, not made wary.

UNWARRANTABLE, ůn-wŏr′-rėn-tėbl. a. Not defenſible, not to be juſtified, not allowed.

UNWARRANTABLY, ůn-wŏr′-rėn-tėb-lȳ. ad. Not juſtifiably, not defenſibly.

UNWARRANTED, ůn-wŏr′-rėn-tĭd. a. Not aſcertained, uncertain.

UNWARY, ůn-wā′-rȳ. a. Wanting caution, imprudent, haſty, precipitate; unexpected.

UNWASHED, ůn-wŏſht′. a. Not waſhed, not cleanſed by waſhing.

UNWASTED, ůn-wā′s-tĭd. a. Not conſumed, not diminiſhed.

UNWASTING, ůn-wā′s-ting. a. Not growing leſs.

UNWAYED,

UNWAYED, ŭn-wā'd. a. Not uſed to travel.
UNWEAKENED, ŭn-wē'knd. a. Not weakened.
UNWEAPONED, ŭn-wĕp'nd. a. Not furniſhed with offenſive arms.
UNWEARIABLE, ŭn-wē'-rў-ĕbl. a. Not to be tired.
UNWEARIED, ŭn-wē'-rўd. a. Not tired, not fatigued; indefatigable, continual, not to be ſpent.
To UNWEARY, ŭn-wē'-rў. v. a. To refreſh after wearineſs.
UNWED, ŭn-wĕd'. a. Unmarried.
UNWEDGEABLE, ŭn-wĕdzh'-ĕbl. a. Not to be cloven.
UNWEEDED, ŭn-wē'd-ĭd. a. Not cleared from weeds.
UNWEEPED, ŭn-wĕpt'. a. Not lamented. Now Unwept.
UNWEETING, ŭn-wē'-ting. a. Ignorant, unknowing.
UNWEIGHED, ŭn-wā'd. a. Not examined by the balance; not conſidered, negligent.
UNWEIGHING, ŭn-wā'-ĭng. a. Inconſiderate, thoughtleſs.
UNWELCOME, ŭn-wĕl'-kŭm. a. Not pleaſing, not grateful.
UNWEPT, ŭn-wĕpt'. a. Not lamented, not bemoaned.
UNWET, ŭn-wĕt'. a. Not moiſt.
UNWHIPT, ŭn-hwĭpt'. a. Not puniſhed, not corrected.
UNWHOLESOME, ŭn-hō'le-sŭm. a. Inſalubrious, miſchievous to health; corrupt, tainted.
UNWIELDILY, ŭn-wē'l-dў-lў. ad. Heavily, with difficult motion.
UNWIELDINESS, ŭn-wē'l-dў-nĭs. ſ. Heavineſs, difficulty to move, or be moved.
UNWIELDY, ŭn-wē'l-dў. a. Unmanageable, not eaſily moving or moved, bulky, weighty, ponderous.
UNWILLING, ŭn-wĭl'-lĭng. a. Loath, not contented, not inclined, not complying by inclination.
UNWILLINGLY, ŭn-wĭl'-lĭng-lў. ad. Not with goodwill, not without loathneſs.
UNWILLINGNESS, ŭn-wĭl'-lĭng-nĭs. ſ. Loathneſs, diſinclination.
To UNWIND, ŭn-wī'nd. v, a. pret. and part. paſſive Unwound. To ſeparate any thing convolved, to untwiſt, to untwine; to diſentangle, to looſe from entanglement.
To UNWIND, ŭn-wī'nd. v. n. To admit evolution.
UNWIPED, ŭn-wī'pt. a. Not cleared.
UNWISE, ŭn-wī'ze. a. Weak, defective in wiſdom.
UNWISELY, ŭn-wī'ze-lў. ad. Weakly, not prudently, not wiſely.
To UNWISH, ŭn-wĭſh'. v. a. To wiſh that which is, not to be.
UNWISHED, ŭn-wĭſht'. a. Not ſought, not deſired.
To UNWIT, ŭn-wĭt'. v. a. To deprive of underſtanding.
UNWITHDRAWING, ŭn-wĭth-drā'-ĭng. a. Continually liberal.
UNWITHSTOOD, ŭn-wĭth-ſtŭd'. a. Not oppoſed.
UNWITNESSED, ŭn-wĭt'-nĭſt. a. Wanting evidence, wanting notice.
UNWITTINGLY, ŭn-wĭt'-tĭng-lў. ad. Without knowledge, without conſciouſneſs.
UNWONTED, ŭn-wŭn'-tĭd. a. Uncommon, unuſual, rare, infrequent; unaccuſtomed, unuſed.
UNWORKING, ŭn-wŭrk'-ĭng. a. Living without labour.
UNWORSHIPPED, ŭn-wŭr'-ſhĭpt. a. Not adored.
UNWORTHILY, ŭn-wŭr'-thў-lў. ad. Not according to deſert.
UNWORTHINESS, ŭn-wŭr'-thў-nĭs. ſ. Want of worth, want of merit.
UNWORTHY, ŭn-wŭr'-thў. a. Not deſerving; wanting merit; mean; not ſuitable, not adequate; unbecoming, vile.
UNWOUND, ŭn-wou'nd. part. paſſ. and pret. of Unwind. Untwiſted.

UNWOUNDED, ůn-wo͝o'n-dĭd. a. Not wounded; not hurt.

To UNWREATH, ůn-re͝e'th. v. a. To untwine.

UNWRITING, ůn-rī'-tĭng. a. Not aſſuming the character of an author.

UNWRITTEN, ůn-rĭt'n. a. Not conveyed by writing, oral, traditional.

UNWROUGHT, ůn-ra͝a't. a. Not laboured, not manufactured.

UNWRUNG, ůn-růng'. a. Not pinched.

UNYIELDED, ůn-yē'ld-ĭd. a. Not given up.

To UNYÓKE, ůn-yo͝'ke. v. a. To looſe from the yoke; to part, to disjoin.

UNYOKED, ůn-yo͝'kt. a. Having never worn a yoke; licentious, unreſtrained.

UNZONED, ůn-zo͝'nd. a. Not bound with a girdle.

VOCABULARY, vō-kăb'-ū-lĕr-ў. ſ. A dictionary, a lexicon, a word book.

VOCAL, vō'-kĕl. a. Having a voice, uttered or modulated by the voice.

VOCALITY, vō-kăl'-ĭt-ў. ſ. Power of utterance, quality of being utterable by the voice.

To VOCALISE, vō'-kă-līze. v. a. To form into voice.

VOCALLY, vō'-kĕl-ў. ad. In words, articulately.

VOCATION, vō-kā'-ſhůn. ſ. Calling by the will of God; ſummons, trade; employment.

VOCATIVE, vŏk'-ă-tĭv. ſ. The grammatical caſe uſed in calling or ſpeaking to.

VOCIFERATION, vō-sĭf-ĕr-ā'-ſhůn. ſ. Clamour, outcry.

VOCIFEROUS, vō-sĭf'-ĕr-ůs. a. Clamorous, noiſy.

VOGUE, vō'g. ſ. Faſhion, mode.

VOICE, voi's. ſ. Sound emitted by the mouth; ſound of the mouth, as diſtinguiſhed from that uttered by another mouth; any ſound made by breath; vote, ſuffrage, opinion expreſſed.

VOICED, voi'ſt. a. Furniſhed with a voice.

VOID, voi'd. a. Empty, vacant; vain, ineffectual, null; unſupplied, unoccupied; wanting, unfurniſhed, empty; unſubſtantial, unreal.

VOID, voi'd. ſ. An empty ſpace, vacuum, vacancy.

To VOID, voi'd. v. a. To quit, to leave empty; to emit, to pour out; to emit as excrement; to vacate, to nullify, to annul.

VOIDABLE, voi'd-ĕbl. a. Such as may be annulled.

VOIDER, voi'd-ůr. ſ. A baſket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

VOIDNESS, voi'd-nĭs. ſ. Emptineſs, vacuity; nullity, inefficacy; want of ſubſtantiality.

VOITURE, voi'-tſhůr. ſ. Carriage.

VOLANT, vō'-lănt. a. Flying, paſſing through the air; nimble, active.

VOLATILE, vŏl'-ă-tĭl. a. Flying through the air; having the power to paſs off by ſpontaneous evaporation; lively, fickle, changeable of mind.

VOLATILENESS, vŏl'-ă-tĭl-nĭs. } ſ. The quaVOLATILITY, vŏl-ă-tĭl'-ĭt-ў. } lity of flying away by evaporation, not fixity; mutability of mind.

VOLATILIZATION, vŏl'-ă-tĭl-ī-zā''-ſhůn. ſ. The act of making volatile.

To VOLATILIZE, vŏl'-ă-tĭl-īze. v. a. To make volatile, to ſubtilize to the higheſt degree.

VOLE, vō'le. ſ. A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

VOLCANO, vŏl-kā'-nō. ſ. A burning mountain.

VOLERY, vŏl'-ĕr-ў. ſ. A flight of birds.

VOLITATION, vŏl-ў-tā'-ſhůn. ſ. The act or power of flying.

VOLITION, vō-lĭſh'-ůn. ſ. The act of willing, the power of choice exerted.

VOLITIVE, vŏl'-ĭt-ĭv. a. Having the power to will.

VOLLEY, vŏl'-lў. ſ. A flight of ſhot; a burſt, an emiſſion of many at once.

To VOLLEY, vŏl'-lў. v. n. To throw out.

VOLLIED, vŏl'-lўd. a. Diſploded, diſcharged with a volley.

VOLT, vŏl't. ſ. A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horſe going ſideways round a center.

VOLU-

VOLUBILITY, vŏl-ū-bĭl′-ĭt-ў. ſ. The act or power of rolling; activity of tongue, fluency of ſpeech; mutability; liableneſs to revolution.

VOLUBLE, vŏl′-ūbl. a. Formed ſo as to roll eaſily, formed ſo as to be eaſily put in motion; rolling, having quick motion; nimble, active; fluent of words.

VOLUME, vŏl′-yŭm. ſ. Something rolled, or convolved; as much as ſeems convolved at once; a book.

VOLUMINOUS, vō-lū′-mĭn-ŭs. a. Conſiſting of many complications; conſiſting in many volumes or books; copious, diffuſive.

VOLUMINOUSLY, vō-lū′-mĭn-ŭs-lў. ad. In many volumes or books.

VOLUNTARILY, vŏl′-ŭn-tĕr-ĭl-ў. ad. Spontaneouſly, of one's one accord, without compulſion.

VOLUNTARY, vŏl′-ŭn-tĕr-ў. a. Acting without compulſion, acting by choice; willing, acting with willingneſs; done without compulſion; acting of its own accord.

VOLUNTARY, vŏl′-ŭn-tĕr-ў. ſ. A piece of muſick played at will.

VOLUNTEER, vŏl-ŭn-tē′r. ſ. A ſoldier who enters into the ſervice of his own accord.

To VOLUNTEER, vŏl-ŭn-tē′r. v. n. To go for a ſoldier.

VOLUPTUARY, vō-lŭp′-tſhū-ĕr-ў. ſ. A man given up to pleaſure and luxury.

VOLUPTUOUS, vō-lŭp′-tſhū-ŭs. a. Given to exceſs of pleaſure, luxurious.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, vō-lŭp′-tſhū-ŭs-lў. ad. Luxuriouſly, with indulgence of exceſſive pleaſure.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, vō-lŭp′-tſhū-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. Luxurioufneſs, addictedneſs to exceſs of pleaſure.

VOLUTE, vō-lū′t. ſ. A member of a column.

VOMICA, vŏm′-ў-kā. ſ. An encyſted humour in the lungs.

VOMICK-NUT, vŏm′-ĭk-nŭt. ſ. A kind of poiſon that kills by exceſſive vomiting.

To VOMIT, vŏm′-ĭt. v. n. To caſt up the contents of the ſtomach.

To VOMIT, vŏm′-ĭt. v. a. To throw up from the ſtomach; to throw up with violence from any hollow.

VOMIT, vŏm′-ĭt. ſ. The matter thrown up from the ſtomach; an emetick medicine, a medicine that cauſes vomit.

VOMITION, vō-mĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act or power of vomiting.

VOMITIVE, vŏm′-ĭt-ĭv. a. Emetick, cauſing vomits.

VOMITORY, vŏm′-ў-tŭr-ў. a. Procuring vomits, emetick.

VORACIOUS, vō-rā′-ſhŭs. a. Greedy to eat, ravenous.

VORACIOUSLY, vō-rā′-ſhŭs-lў. ad. Greedily, ravenouſly.

VORACIOUSNESS, vō-rā′-ſhŭs-nĭs. } ſ. Gree-
VORACITY, vō-răs′-ĭt-ў. } dineſs, ravenouſneſs.

VORTEX, vā′r-tĕks. ſ. in the plural Vortices. Any thing whirled round.

VORTICAL, vā′r-tў-kĕl. a. Having a whirling motion.

VOTARIST, vō′-tĕr-ĭſt. ſ. One devoted to any perſon or thing.

VOTARY, vō′-tĕr-ў. ſ. One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular ſervice, worſhip, ſtudy, or ſtate of life.

VOTARESS, vō′-tĕr-ĭs. ſ. A woman devoted to any worſhip or ſtate.

VOTE, vō′te. ſ. Suffrage, voice given and numbered.

To VOTE, vō′te. v. a. To chuſe by ſuffrage, to determine by ſuffrage; to give by vote.

VOTER, vō′-tŭr. ſ. One who has the right of giving his voice or ſuffrage.

VOTIVE, vō′-tĭv. a. Given by vow.

To VOUCH, vou′tſh. v. a. To call to witneſs, to obteſt; to atteſt, to warrant, to maintain.

To VOUCH, vou′tſh. v. n. To bear witneſs, to appear as a witneſs.

VOUCH, vou′tſh. ſ. Warrant, atteſtation. Not in uſe.

VOUCHER, vou′tſh-ŭr. ſ. One who gives witneſs to any thing; a writing by which any thing

thing is avouched; a receipt for money paid on account of another.

To VOUCHSAFE, vout-sāfe. v. a. To permit any thing to be done without danger; to condeſcend to grant.

VOW, vow. ſ. Any promiſe made to a divine power, an act of devotion; a ſolemn promiſe, commonly uſed for a promiſe of love or matrimony.

To VOW, vow. v. a. To conſecrate by a ſolemn dedication, to give to a divine power.

To VOW, vow. v. n. To make vows or ſolemn promiſes.

VOWEL, vow-il. ſ. A letter which can be uttered by itſelf.

VOWFELLOW, vow-fĕl-ō. ſ. One bound by the ſame vow.

VOYAGE, voy-ĕdzh. ſ. A travel by ſea.

To VOYAGE, voy-ĕdzh. v. n. To travel by ſea.

To VOYAGE, voy-ĕdzh. v. a. To travel, to paſs over.

VOYAGER, voy-ĕdzh-ŭr. ſ. One who travels by ſea.

UP, ŭp. ad. Aloft, on high, not down; out of bed, in the ſtate of being riſen from reſt; in the ſtate of being riſen from a ſeat; from a ſtate of decumbiture or concealment; in a ſtate of being built; above the horizon; to a ſtate of advancement; in a ſtate of climbing; in a ſtate of inſurrection; in a ſtate of being increaſed or raiſed; from a remoter place, coming to any perſon or place; from younger to elder years; Up and down, diſperſedly, here and there; backward and forward; Up to, to an equal height with; adequately to; Up with, a phraſe that ſignifies the act of raiſing any thing to give a blow.

UP, ŭp. interj. A word exhorting to riſe from bed; a word of exhortation exciting or rouſing to action.

UP, ŭp. prep. From a lower to a higher part, not down.

To UPBEAR, ŭp-bāre. v. a. preter. Upbore; part. paſſ. Upborn. To ſuſtain aloft, to ſupport in elevation; to raiſe aloft; to ſupport from falling.

To UPBRAID, ŭp-brāde. v. a. To charge contemptuouſly with any thing diſgraceful; to object as matter of reproach; to urge with reproach; to reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher; to treat with contempt.

UPBRAIDINGLY, ŭp-brāde-ing-lȳ. ad. By way of reproach.

UPBROUGHT, ŭp-brāt. part. paſſ. of Upbring. Educated, nurtured.

UPCAST, ŭp-kăſt. part. a. Thrown upwards.

UPCAST, ŭp-kăſt. ſ. A term of bowling, a throw, a caſt.

UPHELD, ŭp-hĕld. pret. and part. paſſ. of Uphold. Maintained, ſuſtained.

UPHILL, ŭp-hĭl. a. Difficult, like the labour of climbing a hill.

To UPHOARD, ŭp-hōrd. v. a. To treaſure, to ſtore, to accumulate in private places.

To UPHOLD, ŭp-hōld. v. a. preter. Upheld; and part. paſſ. Upheld, and Uphholden. To lift on high; to ſupport, to ſuſtain, to keep from falling; to keep from declenſion; to ſupport in any ſtate of life; to continue, to keep from defeat; to continue without failing.

UPHOLDER, ŭp-hōl-dŭr. ſ. A ſupporter; an undertaker, one who provides for funerals.

UPHOLSTERER, ŭp-hōls-tĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who furniſhes houſes, one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

UPLAND, ŭp-lănd. ſ. Higher ground.

UPLAND, ŭp-lănd. a. Higher in ſituation.

UPLANDISH, ŭp-lănd-ĭſh. a. Mountainous, inhabiting mountains.

To UPLAY, ŭp-lā. v. a. To hoard, to lay up.

To UPLIFT, ŭp-lĭft. v. a. To raiſe aloft.

UPMOST, ŭp-mŭſt. a. Higheſt, topmoſt.

UPON, ŭp-pŏn. prep. Not under, noting being on the top or outſide; thrown over the body, as clothes; by way of imprecation or infliction; it expreſſes obteſtation, or proteſtation; in immediate conſequence of; with reſpect to; in noting a particular day; noting reliance or truſt; near to, noting ſituation; on

pain

pain of; by inference from; exactly, according to; by, noting the means of support.

UPPER, ŭp′-pŭr. a. Superior in place, higher; higher in power.

UPPERMOST, ŭp′-pŭr-mŭſt. a. Higheſt in place; higheſt in power or authority; predominant, moſt powerful.

UPPISH, ŭp′-pĭſh. a. Proud, arrogant.

To UPRAISE, ŭp-rā′ze. v. a. To raiſe up, exalt.

To UPREAR, ŭp-rē′r. v. a. To rear on high.

UPRIGHT, ŭp′-rīte. a. Straight up, perpendicularly erect; erected, picked up; honeſt, not declining from the right.

UPRIGHTLY, ŭp′-rīte-lў. ad. Perpendicularly to the horizon; honeſtly, without deviation from the right.

UPRIGHTNESS, ŭp′-rīte-nĭs. ſ. Perpendicular erection; honeſty, integrity.

To UPRISE, ŭp-rī′ze. v. n. To riſe from decumbiture; to riſe from below the horizon; to riſe with acclivity.

UPRISE, ŭp′-rīze. ſ. Appearance above the horizon.

UPROAR, ŭp′-rōr. ſ. Tumult, buſtle, diſturbance, confuſion.

To UPROAR, ŭp-rō′r. v. a. To throw into confuſion.

To UPROOT, ŭp-rō′t. v. a. To tear up by the root.

To UPROUSE, ŭp-rou′z. v. a. To waken from ſleep, to excite to action.

UPSHOT, ŭp′-ſhŏt. ſ. Concluſion, end, laſt amount, final event.

UPSIDE-DOWN, ŭp′-ſīde-dow″n. An adverbial form of ſpeech. With total reverſement, in complete diſorder.

To UPSTAND, ŭp-ſtănd′. v. n. To be erect.

To UPSTAY, ŭp-ſtā′. v. a. To ſuſtain, to ſupport.

To UPSTART, ŭp-ſtă′rt. v. n. To ſpring up ſuddenly.

UPSTART, ŭp′-ſtărt. ſ. One ſuddenly raiſed to wealth, power, or honour.

To UPSWARM, ŭp-ſwă′rm. v. a. To raiſe in a ſwarm.

To UPTURN, ŭp-tŭrn′. v. a. To throw up, to furrow.

UPWARD, ŭp′-wĕrd. a. Directed to a higher part.

UPWARDS, ŭp′-wĕrdz. ad. Towards a higher place; towards heaven and God; with reſpect to the higher part; more than, with tendency to a higher or greater number; towards the ſource.

URBANITY, ŭr-băn′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Civility, elegance, politeneſs; facetiouſneſs.

URCHIN, ŭr′-tſhĭn. ſ. A hedge-hog; a name of ſlight anger to a child.

URETER, ū′-rē-tŭr. ſ. Ureters are two long and ſmall canals from the baſon of the kidneys, one on each ſide. Their uſe is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

URETHRA, ū-rē′-thrā. ſ. The paſſage of the urine.

To URGE, ŭrdzh′. v. a. To incite, to puſh; to provoke, to exaſperate; to follow cloſe ſo as to impel; to preſs, to enforce; to importune; to ſolicit.

URGENCY, ŭr′-dzhĕn-sў. ſ. Preſſure of difficulty.

URGENT, ŭr′-dzhĕnt. a. Cogent, preſſing, violent; importunate, vehement in ſolicitation.

URGENTLY, ŭr′-dzhĕnt-lў. ad. Cogently, violently, vehemently, importunately.

URGER, ŭrdzh′-ŭr. ſ. One who preſſes.

URINAL, ū′-rў-nĕl. ſ. A bottle, in which water is kept for inſpection.

URINARY, ū′-rў-nĕr-ў. a. Relating to the urine.

URINE, ū′-rĭn. ſ. Animal water.

URINOUS, ū′-rĭn-ŭs. a. Partaking of urine.

URN, ŭrn′. ſ. Any veſſel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body; a water-pot; the veſſel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

US, ŭs′. The oblique caſe of We.

USAGE, ū′-zĭdzh. ſ. Treatment; cuſtom; practice long continued; manners, behaviour.

USANCE, ū′-sĕns. ſ. Uſe, proper employment; uſury, intereſt paid for money.

USE, ū′ſe. ſ. The act of employing any thing to any purpoſe; qualities that make a thing

proper for any purpoſe; need of, occaſion on which a thing can be employed; advantage received, power of receiving advantage; convenience, help; practice, habit; cuſtom, common occurrence; intereſt, money paid for the uſe of money.

To USE, ůze. v. a. To employ to any purpoſe; to accuſtom, to habituate; to treat; to practiſe; to behave.

To USE, ůſe. v. n. To be accuſtomed, to practiſe cuſtomarily; to be cuſtomarily in any manner, to be wont.

USEFUL, ůs-fůl. a. Convenient, profitable to any end, conducive or helpful to any purpoſe.

USEFULLY, ůs-fůl-ў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to help forward ſome end.

USEFULNESS, ůs-fůl-nĭs. ſ. Conduciveneſs or helpfulneſs to ſome end.

USELESSLY, ůs-lĭs-lў. ad. Without the quality of anſwering any purpoſe.

USELESSNESS, ůs-lĭs-nĭs. ſ. Unfitneſs to any end.

USELESS, ůs-lĭs. a. Anſwering no purpoſe, having no end.

USER, ůzůr. ſ. One who uſes.

USHER, ŭſh′-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to introduce ſtrangers, or walk before a perſon of high rank; an under-teacher.

To USHER, ŭſh′-ŭr. v. a. To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger, to forerun.

USQUEBAUGH, ŭs-kwē-bâ′. ſ. A compounded diſtilled ſpirit, being drawn on aromaticks.

USUAL, ůzhů-ĕl. a. Common, frequent, cuſtomary.

USUALLY, ůzhů-ĕl-ў. ad. Commonly, frequently, cuſtomarily.

USUALNESS, ůzhů-ĕl-nĭs. ſ. Commonneſs, frequency.

To USURE, ůzhůr. v. n. To practice uſury, to take intereſt for money.

USURER, ůzhůr-ůr. ſ. One who puts money out at intereſt.

USURIOUS, ůzhůryŭs. a. Given to the practice of uſury, exorbitantly greedy of profit.

To USURP, ůzůrp′. v. a. To poſſeſs by force or intruſion, to ſeize or poſſeſs without right.

USURPATION, ůzůr-pâ′-ſhůn. ſ. Forcible, unjuſt, illegal ſeizure or poſſeſſion.

USURPER, ůzůrp′-ůr. ſ. One who ſeizes or poſſeſſes that to which he has no right.

USURPINGLY, ůzůrp′-ĭng-lў. ad. Without juſt claim.

USURY, ůzhůr-ў. ſ. Money paid for the uſe of money, intereſt; the practice of taking intereſt.

UTENSIL, ůtĕn-sĭl. ſ. An inſtrument for any uſe, ſuch as the veſſels of a kitchen, or tools of a trade.

UTERINE, ůtĕr-ĭne. a. Belonging to the womb.

UTERUS, ůtĕr-ŭs. ſ. The womb.

UTILITY, ůtĭl′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Uſefulneſs, profit, convenience, advantageouſneſs.

UTMOST, ŭt′-můſt. a. Extreme, placed at the extremity; being in the higheſt degree.

UTMOST, ŭt′-můſt. ſ. The moſt that can be, the greateſt power.

UTTER, ŭt′-tůr. a. Situate on the outſide, or remote from the center; placed without any compaſs, out of any place; extreme, exceſſive, utmoſt; complete, irrevocable.

To UTTER, ŭt′-tůr. v. a. To ſpeak, to pronounce, to expreſs; to diſcloſe, to diſcover, to publiſh; to ſell, to vend; to diſperſe, to emit at large.

UTTERABLE, ŭt′-tůr-ĕbl. a. Expreſſible, ſuch as may be uttered.

UTTERANCE, ŭt′-tůr-ĕns. ſ. Pronunciation, manner of ſpeaking; extremity, terms of extreme hoſtility; vocal expreſſion, emiſſion from the mouth.

UTTERER, ŭt′-tĕr-ůr. ſ. One who pronounces; a divulger, a diſcloſer; a ſeller, a vender.

UTTERLY, ŭt′-tĕr-lў. ad. Fully, completely, perfectly.

UTTERMOST, ŭt′-tĕr-můſt. a. Extreme, being in the higheſt degree; moſt remote.

UTTERMOST, ŭt′-tĕr-můſt. ſ. The greateſt degree.

VULCANO, vŏl-kā′-nō. ſ. A burning mountain, volcano.

VULGAR, vŭl′-gŭr. a. Plebeian, ſuiting to the common people, practiſed among the common people; mean, low, being of the common rate; publick, commonly bruited.

VULGAR, vŭl′-gŭr. ſ. The common people.

VULGARITY, vŭl-găr′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Meanneſs, ſtate of the loweſt people; particular inſtance or ſpecimen of meanneſs.

VULGARLY, vŭl′-gĕr-lў. ad. Commonly, in the ordinary manner, among the common people.

VULNERABLE, vŭl′-nĕr-ĕbl. a. Suſceptive of wounds, liable to external injuries.

VULNERARY, vŭl′-nĕr-ĕr-ў. a. Uſeful in the cure of wounds.

To VULNERATE, vŭl′-nĕr-āte. v. a. To wound, to hurt.

VULPINE, vŭl′-pĭne. a. Belonging to a fox.

VULTURE, vŭl′-tſhŭr. ſ. A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

VULTURINE, vŭl′-tſhŭr-ĭne. a. Belonging to a vulture.

UVULA, ū′-vū-lă. ſ. In anatomy, a round ſoft ſpongeous body, ſuſpended from the palate near the foramina of the noſtrils over the glottis.

UXORIOUS, ŭgz-ō′-ryŭs. a. Submiſſively fond of a wife, infected with connubial dotage.

UXORIOUSLY, ŭgz-ō′-ryŭs-lў. ad. With fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

UXORIOUSNESS, ŭgz-ō′-ryŭs-nĭs. ſ. Connubial dotage, fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

BRITISH MUSEUM

W.

TO WABBLE, wŏb′l. v. n. To ſhake, to move from ſide to ſide. A low, barbarous word.

WAD, wŏd′. ſ. A bundle of ſtraw thruſt cloſe together; Wadd, or black lead is a mineral of great uſe and value.

WADDING, wŏd′-dĭng. ſ. A kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven, with which the ſkirts of coats are ſtuffed out.

To WADDLE, wŏd′l. v. n. To ſhake in walking from ſide to ſide, to deviate in motion from a right line.

To WADE, wā′de. v. n. To walk through the waters, to paſs water without ſwimming; to paſs difficultly and laboriouſly.

WAFER, wā′-fŭr. ſ. A thin cake; the bread given in the euchariſt by the Romaniſts; paſte made to cloſe letters.

To WAFT, wăft′. v. a. To carry through the air, or on the water; to beckon, to inform by a ſign of any thing moving.

To WAFT, wăft′. v. n. To float.

WAFT, wăft′. ſ. A floating body; motion of a ſtreamer.

WAFTAGE, wăf′-tĕdzh. ſ. Carriage by water or air.

WAFTURE, wăf′-tſhŭr. ſ. The act of waving.

To WAG, wăg′. v. a. To move lightly, to ſhake lightly.

To WAG, wăg′. v. n. To be in quick or ludicrous motion; to go, to be moved.

WAG, wăg′. ſ. Any one ludicrouſly miſchievous, a merry droll.

To WAGE, wā′dzh. v. a. To attempt, to venture; to make, to carry on.

WAGER, wā′-dzhŭr. ſ. A bett, any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

To WAGER, wā′-dzhŭr. v. a. To lay to pledge as a bett.

WAGES, wā′-dzhĭz. ſ. Pay given for ſervice.

WAGGERY, wăg′-gĕr-ў. ſ. Miſchievous merriment, roguiſh trick, ſarcaſtical gaiety.

WAGGISH,

WAGGISH, wăg'-gĭsh. a. Knavishly merry, merrily mischievous, frolicksome.

WAGGISHNESS, wăg'-gĭsh-nĭs. s. Merry mischief.

To WAGGLE, wăg'l. v. n. To waddle, to move from side to side.

WAGON, wăg'-ŭn. s. A heavy carriage for burthens; a chariot.

WAGONNER, wăg'-ŭn-ŭr. s. One who drives a wagon.

WAGTAIL, wăg'-tāle. s. A bird.

WAID, wā'd. a. Crushed. Not in use.

To WAIL, wā'l. v. a. To moan, to lament, to bewail.

To WAIL, wā'l. v. n. To grieve audibly, to express sorrow.

WAIL, wā'l. s. Audible sorrow.

WAILING, wā'l-ĭng. s. Lamentation, moan, audible sorrow.

WAILFUL, wā'l-fŭl. a. Sorrowful, mournful.

WAIN, wā'n. s. A carriage.

WAINROPE, wā'n-rōpe. s. A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.

WAINSCOT, wĕn'-skŭt. s. The inner wooden covering of a wall.

To WAINSCOT, wĕn'-skŭt. v. a. To line walls with boards; to line in general.

WAIST, wā'ste. s. The smallest part of the body, the part below the ribs; the middle deck, or floor of a ship.

To WAIT, wā'te. v. a. To expect, to stay for; to attend, to accompany with submission or respect; to attend as a consequence of something.

To WAIT, wā'te. v. n. To expect, to stay in expectation; to pay servile or submissive attendance; to attend; to stay, not to depart from; to follow as a consequence.

WAIT, wā'te. s. Ambush, insidious and secret attempts.

WAITER, wā'-tŭr. s. An attendant, one who attends for the accommodation of others.

To WAKE, wā'ke. v. n. To watch, not to sleep; to be roused from sleep; to cease to sleep; to be put in action, to be excited.

To WAKE, wā'ke. v. a. To rouse from sleep; to excite, to put in motion or action; to bring to life again as if from the sleep of death.

WAKE, wā'ke. s. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night; vigils, state of forbearing sleep.

WAKEFUL, wā'ke-fŭl. a. Not sleeping, vigilant.

WAKEFULNESS, wā'ke-fŭl-nĭs. s. Want of sleep; forbearance of sleep.

To WAKEN, wā'kn. v. n. To wake, to cease from sleep, to be roused from sleep.

To WAKEN, wā'kn. v. a. To rouse from sleep; to excite to action; to produce, to bring forth.

WALE, wā'le. s. A rising part in cloth.

To WALK, wâ'k. v. n. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up; it is used in the ceremonious language of invitation for Come or Go; to move for exercise or amusement; to move the slowest pace, not to trot, gallop, or amble; to appear as a spectre; to act in sleep; to act in any particular manner.

To WALK, wâ'k. v. a. To pass through.

WALK, wâ'k. s. Act of walking for air or exercise; gait, step, manner of moving; a length of space, or circuit through which one walks; an avenue set with trees; way, road, range, place of wandering; a fish; Walk is the slowest or least raised pace, or going of a horse.

WALKER, wâ'k-ŭr. s. One that walks.

WALKINGSTAFF, wâ'k-ĭng-stăf. s. A stick which a man holds to support himself in walking.

WALL, wâ'l. s. A series of brick or stone carried upwards and cemented with mortar, the sides of a building; fortification, works built for defence; To take the Wall, to take the upper place, not to give place.

To WALL, wâ'l. v. a. To inclose with walls; to defend by walls.

WALLCREEPER, wâ'l-krēp-ŭr. s. A bird.

WALLET, wŏl'-lĭt. s. A bag in which the necessaries of a traveller are put, a knapsack; any thing protuberant and swagging.

WALLEYED, wâ'l-ide. a. Having white eyes.
WALLFLOWER, wâ'l-flow-ûr. ſ. See STOCKGILLIFLOWER.
WALLFRUIT, wâ'l-frôt. ſ. Fruit, which to be ripened, muſt be planted againſt a wall.
To WALLOP, wôl'-lûp. v. n. To boil.
WALLOUSE, wâ'l-lous. ſ. An inſect.
To WALLOW, wôl'-lô. v. n. To move heavily and clumſily; to roll himſelf in mire or any thing filthily; to live in any ſtate of filth or groſs vice.
WALLOW, wôl'-lô. ſ. A kind of rolling walk.
WALLRUE, wâ'l-rô. ſ. An herb.
WALLWORT, wâ'l-wûrt. ſ. A plant, the ſame with dwarf-elder, or danewort. See ELDER.
WALNUT, wâ'l-nût. ſ. The name of a tree; the fruit, and wood of the tree.
WALLPEPPER, wâ'l-pêp-pûr. ſ. Houſeleek.
WALTRON, wâ'l-trûn. ſ. The ſea-horſe.
To WAMBLE, wômb'l. v. n. To roll with nauſea and ſickneſs. It is uſed of the ſtomach.
WAN, wân'. a. Pale as with ſickneſs, languid of look.
WAND, wônd'. ſ. A ſmall ſtick or twig, a long rod; any ſtaff of authority or uſe; a charming rod.
To WANDER, wôn'-dûr. v. n. To rove, to ramble here and there, to go without any certain courſe; to deviate, to go aſtray.
To WANDER, wôn'-dûr. v. a. To travel over without a certain courſe.
WANDERER, wôn'-dêr-ûr. ſ. Rover, rambler.
WANDERING, wôn'-dêr-îng. ſ. Uncertain peregrination; aberration, miſtaken way; incertainty, want of being fixed.
To WANE, wâ'ne. v. n. To grow leſs, to decreaſe; to decline, to ſink.
WANE, wâ'ne. ſ. Decreaſe of the moon; decline, diminution, declenſion.
WANNED, wând'. a. Turned pale and faint coloured.
WANNESS, wân'-nîs. ſ. Paleneſs, languor.
To WANT, wônt'. v. a. To be without ſomething fit or neceſſary; to be defective in ſomething; to fall ſhort of, not to contain; to need, to have need of, to lack; to wiſh for, to long for.
To WANT, wônt'. v. n. To be wanted, to be improperly abſent; to fail, to be deficient.
WANT, wônt'. ſ. Need; deficiency; the ſtate of not having; poverty, penury, indigence.
WANTON, wôn'-tûn. a. Laſcivious, libidinous; licentious, diſſolute; frolickſome, gay, ſportive, airy; looſe, unreſtrained; quick and irregular of motion; luxuriant, ſuperfluous; not regular, turned fortuitouſly.
WANTON, wôn'-tûn. ſ. A laſcivious perſon, a ſtrumpet, a whoremonger; a trifler, an inſignificant flatterer; a word of ſlight endearment.
To WANTON, wôn'-tûn. v. n. To play laſciviouſly; to revel, to play; to move nimbly and irregularly.
WANTONLY, wôn'-tûn-lŷ. ad. Laſciviouſly, frolickſomely, gayly, ſportively.
WANTONNESS, wôn'-tûn-nîs. ſ. Laſciviouſneſs, letchery; ſportiveneſs, frolick, humour; licentiouſneſs, negligence of reſtraint.
WANTWIT, wônt'-wît. ſ. A fool, an idiot.
WAPED, wâ'-pêd. a. Dejected, cruſhed by miſery. Obſolete.
WAR, wâ'r. ſ. The exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command; the inſtruments of war, in poetical language; forces, army; the profeſſion of arms; hoſtility, ſtate of oppoſition, act of oppoſition.
To WAR, wâ'r. v. n. To make war, to be in a ſtate of hoſtility.
To WARBLE, wâ'rbl. v. a. To quaver any ſound; to cauſe to quaver; to utter muſically.
To WARBLE, wâ'rbl. v. n. To be quavered; to be uttered melodiouſly; to ſing.
WARBLER, wâ'r-blûr. ſ. A ſinger, a ſongſter.
To WARD, wâ'rd. v. a. To guard, to watch; to defend, to protect; to fence off, to obſtruct, or turn aſide any thing miſchievous.
To WARD, wâ'rd. v. n. To be vigilant, to keep guard; to act upon the defenſive with a weapon.

WARD, wa'rd. ſ. Watch, act of guarding; guard made by a weapon in fencing; fortreſs, ſtrong hold; diſtrict of a town; cuſtody, confinement; the part of a lock which correſponding to the proper key hinders any other; one in the hands of a guardian; the ſtate of a child under a guardian; guardianſhip, right over orphans.

WARDEN, wa'rdn. ſ. A keeper, a guardian; a head officer; a large pear.

WARDER, wa'r-dur. ſ. A keeper, a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

WARDMOTE, wa'rd-mote. ſ. A meeting, a court held in each ward or diſtrict in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE, wa'rd-robe. ſ. A room where clothes are kept.

WARDSHIP, wa'rd-ſhip. ſ. Guardianſhip; pupillage, ſtate of being under ward.

WARE, wa're. The preterite of Wear, more frequently Wore.

WARE, wa're. a. For this we commonly ſay Aware; being in expectation of, being provided againſt; cautious, wary.

To WARE, wa're. v. n. To take heed of, to beware.

WARE, wa're. ſ. Commonly ſomething to be ſold.

WAREHOUSE, wa're-hous. ſ. A ſtorehouſe of merchandiſe.

WARELESS, wa're-lis. a. Uncautious, unwary.

WARFARE, wa'r-fare. ſ. Military ſervice, military life.

WARILY, wa'-ry-ly. ad. Cautiouſly, with timorous prudence, with wiſe forethought.

WARINESS, wa'-ry-nis. ſ. Caution, prudent forethought, timorous ſcrupulouſneſs.

WARLIKE, wa'r-like. a. Fit for war, diſpoſed to war; military, relating to war.

WARLUCK, wa'r-luk. ſ. A witch, a wizzard.

WARM, wa'rm. a. Not cold, though not hot, heated to a ſmall degree; zealous, ardent; violent, furious, vehement; buſy in action; fanciful, enthuſiaſtick.

To WARM, wa'rm. v. a. To free from cold, to heat in a gentle degree; to heat mentally, to make vehement.

WARMINGPAN, wa'r-ming-pan. ſ. A covered braſs pan for warming a bed, by means of hot coals.

WARMINGSTONE, wa'r-ming-ſtone. ſ. The Warming-ſtone is digged in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while.

WARMLY, wa'rm-ly. ad. With gentle heat; eagerly, ardently.

WARMNESS, wa'rm-nis. } ſ. Gentle heat;
WARMTH, wa'rmth. } zeal, paſſion, fervour of mind; fancifulneſs, enthuſiaſm.

To WARN, wa'rn. v. a. To caution againſt any fault or danger, to give previous notice of ill; to admoniſh to any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forſaken; to notify previouſly good or bad.

WARNING, wa'r-ning. ſ. Caution againſt faults or dangers, previous notice of ill.

WARP, wa'rp. ſ. That order of thread in a thing woven that croſſes the woof.

To WARP, wa'rp. v. n. To change from the true ſituation by inteſtine motion; to contraſt; to loſe its proper courſe or direction.

To WARP, wa'rp. v. a. To contract, to ſhrivel, to turn aſide from the true direction.

To WARRANT, wor'-rent. v. n. To ſupport or maintain, to atteſt; to give authority; to juſtify; to exempt, to privilege, to ſecure; to declare upon ſurety.

WARRANT, wor'-rent. ſ. A writ conferring ſome right or authority; a writ giving the officer of juſtice the power of caption; a juſtificatory commiſſion or teſtimony; right, legality.

WARRANTABLE, wor'-rent-ebl. a. Juſtifiable, defenſible.

WARRANTABLENESS, wor'-rent-ebl-nis. ſ. Juſtifiableneſs.

WARRANTABLY, wor'-rent-eb-ly. ad. Juſtifiably.

WARRANTER, wor'-rent-ur. ſ. One who gives authority; one who gives ſecurity.

WAR-

WARRANTISE, wŏr'-rĕn-tīze. ſ. Authority, ſecurity. Not uſed.

WARRANTY, wŏr'-rĕnt-ȳ. ſ. Authority, juſtificatory mandate; ſecurity.

WARREN, wŏr'-rĭn. ſ. A kind of park for rabbets.

WARRENER, wŏr'-rĭn-ŭr. ſ. The keeper of a warren.

WARRIOUR, wā'r-ryŭr. ſ. A ſoldier, a military man.

WART, wā'rt. ſ. A corneous excreſcence, a ſmall protuberance on the fleſh.

WARTWORT, wā'rt-wŭrt. ſ. Spurge.

WARTY, wā'r-tȳ. a. Grown over with warts.

WARWORN, wā'r-wōrn. a. Worn with war.

WARY, wā'-rȳ. a. Cautious, ſcrupulous, timorouſly prudent.

WAS, wŏz'. The preterite of To Be.

To WASH, wŏſh'. v. a. To cleanſe by ablution; to moiſten; to affect by ablution; to colour by waſhing.

To WASH, wŏſh'. v. n. To perform the act of ablution; to cleanſe clothes.

WASH, wŏſh'. ſ. Alluvion, any thing collected by water; a bog, a marſh, a fen, a quagmire; a medical or coſmetick lotion; a ſuperficial ſtain or colour; the feed of hogs gathered from waſhed diſhes; the act of waſhing the clothes of a family, the linen waſhed at once.

WASHBALL, wŏſh'-bāl. ſ. Ball made of ſoap.

WASHER, wŏſh'-ŭr. ſ. One that waſhes.

WASHY, wŏſh'-ȳ. a. Watry, damp; weak, not ſolid.

WASP, wŏſp'. ſ. A briſk ſtinging inſect, in form reſembling a bee.

WASPISH, wŏs'-pĭſh. a. Peeviſh, malignant, irritable.

WASPISHLY, wŏs'-pĭſh-lȳ. ad. Peeviſhly.

WASPISHNESS, wŏs'-pĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Peeviſhneſs, irritability.

WASSAIL, wŏs'-sĕl. ſ. A liquor made of apples, ſugar, and ale, anciently much uſed by Engliſh good-fellows; a drunken bout.

WASSAILER, wŏs'-sĕl-ŭr. ſ. A toper, a drunkard.

WAST, wŏſt'. The ſecond perſon of Was, from To Be.

To WASTE, wā'ſte. v. a. To diminiſh; to deſtroy wantonly and luxuriouſly; to deſtroy, to deſolate; to wear out; to ſpend, to conſume.

To WASTE, wā'ſte. v. n. To dwindle, to be in a ſtate of conſumption.

WASTE, wā'ſte. a. Deſtroyed, ruined; deſolate, uncultivated; ſuperfluous, exuberant, loſt for want of occupiers; worthleſs, that of which none but vile uſes can be made; that of which no account is taken or value found.

WASTE, wā'ſte. ſ. Wanton or luxurious deſtruction, conſumption, loſs; uſeleſs expence; deſolate or uncultivated ground; ground, place, or ſpace unoccupied; region ruined and deſerted; miſchief, deſtruction.

WASTEFUL, wā'ſte-fŭl. a. Deſtructive, ruinous; wantonly or diſſolutely conſumptive; laviſh, prodigal, luxuriantly liberal.

WASTEFULLY, wā'ſte-fŭl-ȳ. ad. With vain and diſſolute conſumption.

WASTEFULNESS, wā'ſte-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Prodigality.

WASTER, wā's-tŭr. ſ. One that conſumes diſſolutely and extravagantly, a ſquanderer, vain conſumer.

WATCH, wŏtſh'. ſ. Forbearance of ſleep; attendance without ſleep; attention, cloſe obſervation; guard, vigilant keep; watchmen, men ſet to guard; place where a guard is ſet; a period of the night; a pocket-clock, a ſmall clock moved by a ſpring.

To WATCH, wŏtſh'. v. n. Not to ſleep, to wake; to keep guard; to look with expectation; to be attentive, to be vigilant; to be cautiouſly obſervant; to be inſidiouſly attentive.

To WATCH, wŏtſh'. v. a. To guard, to have in keep; to obſerve in ambuſh; to tend; to obſerve in order to detect or prevent.

WATCHER, wŏtſh'-ŭr. ſ. One who watches; diligent overlooker or obſerver.

WATCHET,

WATCHET, wŏtsh′-ĭt. a. Blue, pale blue.

WATCHFUL, wŏtsh′-fŭl. a. Vigilant, attentive, cautious, nicely obſervant.

WATCHFULLY, wŏtsh′-fŭl-ў. ad. Vigilantly, cautiouſly, attentively, with cautious obſervation.

WATCHFULNESS, wŏtsh′-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Vigilance, heed, ſuſpicious attention, cautious regard; inability to ſleep.

WATCHHOUSE, wŏtsh′-hous. ſ. Place where the watch is ſet.

WATCHING, wŏtsh′-ĭng. ſ. Inability to ſleep.

WATCHMAKER, wŏtsh′-mā-kŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.

WATCHMAN, wŏtsh′-măn. ſ. Guard, centinel, one ſet to keep ward.

WATCHTOWER, wŏtsh′-towr. ſ. Tower on which a centinel was placed for the ſake of proſpect.

WATCHWORD, wŏtsh′-wŭrd. ſ. The word given to the centinels to know their friends.

WATER, wā′-tŭr. ſ. One of the four elements; the ſea; urine; To hold Water, to be ſound, to be tight; it is uſed for the luſtre of a diamond.

To WATER, wā′-tŭr. v. a. To irrigate, to ſupply with moiſture; to ſupply with water for drink; to fertilize or accommodate with ſtreams; to diverſify as with waves.

To WATER, wā′-tŭr. v. n. To ſhed moiſture; to get or take in water, to be uſed in ſupplying water: The mouth Waters, the man longs.

WATERCOLOURS, wā′-tŭr-kŭl-ŭrz. ſ. Painters make colours into a ſoft conſiſtence with water, thoſe they call Watercolours.

WATERCRESSES, wā′-tŭr-krĕs-sĭz. ſ. A plant. There are five ſpecies.

WATERER, wā′-tŭr-ŭr. ſ. One who waters.

WATERFALL, wā′-tŭr-fāl. ſ. Cataract, caſcade.

WATERFOWL, wā′-tŭr-fowl. ſ. Fowl that live or get their food in water.

WATERGRUEL, wā-tŭr-grō′-ĭl. ſ. Food made with oatmeal and water.

WATERINESS, wā′-tŭr-ў-nĭs. ſ. Humidity, moiſture.

WATERISH, wā′-tŭr-ĭſh. a. Reſembling water; moiſt, inſipid.

WATERISHNESS, wā′-tŭr-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Thinneſs, reſemblance of water.

WATERLEAF, wā′-tŭr-lēf. ſ. A plant.

WATERLILLY, wā′-tŭr-lĭl′-lў. ſ. A plant.

WATERMAN, wā′-tŭr-măn. ſ. A ferryman, a boatman.

WATERMARK, wā′-tŭr-mārk. ſ. The utmoſt limit of the riſe of the flood.

WATERMELON, wā′-tŭr-mĕl′-ŭn. ſ. A plant.

WATERMILL, wā′-tŭr-mĭl. ſ. Mill turned by water.

WATERMINT, wā′-tŭr-mĭnt. ſ. A plant.

WATERRADISH, wā′-tŭr-rād′-ĭſh. ſ. A ſpecies of watercreſſes, which ſee.

WATERRAT, wā′-tŭr-rāt. ſ. A rat that makes holes in banks.

WATERROCKET, wā′-tŭr-rŏk′-ĭt. ſ. A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

WATERVIOLET, wā′-tŭr-vī′-ō-lĕt. ſ. A plant.

WATERSAPPHIRE, wā′-tŭr-sāf′-fўr. ſ. A ſort of ſtone. The occidental ſapphire is neither ſo bright nor ſo hard as the oriental.

WATERWITH, wā′-tŭr-wĭth. ſ. A plant of Jamaica growing on dry hills where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords plentifully water, or ſap, to the droughty traveller.

WATERWORK, wā′-tŭr-wŭrk. ſ. Play of fountains, any hydraulic performance.

WATERY, wā′-tŭr-ў. a. Thin, liquid, like water; taſteleſs, inſipid, vapid, ſpiritleſs; wet, abounding with water; relating to the water; conſiſting of water.

WATTLE, wŏt′l. ſ. The barbs, or looſe red fleſh that hangs below the cock's bill; a hurdle.

To WATTLE, wŏt′l. v. a. To bind with twigs, to form, by platting twigs.

WAVE, wā′ve. ſ. Water raiſed above the level

of

of the ſurface, billow; unevenneſs, inequality.

To WAVE, wā've. v. n. To play looſely, to float; to be moved as a ſignal.

To WAVE, wā've. v. a. To raiſe into inequalities of ſurface; to move looſely; to waft, to remove any thing floating; to beckon, to direct by a waft or motion of any thing; to put off; to put aſide for the preſent.

To WAVER, wā'-vŭr. v. n. To play to and fro, to move looſely; to be unſettled; to be uncertain or inconſtant, to fluctuate, not to be determined.

WAVERER, wā'-vĕr-ŭr. ſ. One unſettled and irreſolute.

WAVY, wā'-vў. a. Riſing in waves; playing to and fro, as in undulations.

To WAWL, wâ'l. v. n. To cry, to howl.

WAX, wăks'. ſ. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bees; any tenacious maſs, ſuch as is uſed to faſten letters; the ſubſtance that exudes from the ear.

To WAX, wăks'. v. a. To ſmear, to join with wax.

To WAX, wăks'. v. n. pret. Wax, Waxed, part. paſſ. Waxed, Waxen. To grow, to increaſe, to become bigger or more; to paſs into any ſtate, to become, to grow.

WAXEN, wăks'n. a. Made of wax.

WAY, wā'. ſ. The road in which one travels; a length of journey; courſe, direction of motion; advance in life; paſſage, power of progreſſion made or given; local tendency; courſe, regular progreſſion; ſituation where a thing may probably be found; a ſituation or courſe obſtructive and obviating; tendency to any meaning or act; acceſs, means of admittance; ſphere of obſervation; means, mediate inſtrument, intermediate ſtep; method, means of management; private determination; manner, mode; method or plan of life, conduct, or action; right method to act or know; general ſcheme of acting; By the Way, without any neceſſary connection with the main deſign; To go or come one's Way or Ways, to come along, or depart.

WAYFARER, wā'-fâr-ŭr. ſ. Paſſenger, traveller.

WAYFARING, wā'-fâr-ing. a. Travelling, paſſing, being on a journey.

To WAYLAY, wā'-lā. v. a. To watch inſidiouſly in the way, to beſet by ambuſh.

WAYLAYER, wā'-lā-ŭr. ſ. One who waits in ambuſh for another.

WAYLESS, wā'-lĭs. a. Pathleſs, untracked.

WAYMARK, wā'-mârk. ſ. Mark to guide in travelling.

WAYWARD, wā'-wĕrd. a. Froward, peeviſh, moroſe, vexatious.

WAYWARDLY, wā'-wĕrd-lў. ad. Frowardly, perverſely.

WAYWARDNESS, wā'-wĕrd-nĭs. ſ. Frowardneſs, perverſeneſs.

WE, wē'. pronoun. The plural of I. See I.

WEAK, wē'k. a. Feeble, not ſtrong; infirm, not healthy; ſoft, pliant, not ſtiff; low of ſound; feeble of mind; wanting ſpirit; not much impregnated with any ingredient; not powerful, not potent; not well ſupported by argument; unfortified.

To WEAKEN, wē'kn. v. a. To debilitate, to enfeeble.

WEAKLING, wē'k-ling. ſ. A feeble creature.

WEAKLY, wē'k-lў. ad. Feebly, with want of ſtrength.

WEAKLY, wē'k-lў. a. Not ſtrong, not healthy.

WEAKNESS, wē'k-nĭs. ſ. Want of ſtrength, want of force, feebleneſs; infirmity, unhealthineſs; want of cogency; want of judgment, want of reſolution, fooliſhneſs of mind; defect, failing.

WEAKSIDE, wē'k-ſide. ſ. Foible, deficience, infirmity.

WEAL, wē'l. ſ. Happineſs, proſperity, flouriſhing ſtate; republick, ſtate, publick intereſt.

WEALTH, wĕlth'. ſ. Riches, money, or precious goods.

WEALTHILY, wĕlth'-ў-lў. ad. Richly.

WEALTHINESS, wĕlth'-ў-nĭs. ſ. Richneſs.

WEALTHY, wĕlth′-ȳ. a. Rich, opulent, abundant.

To WEAN, wē̆n. v. a. To put from the breaſt; to withdraw from any habit or deſire.

WEANLING, wē̆n-lĭng. ſ. An animal newly weaned; a child newly weaned.

WEAPON, wĕp′n. ſ. Inſtrument of offence.

WEAPONED, wĕp′nd. a. Armed for offence, furniſhed with arms.

WEAPONLESS, wĕp′n-lĭs. a. Having no weapon, unarmed.

To WEAR, wā̆r. v. a. To waſte with uſe or time; to conſume tediouſly; to carry appendant to the body, to uſe as clothes; to exhibit in appearance; to affect by degrees; To Wear out; to haraſs; to waſte or deſtroy by uſe.

To WEAR, wā̆r. v. n. To be waſted with uſe or time; to be tediouſly ſpent; to paſs by degrees.

WEAR, wā̆r. ſ. The act of wearing, the thing worn; a dam to ſhut up and raiſe the water, often written Weir or Wier.

WEARER, wā̆r-ŭr. ſ. One who has any thing appendant to his perſon.

WEARING, wā̆r-ĭng. ſ. Clothes.

WEARINESS, wē̆′-rȳ-nĭs. ſ. Laſſitude, ſtate of being ſpent with labour; fatigue, cauſe of laſſitude; impatience of any thing; tedioufneſs.

WEARISOME, wē̆′-rȳ-sŭm. a. Troubleſome, tedious, cauſing wearineſs.

WEARISOMELY, wē̆′-rȳ-sŭm-lȳ. ad. Tediouſly, ſo as to cauſe wearineſs.

WEARISOMENESS, wē̆′-rȳ-sŭm-nĭs. ſ. The quality of tiring; the ſtate of being eaſily tired.

To WEARY, wē̆′-rȳ. v. a. To tire, to fatigue, to haraſs, to ſubdue by labour; to make impatient of continuance; to ſubdue or haraſs by any thing irkſome.

WEARY, wē̆′-rȳ. a. Subdued by fatigue, tired with labour; impatient of the continuance of any thing painful; deſirous to diſcontinue; cauſing wearineſs, tireſome.

WEASEL, wē̆′zl. ſ. A ſmall animal that eats corn and kills mice.

WEASAND, wē̆′zn. ſ. The windpipe, the paſſage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.

WEATHER, wĕth′-ŭr. ſ. State of air, reſpecting either cold or heat, wet or drineſs; the change of the ſtate of the air; tempeſt, ſtorm.

To WEATHER, wĕth′-ŭr. v. a. To expoſe to the air; to paſs with difficulty; To Weather a point, to gain a point againſt the wind; To Weather out, to endure.

WEATHERBEATEN, wĕth′-ĕr-bētn. a. Haraſſed and ſeaſoned by hard weather.

WEATHERCOCK, wĕth′-ĕr-kŏk. ſ. An artificial cock ſet on the top of a ſpire, which by turning ſhews the point from which the wind blows; any thing fickle and inconſtant.

WEATHERDRIVEN, wĕth′-ĕr-drĭvn. part. Forced by ſtorms or contrary winds.

WEATHERGAGE, wĕth′-ĕr-gā̆dzh. ſ. Any thing that ſhews the weather.

WEATHERGLASS, wĕth′-ĕr-glās. ſ. A barometer.

WEATHERSPY, wĕth′-ĕr-ſpȳ. ſ. A ſtargazer, an aſtrologer.

WEATHERWISE, wĕth′-ĕr-wīze. a. Skilful in foretelling the weather.

To WEAVE, wē̆v. v. a. preterite Wove, Weaved; part. paſſ. Woven, Weaved. To form by texture; to unite by intermixture; to interpoſe, to inſert.

To WEAVE, wē̆v. v. n. To work with a loom.

WEAVER, wē̆v-ŭr. ſ. One who makes threads into cloth.

WEB, wĕb′. ſ. Texture, any thing woven; a kind of duſky film that hinders the ſight.

WEBBED, wĕb′d. a. Joined by a film.

WEBFOOTED, wĕb′-fŭt-ĭd. a. Having films between the toes.

To WED, wĕd′. v. a. To marry, to take for huſband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite for ever; to take for ever; to unite by love or fondneſs.

To WED, wĕd′. v. n. To contract matrimony.

WEDDING, wĕd′-dĭng. ſ. Marriage, nuptials, the nuptial ceremony.

WEDGE, wĕdzh′. ſ. A body, which having a ſharp edge, continually growing thicker, is uſed to cleave timber; a maſs of metal; any thing in the form of a wedge.

To WEDGE, wĕdzh′. v. a. To faſten with wedges, to ſtraiten with wedges, to cleave with wedges.

WEDLOCK, wĕd′-lŏk. ſ. Marriage, matrimony.

WEDNESDAY, wĕn′z-dā. ſ. The fourth day of the week, ſo named by the Gothick nations from Woden or Odin.

WEE, wē′. a. Little, ſmall.

WEECHELM, witſh′-ĕlm. ſ. A ſpecies of elm.

WEED, wē′d. ſ. An herb noxious or uſeleſs; a garment, clothes, habit.

To WEED, wē′d. v. a. To rid of noxious plants; to take away noxious plants; to free from any thing hurtful; to root out vice.

WEEDER, wē′d-ŭr. ſ. One that takes away any thing noxious.

WEEDHOOK, wē′d-hŏk. ſ. A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

WEEDLESS, wē′d-lĭs. a. Free from weeds, free from any thing uſeleſs or noxious.

WEEDY, wē′d-ў. a. Conſiſting of weeds; abounding with weeds.

WEEK, wē′k. ſ. The ſpace of ſeven days.

WEEKDAY, wē′k-dā. ſ. Any day not Sunday.

WEEKLY, wē′k-lў. a. Happening, produced, or done once a week, hebdomadary.

WEEKLY, wē′k-lў. ad. Once a week, by hebdomadal periods.

To WEEN, wē′n. v. n. To imagine, to form a notion, to fancy.

To WEEP, wē′p. v. n. preter. and part. paſſ. Wept, Weeped. To ſhow ſorrow by tears; to ſhed tears from any paſſion; to lament, to complain.

To WEEP, wē′p. v. a. To lament with tears, to bewail, to bemoan; to ſhed moiſture; to abound with wet.

WEEPER, wē′p-ŭr. ſ. One who ſheds tears, a mourner; a white border on the ſleeve of a mourning coat.

To WEET, wē′t. v. n. pret. Wot, or Wote. To know, to be informed, to have knowledge.

WEETLESS, wē′t-lĭs. a. Unknowing.

WEEVIL, wē′vl. ſ. A grub.

WEEZEL, wē′zl. ſ. See WEASEL.

WEFT, wĕft′. ſ. The woof of cloth.

WEFTAGE, wĕf′-tĭdzh. ſ. Texture.

To WEIGH, wā′. v. a. To examine by the balance; to be equivalent to in weight; to pay, allot, or take by weight; to raiſe, to take up the anchor; to examine, to balance in the mind; to Weigh down, to overbalance; to overburden, to oppreſs with weight.

To WEIGH, wā′. v. n. To have weight; to be conſidered as important; to raiſe the anchor; to bear heavily, to preſs hard.

WEIGHED, wā′de. ad. Experienced.

WEIGHER, wā′-ŭr. ſ. He who weighs.

WEIGHT, wā′te. ſ. Quantity meaſured by the balance; a maſs by which, as the ſtandard, other bodies are examined; ponderous maſs; gravity, heavineſs, tendency to the center; preſſure, burthen, overwhelming power; importance, power, influence, efficacy.

WEIGHTILY, wā′t-tĭl-ў. ad. Heavily, ponderouſly; ſolidly, importantly.

WEIGHTINESS, wā′t-tў-nĭs. ſ. Ponderoſity, gravity, heavineſs; ſolidity, force; importance.

WEIGHTLESS, wā′te-lĭs. a. Light, having no gravity.

WEIGHTY, wā′t-tў. a. Heavy, ponderous; important, momentous, efficacious; rigorous, ſevere.

WELCOME, wĕl′-kŭm. a. Received with gladneſs, admitted willingly, grateful, pleaſing; To bid Welcome, to receive with profeſſions of kindneſs.

WELCOME, wĕl′-kŭm. interj. A form of ſalutation uſed to a new comer.

WELCOME, wĕl′-kŭm. ſ. Salutation of a new comer; kind reception of a new comer.

To WELCOME, wĕl′-kŭm. v. a. To ſalute a new comer with kindneſs.

WELCOMENESS, wĕl′-kŭm-nĭs. ſ. Gratefulneſs.

WELCOMER, wĕl′-kŭm-ŭr. ſ. The ſaluter or receiver of a new comer.

WELD, wĕld′. ſ. Yellow weed, or dyers weed.

WELFARE, wĕl′-fâre. ſ. Happineſs, ſucceſs, proſperity.

WELKED, wĕlkt′. a. Wrinkled, wreathed.

WELKIN, wĕl′-kĭn. ſ. The viſible regions of the air.

WELL, wĕl′. ſ. A ſpring, a fountain, a ſource; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which ſtairs are placed.

To WELL, wĕl′. v. n. To ſpring, to iſſue as from a ſpring.

WELL, wĕl′. a. Not ſick, not unhappy; convenient, happy; being in favour; recovered from any ſickneſs or misfortune.

WELL, wĕl′. ad. Not ill, not unhappily; not ill, not wickedly; ſkilfully, properly; not amiſs, not unſucceſsfully; with praiſe, favourably; As Well as, together with, not leſs than; Well is him or me, he is happy; Well nigh, nearly, almoſt; it is uſed much in compoſition, to expreſs any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

WELLADAY, wĕl′-ă-dă. interject. Alas.

WELLBEING, wĕl-bē′-ĭng. ſ. Happineſs, proſperity.

WELLBORN, wĕl-bā′rn. ſ. Not meanly deſcended.

WELLBRED, wĕl-brĕd′. a. Elegant of manners, polite.

WELLNATURED, wĕl-nā′-tſhŭrd. a. Good-natured, kind.

WELLDONE, wĕl′-dŭn′. interject. A word of praiſe.

WELLFAVOURED, wĕl-fā′-vŭrd. a. Beautiful, pleaſing to the eye.

WELLMET, wĕl-mĕt′. interj. A term of ſalutation.

WELLNIGH, wĕl-nī′. ad. Almoſt.

WELLSPENT, wĕl′-ſpĕnt. a. Paſſed with virtue.

WELLSPRING, wĕl′-ſprĭng. ſ. Fountain, ſource.

WELLWILLER, wĕl′-wĭl-lŭr. ſ. One who means kindly.

WELLWISH, wĕl-wĭſh′. ſ. A wiſh of happineſs.

WELLWISHER, wĕl-wĭſh′-ŭr. ſ. One who wiſhes the good of another.

WELT, wĕlt′. ſ. A border, a guard, an edging.

To WELTER, wĕlt′-ŭr. v. n. To roll in water or mire; to roll voluntarily, to wallow.

WEN, wĕn′. ſ. A fleſhy or callous excreſcence or protuberance.

WENCH, wĕntſh′. ſ. A young woman; a young woman in contempt; a ſtrumpet.

WENCHER, wĕntſh′-ŭr. ſ. A fornicator.

To WEND, wĕnd′. v. n. To go, to paſs to or from; to turn round.

WENNY, wĕn′-nў. a. Having the nature of a wen.

WENT, wĕnt′. pret. See WEND and GO.

WEPT, wĕpt′. pret. and part. of Weep.

WERE, wĕr′. pret. of the verb To Be.

WERT, wĕrt′. the ſecond perſon ſingular of the preterite of To Be.

WEST, wĕſt′. ſ. The region where the ſun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

WEST, wĕſt′. a. Being towards, or coming from, the region of the ſetting ſun.

WEST, wĕſt′. ad. To the weſt of any place.

WESTERING, wĕſt′-ĕr-ĭng. a. Paſſing to the weſt.

WESTERLY, wĕſt′-ĕr-lў. a. Tending to being towards the weſt.

WESTERN, wĕſt′-ĕrn. a. Being in the weſt, or toward the part where the ſun ſets.

WESTWARD, wĕſt′-wĕrd. ad. Towards the weſt.

WESTWARDLY, wĕſt′-wĕrd-lў. ad. With tendency to the weſt.

WET, wĕt′. a. Humid, having ſome moiſture adhering; rainy, watery.

WET, wĕt′. ſ. Water, humidity, moiſture.

To WET, wĕt′. v. a. To moiſten; to drench with drink.

WETHER, wĕth′-ĕr. ſ. A ram caſtrated.

WETNESS, wĕt′-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being wet, moiſture.

To WEX, wăks′. v. a. To grow, to increaſe.

WEZAND, wē´zn. ſ. The windpipe.

WHALE, hwā´le. ſ. The largeſt of fiſh, the largeſt of the animals that inhabit this globe.

WHALY, hwā´-lȳ. a. Marked in ſtreaks.

WHARF, hwā´rf. ſ. A perpendicular bank or mole, raiſed for the convenience of lading or emptying veſſels.

WHARFAGE, hwā´rf-idzh. ſ. Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHARFINGER, hwā´rf-in-dzhur. ſ. One who attends a wharf.

WHAT, hwŏt´. pronoun. That which; which part; ſomething that is in one's mind indefinitely; which of ſeveral; an interjection by way of ſurpriſe or queſtion; What though, What imports it though? notwithſtanding; What time, What day, at the time when, on the day when; which of many? interrogatively; to how great a degree; it is uſed adverbially for partly, in part; What ho, an interjection of calling.

WHATEVER, hwŏt-ĕv´-ur. } pronouns.
WHATSOEVER, hwŏt-sō-ĕv´-ur. } Having one nature or another, being one or another either generically, ſpecifically or numerically; any thing, be it what it will; the ſame, be it this or that; all that, the whole that, all particulars that.

WHEAL, hwē´l. ſ. A puſtule, a ſmall ſwelling filled with matter.

WHEAT, hwē´t. ſ. The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

WHEATEN, hwē´tn. a. Made of wheat.

WHEATEAR, hwīt´-yēr. ſ. A ſmall bird very delicate.

To WHEEDLE, hwē´dl. v. a. To entice by ſoft words, to flatter, to perſuade by kind words.

WHEEL, hwē´l. ſ. A circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body; a carriage that runs upon wheels; an inſtrument on which criminals are tortured; the inſtrument of ſpinning; rotation, revolution; a compaſs about, a tract approaching to circularity.

To WHEEL, hwē´l. v. n. To move on wheels; to turn on an axis; to revolve, to have a rotatory motion; to turn, to have viciſſitudes; to fetch a compaſs; to roll forward.

To WHEEL, hwē´l. v. a. To put into a rotatory motion, to make to whirl round.

WHEELBARROW, hwē´l-băr-rō. ſ. A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

WHEELER, hwē´l-ur. ſ. A maker of wheels.

WHEELWRIGHT, hwē´l-rīte. ſ. A maker of wheel carriages.

WHEELY, hwē´l-ȳ. a. Circular, ſuitable to rotation.

To WHEEZE, hwē´z. v. n. To breath with noiſe.

WHELK, hwĕlk´. ſ. An inequality, a protuberance; a puſtule. See WELK.

To WHELM, hwĕlm´. v. n. To cover with ſomething not to be thrown off, to bury; to throw upon ſomething ſo as to cover or bury it.

WHELP, hwĕlp´. ſ. The young of a dog, a puppy; the young of any beaſt of prey; a ſon; a young man.

To WHELP, hwĕlp´. v. n. To bring young.

WHEN, hwĕn´. ad. At the time that; at what time; what time; at which time; after the time that; at what particular time; When as, at the time when, what time.

WHENCE, hwĕns´. ad. From what place; from what perſon; from what premiſes; from which place or perſon; for which cauſe; from what ſource; from Whence, a vicious mode of ſpeech; of Whence, another barbariſm.

WHENCESOEVER, hwĕns´-sō-ĕv´´-ur. ad. From what place ſoever.

WHENEVER, hwĕn-ĕv´-ur. } ad. At
WHENSOEVER, hwĕn-sō-ĕv´-ur. } whatſoever time.

WHERE, hwē´re. ad. At which place or places; at what place; at the place in which; any Where, at any place; Where, like Here, has in compoſition a kind of pronominal ſignification.

WHEREABOUT, hwē´re-ă-bout. ad. Near what place; near which place; concerning which.

WHEREAS, hwēre-ăz′. ad. When on the contrary; at which place; the thing being ſo that.

WHEREAT, hwēre-ăt′. ad. At which.

WHEREBY, hwēre-bȳ′. ad. By which.

WHEREVER, hwēre-ĕv′-ŭr. ad. At whatſoever place.

WHEREFORE, hwēr′-fōre. ad. For which reaſon; for what reaſon.

WHEREIN, hwēre-ĭn′. ad. In which.

WHEREINTO, hwēre-ĭn-tōō′. ad. Into which.

WHERENESS, hwē′re-nĭs. ſ. Ubiety.

WHEREOF, hwēre-ŏf′. ad. Of which.

WHEREON, hwēre-ŏn′. ad. On which.

WHERESO, hwē′re-sō. } ad. In
WHERESOEVER, hwēre-sō-ĕv′-ŭr. } what place ſoever.

WHERETO, hwēre-tōō′. } ad. To
WHEREUNTO, hwēre-ŭn-tōō′. } which.

WHEREUPON, hwēre-ŭp-ŏn′. ad. Upon which.

WHEREWITH, hwēre-wĭth′. } ad. With
WHEREWITHAL, hwēre-wĭth-ăl′. } which.

To WHERRET, hwĕr′-rĭt. v. a. To hurry, to trouble, to teaze; to give a box on the ear.

WHERRY, hwĕr′-rȳ. ſ. A light boat uſed on rivers.

To WHET, hwĕt′. v. a. To ſharpen by attrition; to edge, to make angry or acrimonious, to give appetite.

WHET, hwĕt′. ſ. The act of ſharpening; any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

WHETHER, hwĕth′-ŭr. ad. A particle expreſſing one part of a disjunctive queſtion in oppoſition to the other.

WHETHER, hwĕth′-ŭr. pronoun. Which of two.

WHETSTONE, hwĕt′-ſtōn. ſ. Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it ſharp.

WHETTER, hwĕt′-tŭr. ſ. One that whets or ſharpens.

WHEY, hwē′. ſ. The thin or ſerous part of milk, from which the oleoſe or grumous part is ſeparated; it is uſed of any thing white and thin.

WHEYEY, hwē′-y. } a. Partaking of whey,
WHEYISH, hwē′-ĭſh. } reſembling whey.

WHICH, hwĭtſh′. pron. The pronoun relative, relating to things; it formerly was uſed for Who, and related likewiſe to perſons, as in the firſt words of the Lord's prayer.

WHICHSOEVER, hwĭtſh″-sō-ĕv′-ŭr. pron. Whether one or the other.

WHIFF, hwĭf′. ſ. A blaſt, a puff of wind.

To WHIFFLE, hwĭf′l. v. n. To move inconſtantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

WHIFFLER, hwĭf′-flŭr. ſ. One that blows ſtrongly; one of no conſequence, one moved with a whiff or puff.

WHIG, hwĭg′. ſ. Whey; the name of a party.

WHIGGISH, hwĭg′-gĭſh. a. Relating to the whigs.

WHIGGISM, hwĭg′-gĭzm. ſ. The notions of a whig.

WHILE, hwī′le. ſ. Time, ſpace of time.

WHILE, hwī′le. } ad. During the time that;
WHILST, hwī′lſt. } as long as; at the ſame time that.

To WHILE, hwī′le. v. n. To loiter.

WHILOM, hwī′-lŭm. ad. Formerly, once, of old.

WHIM, hwĭm′. ſ. A freak, an odd fancy, a caprice.

To WHIMPER, hwĭm′-pŭr. v. n. To cry without any loud noiſe.

WHIMPLED, hwĭm′pld. a. This word ſeems to mean diſtorted with crying.

WHIMSEY, hwĭm′-zȳ. ſ. A freak, a caprice, an odd fancy.

WHIMSICAL, hwĭm′-zȳ-kĕl. a. Freakiſh, capricious, oddly fanciful.

WHIN, hwĭn′. ſ. A weed, furze.

To WHINE, hwī′ne. v. n. To lament in low murmurs, to make a plaintive noiſe, to moan meanly and effeminately.

WHINE, hwī′ne. ſ. Plaintive noiſe, mean or affected complaint.

To WHINNY, hwĭn′-nȳ. v. n. To make a noiſe like a horſe or colt.

WHINYARD, hwĭn′-yĕrd. ſ. A ſword, in contempt.

To

To WHIP, hwip'. v. a. To ſtrike with any thing tough and flexible; to ſew ſlightly; to drive with laſhes; to correct with laſhes; to laſh with ſarcaſm; to inwrap; to take any thing nimbly.

To WHIP, hwip'. v. n. To move nimbly.

WHIP, hwip'. ſ. An inſtrument of correction tough and pliant.

WHIPCORD, hwip'-kard. ſ. Cord of which laſhes are made.

WHIPGRAFTING, hwip'-graf-ting. ſ. The method of grafting in which the graft is bound on to the ſtock.

WHIPHAND, hwip'-hand. ſ. Advantage over.

WHIPLASH, hwip'-laſh. ſ. The laſh or ſmall end of a whip.

WHIPPER, hwip'-pur. ſ. One who puniſhes with whipping.

WHIPPINGPOST, hwip'-ping-poſt. ſ. A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are laſhed.

WHIPSAW, hwip'-sa. ſ. The Whipſaw is uſed by joiners to ſaw ſuch great pieces of ſtuff that the handſaw will not eaſily reach through.

WHIPSTAFF, hwip'-ſtaf. ſ. A piece of wood faſtened to the helm, which the ſteerſman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ſhip.

WHIPSTER, hwips'-tur. ſ. A nimble fellow.

WHIPT, hwip't. for Whipped.

To WHIRL, hwerl'. v. a. To turn round rapidly.

To WHIRL, hwerl'. v. n. To run round rapidly.

WHIRL, hwerl'. ſ. Gyration, quick rotation, circular motion, rapid circumvolution; any thing moved with rapid rotation.

WHIRLBAT, hwerl'-bat. ſ. Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow.

WHIRLIGIG, hwer'-ly-gig. ſ. A toy which children ſpin round.

WHIRLPIT, hwerl'-pit. } ſ. A place where
WHIRLPOOL, hwerl'-pol. } the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its center, a vortex.

WHIRLWIND, hwerl'-wind. ſ. A ſtormy wind moving circularly.

WHIRRING, hwer'-ring. a. A word formed in imitation of the ſound expreſſed by it, as the Whirring pheaſant.

WHISK, hwiſk'. ſ. A ſmall beſom, or bruſh.

To WHISK, hwiſk'. v. a. To ſweep with a ſmall beſom; to move nimbly, as when one ſweeps.

WHISKER, hwis'-kur. ſ. The hair growing on the cheek unſhaven, the muſtachio.

To WHISPER, hwis'-pur. v. n. To ſpeak with a low voice.

To WHISPER, hwis'-pur. v. a. To addreſs in a low voice; to utter in a low voice; to prompt ſecretly.

WHISPER, hwis'-pur. ſ. A low ſoft voice.

WHISPERER, hwis'-per-ur. ſ. One that ſpeaks low; a private talker.

WHIST, hwiſt'. Still, ſilent; be ſtill.

WHIST, hwiſt'. ſ. A game at cards, requiring cloſe attention and ſilence.

To WHISTLE, hwis'l. v. n. To form a kind of muſical ſound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath; to make a ſound with a ſmall wind inſtrument; to ſound ſhrill.

To WHISTLE, hwis'l. v. a. To call by a whiſtle.

WHISTLE, hwis'l. ſ. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth; a ſound made by a ſmall wind inſtrument; the mouth, the organ of whiſtling; a ſmall wind inſtrument; the noiſe of winds; a call, ſuch as ſportſmen uſe to their dogs.

WHISTLER, hwis'-lur. ſ. One who whiſtles.

WHIT, hwit'. ſ. A point, a jot.

WHITE, hwi'te. a. Having ſuch an appearance as ariſes from the mixture of all colours, ſnowy; having the colour of fear, pale; having the colour appropriated to happineſs and innocence; grey with age; pure, unblemiſhed.

WHITE, hwi'te. ſ. Whiteneſs, any thing white, white colour; the mark at which an arrow

arrow is ſhot; the albugineous part of eggs; the white part of the eye.

To WHITE, hwi'te. v. a. To make white.

WHITELEAD, hwite-led'. ſ. The ceruſe; a kind of ſubſtance much uſed in houſe-painting.

WHITELY, hwi'te-ly. a. Coming near to white.

WHITEMEAT, hwi'te-met. ſ. Food made of milk; the fleſh of chickens, veal, rabbits, &c.

To WHITEN, hwi'tn. v. a. To make white.

To WHITEN, hwi'tn. v. n. To grow white.

WHITENER, hwi'te-nur. ſ. One who makes any thing white.

WHITENESS, hwi'te-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being white, freedom from colour; paleneſs; purity, cleanneſs.

WHITEPOT, hwi'te-pot. ſ. A kind of food.

WHITETHORN, hwi'te-thorn. ſ. A ſpecies of thorn.

WHITEWASH, hwi'te-wosh. ſ. A waſh to make the ſkin ſeem fair; the waſh put on walls to whiten them.

To WHITEWASH, hwi'te-wosh. v. a. To make white by applying a waſh to the ſurface; to give a fair repreſentation of a bad character.

WHITEWINE, hwi'te-wine. ſ. A ſpecies of wine produced from the white grapes.

WHITHER, hwith'-ur. ad. To what place, interrogatively; to what place, abſolutely; to which place, relatively; to what degree.

WHITHERSOEVER, hwith-ur-so-ev'-ur. ad. To whatſoever place.

WHITING, hwi't-ing. ſ. A ſmall ſeafiſh; a ſoft chalk.

WHITISH, hwi't-ish. ſ. Somewhat white.

WHITISHNESS, hwi't-ish-nis. ſ. The quality of being ſomewhat white.

WHITLEATHER, hwit'-leth-ur. ſ. Leather dreſſed with alum, remarkable for toughneſs.

WHITLOW, hwit'-lo. ſ. A ſwelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the perioſteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

WHITSTER, hwi'ts-tur. ſ. A whitener.

WHITSUNTIDE, hwit'-sun-tide. ſ. Becauſe the converts newly baptized, appeared from Eaſter to Whitſuntide in white; the feaſt of Pentecoſt.

WHITTLE, hwit'l. ſ. A white dreſs for a woman; a knife.

To WHIZ, hwiz'. v. a. To make a loud humming noiſe.

WHO, ho'. pron. A pronoun relative applied to perſons; As who ſhould ſay, elliptically for as one who ſhould ſay.

WHOEVER, ho-ev'-ur. pron. Any one, without limitation or exception.

WHOLE, ho'le. a. All, total, containing all; uninjured, unimpaired; well of any hurt or ſickneſs.

WHOLE, ho'le. ſ. The totality, no part omitted.

WHOLESALE, ho'le-sale. ſ. Sale in the lump, not in ſeparate ſmall parcels.

WHOLESOME, ho'l-sum. a. Sound, contributing to health; preſerving, ſalutary; kindly, pleaſing.

WHOLESOMELY, ho'le-sum-ly. ad. Salubriouſly, ſalutiferouſly.

WHOLESOMENESS, ho'le-sum-nis. ſ. Quality of conducing to health, ſalubrity; ſalutarineſs, conduciveneſs to good.

WHOLLY, ho'l-y. ad. Completely, perfectly; totally, in all the parts or kinds.

WHOM, ho'm. The accuſative of Who, ſingular and plural.

WHOMSOEVER, hom-so-ev'-ur. pron. Any without exception.

WHOOBUB, hub'-bub. ſ. Hubbub.

WHOOP, ho'p. ſ. A ſhout of purſuit; a bird.

To WHOOP, ho'p. v. n. To ſhout with malignity; to ſhout in the chaſe.

WHORE, ho'r. ſ. A woman who converſes unlawfully with men, a fornicatreſs, an adultreſs, a ſtrumpet; a proſtitute, a woman who receives men for money.

To WHORE, ho'r. v. n. To converſe unlawfully with the other ſex.

To WHORE, ho'r. v. a. To corrupt with regard to chaſtity.

WHOREDOM, ho'r-dum. ſ. Fornication.

WHORE-

WHOREMASTER, hō͞r-mȧs-tŭr. } f. One
WHOREMONGER, hō͞r-mŭng-gŭr. } who keeps whores, or converſes with a fornicatreſs.

WHORESON, hō͞r-sŭn. ſ. A baſtard.

WHORISH, hō͞r-ĭſh. a. Unchaſte, incontinent.

WHORTLEBERRY, hŭrt'l-bĕr-rў. ſ. Bilberry.

WHOSE, hō͞z. Genitive of Who; genitive of Which.

WHOSO, hō͞-sō. } pronoun. Any
WHOSOEVER, hō͞-sō-ĕv'-ŭr. } without reſtriction.

WHURT, hwŭrt'. ſ. A whortleberry, a bilberry.

WHY, hwў'. ad. For what reaſon? interrogatively; for which reaſon, relatively; for what reaſon, relatively; it is ſometimes uſed emphatically.

WHYNOT, hwў'-nŏt. ſ. A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

WICK, wĭk'. ſ. The ſubſtance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

WICKED, wĭk'-ĭd. a. Given to vice, flagitious, morally bad; it is a word of ludicrous or ſlight blame; curſed, baneful, pernicious, bad in effect.

WICKEDLY, wĭk'-ĭd-lў. ad. Criminally, corruptly.

WICKEDNESS, wĭk'-ĭd-nĭs. ſ. Corruption of manners, guilt, moral ill.

WICKER, wĭk'-ŭr. a. Made of ſmall ſticks.

WICKET, wĭk'-ĭt. ſ. A ſmall gate.

WIDE, wī'de. a. Broad, extended far each way; broad to a certain degree, as three inches Wide; deviating, remote.

WIDE, wī'de. ad. At a diſtance; with great extent.

WIDELY, wī'de-lў. ad. With great extent each way; remotely, far.

To WIDEN, wī'dn. v. a. To make wide, to extend.

To WIDEN, wī'dn. v. n. To grow wide, to extend itſelf.

WIDENESS, wī'de-nĭs. ſ. Breadth, large extent each way; comparative breadth.

WIDGEON, wĭdzh'-ŭn. ſ. A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not ſo large.

WIDOW, wĭd'-ō. ſ. A woman whoſe huſband is dead.

To WIDOW, wĭd'-ō. v. a. To deprive of a huſband; to endow with a widow-right; to ſtrip of any thing good.

WIDOWER, wĭd'-ō-ŭr. ſ. One who has loſt his wife.

WIDOWHOOD, wĭd'-ō-hŭd. ſ. The ſtate of a widow; eſtate ſettled on a widow.

WIDOWHUNTER, wĭd'-ō-hŭnt'-ŭr. ſ. One who courts widows for a jointure.

WIDOWMAKER, wĭd'-ō-mȧk-ŭr. ſ. One who deprives women of their huſbands.

WIDTH, wĭdth'. ſ. Breadth, wideneſs.

To WIELD, wē'ld. v. a. To uſe with full command, as a thing not too heavy.

WIELDY, wē'l-dў. a. Manageable.

WIERY, wī'-rў. a. Made of wire, it were better written Wiry; drawn into wire; wet, weariſh, moiſt.

WIFE, wī'fe. ſ. plural Wives. A woman that has a huſband; it is uſed for a woman of low employment.

WIG, wĭg'. ſ. Falſe hair worn on the head; a ſort of cake.

WIGHT, wī'te. ſ. A perſon, a being.

WILD, wī'ld. a. Not tame, not domeſtick; propagated by nature, not cultivated; deſart, uninhabited; ſavage, uncivilized; turbulent, tempeſtuous, irregular; licentious, ungoverned; inconſtant, mutable, fickle; inordinate, looſe; uncouth, ſtrange; done or made without any conſiſtent order or plan; meerly imaginary.

WILD, wī'ld. ſ. A deſart, a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

To WILDER, wĭl'-dĕr. v. a. To loſe or puzzle in an unknown or pathleſs tract.

WILDERNESS, wĭl'-dĕr-nĭs. ſ. A deſart, a tract of ſolitude and ſavageneſs; the ſtate of being wild or diſorderly.

WILDFIRE, wī'ld-fīre. ſ. A compoſition of

inflammable materials, eaſy to take fire, and hard to be extinguiſhed.

WILDGOOSECHASE, wī′ld-gōs-tshā″ſe. ſ. A purſuit of ſomething unlikely to be caught.

WILDING, wī′l-ding. ſ. A wild ſour apple.

WILDLY, wī′ld-lȳ. ad. Without cultivation; with diſorder, with perturbation or diſtraction; without attention, without judgment; irregularly.

WILDNESS, wī′ld-nis. ſ. Rudeneſs, diſorder like that of uncultivated ground; inordinate vivacity, irregularity of manners; ſavageneſs, brutality, uncultivated ſtate; deviation from a ſettled courſe, irregularity; alienation of mind.

WILDSERVICE, wild-sėr′-vis. ſ. A plant.

WILE, wī′le. ſ. A deceit, a fraud, a trick, a ſtratagem, a practice artful, ſly.

WILFUL, wil′-fůl. a. Stubborn, contumacious, perverſe, inflexible; done or ſuffered by deſign.

WILFULLY, wil′-fůl-ȳ. ad. Obſtinately, ſtubbornly; by deſign, on purpoſe.

WILFULNESS, wil′-fůl-nis. ſ. Obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs, perverſeneſs.

WILILY, wī′-lȳ-lȳ. ad. By ſtratagem, fraudulently.

WILINESS, wī′-lȳ-nis. ſ. Cunning, guile.

WILL, wil′. ſ. Choice, arbitrary determination; diſcretion; command, direction; diſpoſition, inclination, deſire; power, government; divine determination; teſtament, diſpoſition of a dying man's effects; Good-will, favour, kindneſs; right intention; Ill-will, malice, malignity.

To WILL, wil′. v. a. To deſire that any thing ſhould be, or be done; to be inclined or reſolved to have; to command, to direct.

WILLING, wil′-ling. a. Inclined to any thing; pleaſed, deſirous; favourable, well diſpoſed to any thing; ready, complying; ſpontaneous; conſenting.

WILLINGLY, wil′-ling-lȳ. ad. With one's own conſent, without diſlike, without reluctance; by one's own deſire.

WILLINGNESS, wil′-ling-nis. ſ. Conſent, freedom from reluctance, ready compliance.

WILLOW, wil′-lō. ſ. A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

WILLOWISH, wil′-lō-ish. a. Reſembling the colour of willow.

WILLOWWORT, wil′-lō-wůrt. ſ. A plant.

WILY, wī′-lȳ. a. Cunning, ſly, full of ſtratagem.

WIMBLE, wim′bl. ſ. An inſtrument with which holes are bored.

WIMPLE, wim′pl. ſ. A hood, a veil.

To WIN, win′. v. a. pret. Wan and Won; part. Won. To gain by conqueſt; to gain the victory in a conteſt; to gain ſomething withheld; to obtain; to gain by play; to gain by perſuaſion; to gain by courtſhip.

To WIN, win′. v. n. To gain the victory; to gain influence or favour; to gain ground; to be conqueror or gainer at play.

To WINCE, wins′e. v. a. To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

To WINCH, wins′e. v. a. To kick with impatience, to ſhrink from any uneaſineſs.

WIND, wī′nd or wind′. ſ. A ſtronger motion of the air; direction of the blaſt from a particular point; breath, power or act of reſpiration; breath modulated by an inſtrument; air impregnated with ſcent; flatulence, windineſs; any thing inſignificant or light as wind; Down the Wind, to decay; To take or have the Wind, to have the upper hand.

To WIND, wī′nd. v. a. To blow, to ſound by inflation; to turn round, to twiſt; to regulate in action; to noſe, to follow by ſcent; to turn by ſhifts or expedients; to introduce by inſinuation; to change; to entwiſt, to enfold, to encircle; To Wind out, to extricate; To Wind up, to bring to a ſmall compaſs, as a bottom of thread; to convolve the ſpring; to raiſe by degrees; to ſtraiten a ſtring by turning that on which it is rolled, to put in tune.

To WIND, wī′nd. v. n. To turn, to change; to turn, to be convolved; to move round; to proceed in flexures; to be extricated, to be diſentangled.

WINDBOUND, wi'nd-bound. a. Confined by contrary winds.

WINDER, wi'nd-ur. ſ. An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is turned round; a plant that twiſts itſelf round others.

WINDFALL, wi'nd-fal. ſ. Fruit blown down from the tree.

WINDFLOWER, wi'nd-flow-ur. ſ. The anemone. A flower.

WINDGALL, wi'nd-gal. ſ. Windgalls are ſoft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each ſide of the fetlock joints, and are ſo painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horſe to halt.

WINDGUN, wi'nd-gun. ſ. Gun which diſcharges the bullet by means of wind compreſſed.

WINDINESS, win'-dy-nis. ſ. Fulneſs of wind, flatulence; tendency to generate wind; tumour, puffineſs.

WINDING, wi'nd-ing. ſ. Flexure, meander.

WINDINGSHEET, wi'nd-ing-ſhet. ſ. A ſheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

WINDLASS, win'-les. ſ. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder; a handle by which any thing is turned.

WINDMILL, wi'nd-mil. ſ. A mill turned by the wind.

WINDOW, win'-do. ſ. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted; the frame of glaſs or any other materials that covers the aperture; lines croſſing each other; an aperture reſembling a window.

To WINDOW, win'-do. v. a. To furniſh with windows; to place at a window; to break into openings.

WINDPIPE, wi'nd-pipe. ſ. The paſſage of the breath.

WINDWARD, wind'-werd. ad. Towards the wind.

WINDY, win'-dy. a. Conſiſting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy; tempeſtuous, moleſted with wind; puffy, flatulent.

WINE, wi'ne. ſ. The fermented juice of the grape; preparations of vegetables by fermentations, called by the general name of Wines.

WING, wing'. ſ. The limb of a bird by which ſhe flies; a fan to winnow; flight, paſſage by the wing; the ſide bodies of an army; any ſide piece.

To WING, wing'. v. a. To furniſh with wings, to enable to fly, to maim a bird by hitting the wing; to ſupply with ſide bodies.

To WING, wing'. v. n. To paſs by flight.

WINGED, wing'd. a. Furniſhed with wings, flying, ſwift, rapid, hurt in the wing.

WINGEDPEA, wingd'-pe. ſ. A plant.

WINGSHELL, wing'-ſhel. ſ. The ſhell that covers the wings of inſects.

WINGY, wing'-y. a. Having wings.

To WINK, wink'. v. n. To ſhut the eyes; to hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids; to cloſe and exclude the light; to connive, to ſeem not to ſee, to tolerate; to be dim.

WINK, wink'. ſ. Act of cloſing the eye; a hint given by motion of the eye.

WINKER, wink'-ur. ſ. One who winks.

WINKINGLY, wink'-ing-ly. ad. With the eye almoſt cloſed.

WINNER, win'-nur. ſ. One who wins.

WINNING, win'-ning. part. a. Attractive, charming.

WINNING, win'-ning. ſ. The ſum won.

To WINNOW, win'-no. v. a. To ſeparate by means of the wind, to part the grain from the chaff; to fan, to beat as with wings; to ſift, to examine; to ſeparate, to part.

To WINNOW, win'-no. v. n. To part corn from chaff.

WINNOWER, win'-no-ur. ſ. He who winnows.

WINTER, win'-tur. ſ. The cold ſeaſon of the year.

To WINTER, win'-tur. v. n. To paſs the winter.

WINTERBEATEN, win'-tur-betn. a. Harraſſed by ſevere weather.

WINTERCHERRY, win'-tur-ther-ry. ſ. A plant.

WINTER-

WINTERCITRON, win'-tur-cit'-trun. ſ. A ſort of pear.

WINTERGREEN, win'-tur-gren. ſ. A plant.

WINTERLY, win'-tur-ly. a. Such as is ſuitable to winter, of a wintry kind.

WINTRY, win'-try. a. Belonging to winter.

WINY, wi'ne-y. a. Having the taſte or qualities of wine.

To WIPE, wipe. v. a. To cleanſe by rubbing with ſomething ſoft; to take away by terſion; to ſtrike off gently; to clear away; To Wipe out, to efface.

WIPE, wipe. ſ. An act of cleanſing; a blow, a ſtroke, a jeer, a jybe, a ſarcaſm; a bird.

WIPER, wip-ur. ſ. An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is wiped.

WIRE, wi'-ur. ſ. Metal drawn into ſlender threads.

To WIREDRAW, wi'-ur-dra. v. a. To ſpin into wire; to draw out into length; to draw by art or violence.

WIREDRAWER, wi'-ur-dra-ur. ſ. One who ſpins wire.

To WIS, wis'. v. a. pret. and part. paſſ. Wiſt. To know.

WISDOM, wiz'-dum. ſ. Sapience, the power of judging rightly,

WISE, wize. a. Sapient, judging rightly, particularly of matters of life, having practical knowledge; ſkilful, dextrous; ſkilled in hidden arts; grave, becoming a wiſe man.

WISE, wize. ſ. Manner, way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into Ways.

WISEACRE, wize-akr. ſ. A wiſe, or ſententious man. Obſolete. A fool, a dunce.

WISELY, wize-ly. ad. Judiciouſly; prudently.

WISENESS, wize-nis. ſ. Wiſdom, ſapience.

To WISH, wiſh'. v. n. To have ſtrong deſire, to long; to be diſpoſed, or inclined.

To WISH, wiſh'. v. a. To deſire, to long for; to recommend by wiſhing; to imprecate; to aſk.

WISH, wiſh'. ſ. Longing deſire; thing deſired; deſire expreſſed.

WISHER, wiſh'-ur. One who longs; one who expreſſes wiſhes.

WISHFUL, wiſh'-ful. a. Longing, ſhowing deſire.

WISHFULLY, wiſh'-ful-y. ad. Earneſtly, with longing.

WISP, wiſp'. ſ. A ſmall bundle, as of hay or ſtraw.

WIST, wiſt'. pret. and part. of Wis.

WISTFUL, wiſt'-ful. a. Attentive, earneſt, full of thought.

WISTFULLY, wiſt'-ful-ly. ad. Attentively, earneſtly.

WISTLY, wiſt'-ly. ad. Attentively, earneſtly.

WIT, wit'. ſ. The powers of the mind, the mental faculties, the intellect; imagination, quickneſs of fancy; ſentiments produced by quickneſs of fancy; a man of fancy; a man of genius; ſenſe, judgment; in the plural, ſound mind; contrivance, ſtratagem, power of expedients.

WITCRAFT, wit'-kraft. ſ. Contrivance, invention.

WITCRACKER, wit'-krak-ur. ſ. A joker, one who breaks a jeſt.

WITWORM, wit'-wurm. ſ. One that feeds on wit.

WITCH, witſh'. ſ. A woman given to unlawful arts.

To WITCH, witſh'. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant.

WITCHCRAFT, witſh'-kraft. ſ. The practices of witches.

WITCHERY, witſh'-er-y. ſ. Enchantment.

WITH, with and with. prepoſit. By, noting the cauſe; noting the means; noting the inſtrument; on the ſide of, for; in oppoſition to, in competition or conteſt; noting compariſon; in ſociety; in company of; in appendage, noting conſequence, or concomitance; in mutual dealing; noting connection; immediately after; amongſt; upon; in conſent.

WITHAL, with-al. ad. Along with the reſt, likewiſe, at the ſame time; it is ſometimes uſed by writers where we now uſe With.

To WITHDRAW, with-dra'. v. a. To take back, to deprive of; to call away, to make to retire.

To

To WITHDRAW, with-dra'. v. n. To retire, to retreat.

WITHDRAWINGROOM, with-dra'-ing-rom. ſ. Room behind another room for retirement.

WITHE, with. ſ. A willow twig; a band, properly a band of twigs.

To WITHER, with'-er. v. n. To fade, to grow ſapleſs, to dry up; to waſte, or pine away; to loſe or want animal moiſture.

To WITHER, with'-er. v. a. To make to fade; to make to ſhrink, decay, or wrinkle.

WITHEREDNESS, with'-erd-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being withered, marcidity.

WITHERS, with'-erz. ſ. Is the joining of the ſhoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane.

WITHERRUNG, with'-er-rung. ſ. An injury cauſed by a bite of a horſe, or by a ſaddle being unfit, eſpecially when the bows are too wide.

To WITHHOLD, with-hold'. v. a. Withheld, or Withholden, pret. and part. To reſtrain, to keep from action, to hold back; to keep back, to refuſe.

WITHHOLDEN, with-hold'n. part. paſſ. of Withhold.

WITHHOLDER, with-hol'-dur. ſ. He who withholds.

WITHIN, with-in'. prep. In the inner part of; in the compaſs of; not beyond, uſed both of place and time; not longer ago than; into the reach of; in the reach of; into the heart or confidence of; not exceeding; in the incloſure of.

WITHIN, with-in'. ad. In the inner parts, inwardly, internally; in the mind.

WITHINSIDE, with-in'-side. ad. In the interiour parts.

WITHOUT, with-out'. prep. Not with; in a ſtate of abſence from; in the ſtate of not having; beyond, not within the compaſs of; in the negation, or omiſſion of; not by, not by the uſe of, not by the help of; on the outſide of; not within; with exemption from.

WITHOUT, with-out'. ad. Not on the inſide; out of doors; externally, not in the mind.

WITHOUT, with-out'. conjunct. Unleſs, if not, except.

To WITHSTAND, with-ſtand'. v. a. To gainſtand, to oppoſe, to reſiſt.

WITHSTANDER, with-ſtand'-ur. ſ. An opponent, reſiſting power.

WITHY, with-y. ſ. Willow.

WITLESS, wit'-lis. a. Wanting underſtanding.

WITLING, wit'-ling. ſ. A pretender to wit, a man of petty ſmartneſs.

WITNESS, wit'-nis. ſ. Teſtimony, atteſtation; one who gives teſtimony; With a Witneſs, effectually, to a great degree.

To WITNESS, wit'-nis. v. a. To atteſt.

To WITNESS, wit'-nis. v. n. To bear teſtimony.

WITNESS, wit'-nis. interj. An exclamation ſignifying that perſon or thing may atteſt it.

WITSNAPPER, wit'-ſnap-pur. ſ. One who affects repartee.

WITTED, wit'-tid. a. Having wit, as a quick Witted boy.

WITTICISM, wit'-ty-sizm. ſ. A mean attempt at wit.

WITTILY, wit'-ty-ly. ad. Ingeniouſly, cunningly, artfully; with flight of imagination.

WITTINESS, wit'-ty-nis. ſ. The quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, wit'-ting-ly. ad. Knowingly, not ignorantly, with knowledge, by deſign.

WITTOL, wit'-tol. ſ. A man who knows the falſehood of his wife and ſeems contented.

WITTOLLY, wit'-tol-y. a. Cuckoldly.

WITTY, wit'-ty. a. Judicious, ingenious; full of imagination; ſarcaſtick, full of taunts.

To WIVE, wive. v. n. To marry, to take a wife.

To WIVE, wive. v. a. To match to a wife; to take for a wife.

WIVELY, wive-ly. ad. Belonging to a wife.

WIVES, wivz. ſ. The plural of Wife.

WIZARD, wiz'-erd. ſ. A conjurer; an inchanter.

WO, wō. ſ. Grief, ſorrow, miſery, calamity; a denunciation of calamity, a curſe; Wo is uſed for a ſtop or ceſſation.

WOAD, wō'd. ſ. A plant cultivated in England for the uſe of dyers, who uſe it for laying the foundation of many colours.

WOBEGONE, wō'-bȳ-gŏn. ſ. Loſt in wo.

WOFUL, wō'-fŭl. a. Sorrowful, afflicted, mourning; calamitous, afflictive; wretched, paltry, ſorry.

WOFULLY, wō'-fŭl-ȳ. ad. Sorrowfully, mournfully; wretchedly, in a ſenſe of contempt.

WOLD, wōld. ſ. Wold, whether ſingly or jointly, in the names of places, ſignifies a plain open country.

WOLF, wŭlf'. ſ. A kind of wild dog that devours ſheep; an eating ulcer.

WOLFDOG, wŭlf'-dŏg. ſ. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard ſheep; a dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

WOLFISH, wŭlf'-ĭſh. a. Reſembling a wolf in qualities or form.

WOLFSBANE, wŭlfs'-bāne. ſ. A poiſonous plant, aconite.

WOLFSMILK, wŭlfs'-mĭlk. ſ. An herb.

WOLVISH, wŭl'-vĭſh. a. Reſembling a wolf.

WOMAN, wŭm'-ŭn. ſ. The female of the human race; a female attendant on a perſon of rank.

WOMANED, wŭm'-ŭnd. a. Accompanied, united with a woman.

WOMANHATER, wŭm'-ŭn-hā-tŭr. ſ. One that has an averſion for the female ſex.

WOMANHOOD, wŭm'-ŭn-hŭd. ſ. The character and collective qualities of a woman.

WOMANISH, wŭm'-ŭn-ĭſh. a. Suitable to a woman.

To WOMANISE, wŭm'-ŭn-īze. v. a. To emaſculate, to effeminate, to ſoften. Proper, but not uſed.

WOMANKIND, wŭm-ŭn-kȳ'nd. ſ. The female ſex, the race of women.

WOMANLY, wŭm'-ŭn-lȳ. a. Becoming a woman, ſuiting a woman, feminine; not childiſh, not girliſh.

WOMB, wō'm. ſ. The place of the fœtus in the mother; the place whence any thing is produced.

To WOMB, wō'm. v. a. To incloſe, to breed in ſecret.

WOMBY, wō'm-ȳ. a. Capacious.

WOMEN, wĭm'-mĭn. Plural of woman.

WON, wŭn'. part. The preterite and participle paſſive of Win.

To WON, wŏn'. v. n. To dwell, to live, to have abode.

To WONDER, wŭn'-dŭr. v. n. To be ſtruck with admiration, to be pleaſed or ſurpriſed ſo as to be aſtoniſhed.

WONDER, wŭn'-dŭr. ſ. Admiration, aſtoniſhment, amazement; cauſe of wonder; a ſtrange thing; any thing mentioned with wonder.

WONDERFUL, wŭn'-dĕr-fŭl. a. Admirable, ſtrange, aſtoniſhing.

WONDERFULLY, wŭn'-dĕr-fŭl-ȳ. ad. In a wonderful manner, to a wonderful degree.

WONDERSTRUCK, wŭn'-dĕr-ſtrŭk. a. Amazed.

WONDROUS, wŭn'-drŭs. a. Admirable, marvellous, ſtrange, ſurpriſing.

WONDROUSLY, wŭn'-drŭs-lȳ. ad. To a ſtrange degree.

To WONT, / To be WONT, } wŭnt'. { v. n. preterite and participle Wont.

To be accuſtomed, to uſe, to be uſed.

WONT, wŭnt'. ſ. Cuſtom, habit, uſe.

WONT, wō'nt. A contraction of Will not.

WONTED, wŭn'-tĭd. part. a. Accuſtomed, uſed, uſual.

WONTEDNESS, wŭn'-tĭd-nĭs. ſ. State of being accuſtomed to.

To WOO, wō'. v. a. To court, to ſue to for love; to court ſolicitouſly, to invite with importunity.

To WOO, wō'. v. n. To court, to make love.

WOOD, wŭd'. ſ. A large and thick plantation of trees; the ſubſtance of trees, timber.

WOODBINE, wŭd'-bīne. ſ. Honeyſuckle.

WOODCOCK, wŭd'-kŏk. ſ. A bird of paſſage with a long bill: his food is not known.

WOODED,

WOODED, wůd'-ĭd. a. Supplied with wood.

WOODDRINK, wůd'-drĭnk. ſ. Decoction or infuſion of medicinal woods, as ſaſſafras.

WOODEN, wůd'n. a. Ligneous, made of wood, timber; clumſy, awkward.

WOODHOLE, wůd'-hŏle. ſ. Place where wood is laid up.

WOODLAND, wůd'-lănd. ſ. Woods, ground covered with woods.

WOODLARK, wůd'-lărk. ſ. A melodious ſort of wild lark.

WOODLOUSE, wůd'-lous. ſ. The name of an inſect, the millepes.

WOODMAN, wůd'-măn. ſ. A ſportſman, a hunter.

WOODMONGER, wůd'-můng-gŭr. ſ. A woodſeller.

WOODNOTE, wůd'-nŏte. ſ. Wild muſick.

WOODNYMPH, wůd'-nĭmf. ſ. Dryad.

WOODOFFERING, wůd'-ŏf-fĕr-ĭng. ſ. Wood burnt on the altar.

WOODPECKER, wůd'-pĕk-kŭr. ſ. A bird.

WOODPIGEON, wůd'-pĭdzh-ĭn. ſ. A wild pigeon.

WOODROOF, wůd'-rŏf. ſ. An herb.

WOODSORREL, wůd'-sŏr-rĭl. ſ. A plant.

WOODWARD, wůd'-wărd. ſ. A foreſter.

WOODY, wůd'-ў. a. Abounding with wood; ligneous, conſiſting of wood; relating to woods.

WOOER, wo͝o'-ŭr. ſ. One who courts a woman.

WOOF, wo͝of. ſ. The ſet of threads that croſſes the warp, the weft; texture, cloth.

WOOINGLY, wo͝o'-ĭng-lў. ad. Pleaſingly, ſo as to invite ſtay.

WOOL, wůl'. ſ. The fleece of ſheep, that which is woven into cloth; any ſhort thick hair.

WOOLLEN, wůl'-lĭn. a. Made of wool.

WOOLPACK, wůl'-păk. } ſ. A bag of wool,
WOOLSACK, wůl'-săk. } a bundle of wool; the ſeat of the judges in the houſe of lords; any thing bulky without weight.

WOOLLY, wůl'-lў. a. Conſiſting of wool, clothed with wool; reſembling wool.

WORD, wŭrd'. ſ. A ſingle part of ſpeech; a ſhort diſcourſe; talk, diſcourſe; diſpute, verbal contention; promiſe; ſignal, token; account, tydings, meſſage; declaration; affirmation; ſcripture, word of God; the ſecond perſon of the ever adorable Trinity. A ſcripture term.

To WORD, wŭrd'. v. a. To expreſs in proper words.

WORE, wo͝o're. The preterite of Wear.

To WORK, wŭrk'. v. n. pret. Worked, or Wrought. To labour, to travel, to toil; to be in action, to be in motion; to act, to carry on operations; to act as a manufacturer; to ferment; to operate, to have effect; to obtain by diligence; to act internally, to operate as a purge or other phyſick; to act as on an object; to make way.

To WORK, wŭrk'. v. a. To make by degrees; to labour, to manufacture; to bring by action into any ſtate; to influence by ſucceſſive impulſes; to produce, to effect; to manage; to put to labour, to exert; to embroider with a needle; To Work out, to effect by toil; to eraze, to efface; To Work up, to raiſe.

WORK, wŭrk'. ſ. Toil, labour, employment; a ſtate of labour; bungling attempt; flowers or embroidery of the needle; any fabrick or compages of art; action, feat, deed; any thing made; management, treatment; To ſet on Work, to employ, to engage.

WORKER, wŭrk'-ŭr. ſ. One that works.

WORKFELLOW, wŭrk'-fĕl-lō. ſ. One engaged in the ſame work with another.

WORKHOUSE, wŭrk'-hous. } ſ. A
WORKINGHOUSE, wŭrk'-ĭng-hous. } place in which any manufacture is carried on; a place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

WORKINGDAY, wŭrk'-ĭng-dā. ſ. Day on which labour is permitted, not the ſabbath.

WORKMAN, wŭrk'-măn. ſ. An artificer, a maker of any thing.

WORK-

WORKMANLY, wûrk'-mân-lỳ. a. Skilful, well performed, workmanlike.

WORKMANSHIP, wûrk'-mân-ſhip. ſ. Manufacture, ſomething made by any one; the ſkill of a worker; the art of working.

WORKMASTER, wûrk'-mâs-tûr. ſ. The performer of any work.

WORKWOMAN, wûrk'-wûm-ûn. ſ. A woman ſkilled in needle-work; a woman that works for hire.

WORKYDAY, wûrk'-ỳ-dâ. ſ. The day not the ſabbath.

WORLD, wûrld'. ſ. World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever; ſyſtem of beings; the earth, the terraqueous globe; preſent ſtate of exiſtence; a ſecular life; publick life; great multitude; mankind, an hyperbolical expreſſion for many; courſe of life; the manners of men; In the World, in poſſibility; For all the World, exactly.

WORLDLINESS, wûrld'-lỳ-nis. ſ. Covetouſneſs, addictedneſs to gain.

WORLDLING, wûrld'-ling. ſ. A mortal ſet upon profit.

WORLDLY, wûrld'-lỳ. a. Secular, relating to this life, in contradiſtinction to the life to come; bent upon this world, not attentive to a future ſtate; human, common, belonging to the world.

WORLDLY, wûrld'-lỳ. ad. With relation to the preſent life.

WORM, wûrm'. ſ. A ſmall harmleſs ſerpent that lives in the earth; a poiſonous ſerpent; animal bred in the body; the animal that ſpins ſilk; grubs that gnaw wood and furniture; ſomething tormenting; any thing vermiculated or turned round, any thing ſpiral.

To WORM, wûrm'. v. n. To work ſlowly, ſecretly, and gradually.

To WORM, wûrm'. v. a. To drive by ſlow and ſecret means.

WORMEATEN, wûrm'-ẽtn. a. Gnawed by worms; old, worthleſs.

WORMWOOD, wûrm'-wûd. ſ. A plant.

WORMY, wûrm'-ỳ. a. Full of worms.

WORN, wõrn. part. paſſ. of Wear.

To WORRY, wûr'-rỳ. v. a. To tear or mangle as a beaſt tears its prey; to haraſs, or perſecute brutally.

WORSE, wûrs'. a. The comparative of Bad; more bad, more ill.

WORSE, wûrs'. ad. In a manner more bad.

The WORSE, wûrs'. ſ. The loſs, not the advantage, not the better; ſomething leſs good.

To WORSE, wûrs'. v. a. To put to diſadvantage. Not in uſe.

WORSHIP, wûr'-ſhip. ſ. Dignity, eminence, excellence; a character of honour; a term of ironical reſpect; adoration, religious act of reverence; honour, reſpect, civil deference; idolatry of lovers.

To WORSHIP, wûr'-ſhip. v. a. To adore, to honour or venerate with religious rites; to reſpect, to honour, to treat with civil reverence.

To WORSHIP, wûr'-ſhip. v. n. To perform acts of adoration.

WORSHIPFUL, wûr'-ſhip-fûl. a. Claiming reſpect by any character or dignity; a term of ironical reſpect.

WORSHIPFULLY, wûr'-ſhip-fûl-ỳ. ad. Reſpectfully.

WORSHIPPER, wûr'-ſhip-pûr. ſ. Adorer, one that worſhips.

WORST, wûrſt'. a. the ſuperlative of Bad; Moſt bad, moſt ill.

WORST, wûrſt'. ſ. The moſt calamitous or wicked ſtate.

To WORST, wûrſt'. v. a. To defeat, to overthrow.

WORSTED, wûs'-tid. ſ. Woollen yarn, wool ſpun.

WORT, wûrt'. ſ. Originally a general name for an herb; a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

WORTH, wûrth'. ſ. Price, value; excellence, virtue; importance, valuable quality.

WORTH, wûrth'. a. Equal in price to, equal in value to; deſerving of; equal in poſſeſſions to.

WORTHILY, wûr'-thỳ-lỳ. ad. Suitably, not

below the rate of; deſervedly; juſtly, not without cauſe.

WORTHINESS, wûr'-thy-nis. ſ. Deſert, excellence, dignity, virtue; ſtate of being worthy, quality of deſerving.

WORTHLESS, wûrth'-lis. a. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence; having no value.

WORTHLESSNESS, wûrth'-lés-nis. ſ. Want of excellence, want of dignity, want of value.

WORTHY, wûr'-thy. a. Deſerving, ſuch as merits; valuable, noble, illuſtrious; having worth, having virtue; ſuitable for any quality good or bad, equal in value; ſuitable to any thing bad; deſerving of ill.

WORTHY, wûr'-thy. ſ. A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

To WOT, wôt'. v. n. To know, to be aware.

WOVE, wô've. The preterite and participle paſſive of Weave.

WOVEN, wô'vn. The participle paſſive of Weave.

WOULD, wûd'. The preterite of Will; it is generally uſed as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the ſubjunctive mood; was or am reſolved, wiſh or wiſhed to; it is a familiar term for Wiſh to do, or to have.

WOUND, wô'nd. ſ. A hurt given by violence.

To WOUND, wô'nd. v. a. To hurt by violence.

WOUND, wou'nd. The preterite and participle paſſive of Wind.

WOUNDLESS, wô'nd-lis. a. Exempt from wounds.

WOUNDWORT, wô'nd-wûrt. ſ. A plant.

WRACK, râk'. ſ. Deſtruction of a ſhip; ruin, deſtruction.

To WRACK, râk'. v. a. To deſtroy in the water, to wreck; it ſeems in Milton to mean to rock, to ſhake; to torture, to torment.

To WRANGLE, râng'-gl. v. n. To diſpute peeviſhly, to quarrel perverſely.

WRANGLE, râng'-gl. ſ. A quarrel, a perverſe diſpute.

WRANGLER, râng'-glûr. ſ. A perverſe, peeviſh, diſputative man.

To WRAP, râp'. v. a. To roll together, to complicate; to involve; to cover with ſomething rolled or thrown round; to compriſe, to contain; To Wrap up, to involve totally; to tranſport, to put in ecſtaſy.

WRAPPER, râp'-pûr. ſ. One that wraps; that in which any thing is wrapped.

WRATH, râ'th. ſ. Anger, fury, rage.

WRATHFUL, râ'th-fûl. a. Angry, furious, raging.

WRATHFULLY, râ'th-fûl-ly. ad. Furiouſly, paſſionately.

WRATHLESS, râ'th-lis. a. Free from anger.

To WREAK, rêk'. v. a. old preterite and part. paſſ. Wroke. To revenge; to execute any violent deſign.

WREAK, rêk'. ſ. Revenge, vengeance; paſſion, furious fit.

WREAKFUL, rêk'-fûl. a. Revengeful, angry.

WREATH, rê'th. ſ. Any thing curled or twiſted; a garland, a chaplet.

To WREATH, rê'th. v. a. preterite Wreathed, part. paſſ. Wreathed, Wreathen. To curl, to twiſt, to convolve; to interweave, to entwine one in another; to encircle as a garland; to encircle as with a garland.

WREATHY, rê'th-y. a. Spiral, curled, twiſted.

WRECK, rêk'. ſ. Deſtruction by being driven on rocks or ſhallows at ſea; diſſolution by violence; ruin, deſtruction.

To WRECK, rêk'. v. a. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſands; to ruin.

To WRECK, rêk'. v. n. To ſuffer wreck.

WREN, rên'. ſ. A ſmall bird.

To WRENCH, rêntſh'. v. a. To pull by violence, to wreſt, to force; to ſprain, to diſtort.

WRENCH, rêntſh'. ſ. A violent pull or twiſt; a ſprain.

To WREST, rêſt'. v. a. To twiſt by violence, to extort by writhing or force; to diſtort, to writhe, to force.

WREST, rêſt'. ſ. Diſtortion, violence.

WRESTER, rês'-tûr. ſ. He who wreſts.

To WRESTLE, rês'l. v. n. To contend who

ſhall throw the other down; to ſtruggle, to contend.

WRESTLER, rés'-lúr. ſ. One who wreſtles, one who profeſſes the athletick art; one who contends in wreſtling.

WRETCH, rétſh'. ſ. A miſerable mortal; a worthleſs ſorry creature; it is uſed by way of ſlight, ironical pity, or contempt.

WRETCHED, rétſh'-id. a. Miſerable, unhappy; calamitous, afflictive; ſorry, pitiful, paltry, worthleſs; deſpicable, hatefully contemptible.

WRETCHEDLY, rétſh'-id-ly. ad. Miſerably, unhappily; meanly, deſpicably.

WRETCHEDNESS, rétſh'-éd-nis. ſ. Miſery, unhappineſs, afflicted ſtate; pitifulneſs, deſpicableneſs.

To WRIGGLE, rig'l. v. n. To move to and fro with ſhort motions.

To WRIGGLE, rig'l. v. a. To put in a quick reciprocating motion.

WRIGHT, ri'te. ſ. A workman, an artificer, a maker, a manufacturer.

To WRING, ring'. v. a. preter. and part. paſſ. Wringed and Wrung. To twiſt, to turn round with violence; to force out of any body by contortion; to ſqueeze, to preſs; to writhe; to pinch; to force by violence, to extort; to haraſs, to diſtreſs, to torture; to diſtort, to turn to a wrong purpoſe; to perſecute with extortion.

To WRING, ring'. v. n. To writhe with anguiſh.

WRINGER, ring'-úr. ſ. One who ſqueezes the water out of clothes.

WRINKLE, rink'l. ſ. Corrugation or furrow of the ſkin or the face; any roughneſs.

To WRINKLE, rink'l. v. a. To corrugate, to contract into furrows; to make rough or uneven.

WRIST, riſt'. ſ. The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

WRISTBAND, riſ'-bend. ſ. The faſtening of the ſhirt at the hand.

WRIT, rit'. ſ. Any thing written, ſcripture. This ſenſe is now chiefly uſed in ſpeaking of the Bible. A judicial proceſs; a legal inſtrument.

WRIT, rit'. The preterite of write.

To WRITE, ri'te. v. a. preterite Writ or Wrote; part. paſſ. Written, Writ, or Wrote. To expreſs by means of letters; to engrave, to impreſs; to produce as an author; to tell by letter.

To WRITE, ri'te. v. n. To perform the act of writing; to play the author; to tell in books; to ſend letters; to call one's ſelf, to be entitled, to uſe the ſtile of; to compoſe, to form compoſitions.

WRITER, ri'-túr. ſ. One who practices the art of writing; an author.

To WRITHE, ri'the. v. a. To diſtort, to deform with diſtortion; to twiſt with violence; to wreſt, to force by violence; to twiſt.

To WRITHE, ri'the. v. n. To be convolved with agony or torture.

WRITING, ri'-ting. ſ. A legal inſtrument; a compoſure, a book; a written paper of any kind.

WRITINGMASTER, ri'-ting-más-túr. ſ. One who teaches to write.

WRITTEN, rit'n. The participle paſſive of Write.

WRONG, rong'. ſ. An injury, a deſigned or known detriment; error, not right.

WRONG, rong'. a. Not morally right, not agreeable to propriety or truth; not phyſically right, unfit, unſuitable.

WRONG, rong'. ad. Not rightly, amiſs.

To WRONG, rong'. v. a. To injure, to uſe unjuſtly.

WRONGDOER, rong'-dó-úr. ſ. An injurious perſon.

WRONGER, rong'-úr. ſ. He that injures, he that does wrong.

WRONGFUL, rong'-fúl. a. Injurious, unjuſt.

WRONGFULLY, rong'-fúl-y. ad. Unjuſtly.

WRONGHEAD, rong'-hed. } a. Having a perverſe underſtanding.
WRONGHEADED, rong'-hed-id. }

WRONGLY, rong'-ly. ad. Unjuſtly amiſs.

WRONG-

WRONGLESSLY, rŏng'-lĕs-lȳ. ad. Without injury to any.

WROTE, rōte. pret. and part. of Write.

WROTH, rŏth'. a. Angry. Out of uſe.

WROUGHT, rȧ't. the pret. and part. paſſ. as it ſeems, of Work. Effected, performed; influenced, prevailed on; produced, cauſed; worked, laboured; gained, attained; operated; worked; actuated; manufactured; formed; excited by degrees; guided, managed; agitated, diſturbed.

WRUNG, rŭng'. The preter. and part. paſſ. of Wring.

WRY, rȳ'. a. Crooked, deviating from the right of direction; diſtorted; wrung, perverted, wreſted.

To WRY, rȳ'. v. n. To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction.

X.

X Is a letter, which though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the Engliſh language.

Y.

YACHT, yŏt'. ſ. A ſmall ſhip for carrying paſſengers.

YARD, yȧ'rd. ſ. Incloſed ground adjoining to a houſe; a meaſure of three feet; the ſupports of the ſails.

YARE, yȧ're. a. Ready, dextrous, eager.

YARELY, yȧ're-lȳ. ad. Dextrouſly, ſkilfully.

YARN, yȧ'rn. ſ. Spun wool, woollen thread.

YARROW, yăr'-rō. ſ. A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is uſed in medicine.

YAWL, yȧ'l. ſ. A little veſſel belonging to a ſhip, for convenience of paſſing to and from it.

To YAWN, yȧ'n. v. n. To gape, to have the mouth opened involuntarily; to open wide; to expreſs deſire by yawning.

YAWN, yȧ'n. ſ. Oſcitation; gape, hiatus.

YAWNING, yȧ'-nĭng. a. Sleepy, ſlumbering.

YCLAD, ȳ-klȧd'. part. for Clad. Clothed.

YCLEPED, ȳ-klĕpt'. Called, termed, named.

YE, yē'. The nominative plural of Thou.

YEA, yā'. ad. Yes.

To YEAN, yē'n. v. n. To bring young. Uſed of ſheep.

YEANLING, yē'n-lĭng. ſ. The young of ſheep.

YEAR, yē'r. ſ. Twelve months; it is often uſed plurally, without a plural termination; in the plural, old age.

YEARLING, yē'r-lĭng. a. Being a year old.

YEARLY, yē'r-lȳ. a. Annual, happening every year, laſting a year.

YEARLY, yē'r-lȳ. ad. Annually, once a year.

To YEARN, yĕrn'. v. n. To feel great internal uneaſineſs.

To YEARN, yĕrn'. v. a. To grieve, to vex.

YELK, yŏ'ke. ſ. The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written, Yolk.

To YELL, yĕl'. v. n. To cry out with horrour and agony.

YELL,

YELL, yĕl′. ſ. A cry of horror.

YELLOW, yăl′-lō. a. Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

YELLOWBOY, yăl′-lō-boy. ſ. A gold coin.

YELLOWHAMMER, yăl′-lō-hăm-mŭr. ſ. A bird.

YELLOWISH, yăl′-lō-ĭſh. a. Approaching to yellow.

YELLOWISHNESS, yăl′-lō-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. The quality of approaching to yellow.

YELLOWNESS, yăl′-lō-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being yellow; it is uſed in Shakeſpeare for jealouſy.

YELLOWS, yăl′-lōz. ſ. A diſeaſe in horſes.

To YELP, yĕlp′. v. n. To bark as a beagle hound after his prey.

YEOMAN, yēm′-mŭn. ſ. A man of a ſmall eſtate in land, a farmer, a gentleman farmer; it ſeems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to ſoldiers, whence we have Yeomen of the guard; it was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

YEOMANRY, yēm′-mŭn-rў. ſ. The collective body of yeomen.

To YERK, yĕrk′. v. a. To throw out or move with a ſpring.

YERK, yĕrk′. ſ. A quick motion.

To YERN, yĕrn′. v. a. See YEARN.

YES, yĭs′. ad. A term of affirmation, the affirmative particle oppoſed to No.

YEST, yĕſt′. ſ. The foam, ſpume, or flower of beer in fermentation, barm; the ſpume on a troubled ſea.

YESTY, yĕs′-tў. a. Frothy, ſpumy.

YESTER, yĭs′-tŭr. a. Being next before the preſent day.

YESTERDAY, yĭs′-tŭr-dā. ſ. The day laſt paſt, the next day before to-day.

YESTERNIGHT, yĭs′-tŭr-nīte. ſ. The night before this night.

YET, yĕt′. conjunct. Nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding, however.

YET, yĕt′. ad. Beſide, over and above; ſtill, the ſtate ſtill remaining the ſame; once again; at this time, ſo ſoon, hitherto, with a negative before it; at leaſt; it notes increaſe or extenſion of the ſenſe of the words to which it is joined; ſtill, in a new degree; even, after all; hitherto.

YEW, yō′. ſ. A tree of tough wood.

To YIELD, yēld. v. a. To produce, to give in return for cultivation or labour; to produce in general; to afford, to exhibit; to give as claimed of right; to allow, to permit; to emit, to expire; to reſign, to give up; to ſurrender.

To YIELD, yēld. v. n. To give up the conqueſt, to ſubmit; to comply with any perſon; to comply with things; to concede, to admit, to allow, not to deny; to give place as inferiour in excellence or any other quality.

YIELDER, yēl-dŭr. ſ. One who yields.

YOKE, yōke. ſ. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen; a mark of ſervitude, ſlavery; a chain, a link, a bond; a couple, two, a pair.

To YOKE, yōke. v. a. To bind by a yoke or carriage; to join or couple with another; to enſlave, to ſubdue; to reſtrain, to confine.

YOKE-ELM, yōke-ĕlm. ſ. A tree.

YOKEFELLOW, yōke-fĕl-lō. } ſ. Compa-
YOKEMATE, yōke-māte. } nion in labour; mate, fellow.

YOLK, yōke. ſ. The yellow part of an egg. See YELK.

YON, yŏn′. } a. Being at a diſtance
YONDER, yŏn′-dŭr. } within view.

YORE, yō′re. ad. Long; of old time, long ago.

YOU, yō′. pron. The oblique caſe of Ye; it is uſed in the nominative; it is the ceremonial word for the ſecond perſon ſingular, and is always uſed, except in ſolemn language.

YOUNG, yŭng′. a. Being in the firſt part of life, not old; ignorant, weak; it is ſometimes applied to vegetable life.

YOUNG, yŭng′. ſ. The offspring of animals collectively.

YOUNGISH, yŭng′-ĭſh. a. Somewhat young.

YOUNGLING, yŭng′-lĭng. ſ. Any creature in the firſt part of life.

YOUNGLY, yŭng′-lў. ad. Early in life; ignorantly, weakly.

YOUNG-

YOUNGSTER, yŭng'-stŭr. } f. A young per-
YOUNKER, yŭnk'-ŭr. } ſon.

YOUR, yō'r. pronoun. Belonging to you; Yours is uſed when the ſubſtantive goes before or is underſtood, as this is Your book, this book is Yours.

YOURSELF, yŭr-sĕlf'. ſ. You, even you; ye, not others.

YOUTH, yō'th. ſ. The part of life ſucceeding to childhood and adoleſcence; a young man; young men.

YOUTHFUL, yō'th-fŭl. a. Young; ſuitable to the firſt part of life; vigorous as in youth.

YOUTHFULLY, yō'th-fŭl-ў. ad. In a youthful manner.

YOUTHY, yō'th-ў. a. Young, youthful.

Z.

ZANY, zā'-nў. ſ. One employed to raiſe laughter by his geſtures, actions, and ſpeeches; a merry Andrew, a buffoon.

ZEAL, zē'l. ſ. Paſſionate ardour for any perſon or cauſe.

ZEALOT, zĕl'-ŭt. ſ. One paſſionately ardent in any cauſe. Generally uſed in diſpraiſe.

ZEALOUS, zĕl'-ŭs. a. Ardently paſſionate in any cauſe.

ZEALOUSLY, zĕl'-ŭs-lў. ad. With paſſionate ardour.

ZEALOUSNESS, zĕl'-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being zealous.

ZECHIN, tshĕ-kē'n. ſ. A gold coin worth about nine ſhillings ſterling.

ZENITH, zē'-nĭth. ſ. The point over-head oppoſite the nadir.

ZEPHIR, zĕf'-fĕr. } ſ. The weſt wind,
ZEPHYRUS, zĕf'-fĕr-ŭs. } and poetically any calm ſoft wind.

ZEST, zĕſt'. ſ. The peel of an orange ſqueezed into wine; a reliſh, a taſte added.

To ZEST, zĕſt'. v. a. To heighten by an additional reliſh.

ZETETICK, zĕ-tĕt'-ĭk. a. Proceeding by enquiry.

ZEUGMA, zhō'g-mă. ſ. A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers ſubſtantives, is referred to one expreſsly, and to the other by ſupplement; as, luſt overcame ſhame, boldneſs fear, and madneſs reaſon.

ZODIACK, zō'-dzhĕk. ſ. The track of the ſun through the twelve ſigns, a great circle of the ſphere, containing the twelve ſigns.

ZONE, zō'ne. ſ. A girdle; a diviſion of the earth.

ZOOGRAPHER, zŏ-ŏg'-gră-fŭr. ſ. One who deſcribes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY, zŏ-ŏg'-gră-fў. ſ. A deſcription of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

ZOOLOGY, zŏ-ŏl'-lŏ-dzhў. ſ. A treatiſe concerning living creatures.

ZOOPHYTE, zō'-ŏ-fīte. ſ. Certain vegetables or ſubſtances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOTOMIST, zŏ-ŏt'-tŏ-mĭſt. ſ. A diſſector of the bodies of brute beaſts.

ZOOTOMY, zŏ-ŏt'-tŏ-mў. ſ. Diſſection of the bodies of beaſts.

FINIS.

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